

IMPACT OF KVK TRAINING ON FARMERS OF JAGATSINGHPUR DISTRICT OF ODISHA

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Abstract: The study was conducted in Jagatsinghpur District of Odisha to find out the impact of training provided by KVK on the farmers of the District. This study accesses the technological development (2.61), economic development (2.46), social development (2.45), farm activity development (2.35) and infrastructure development (1.44). Gap analysis was maximum in infrastructure development (52%) and minimum in technological development (12.86%). Hence it was concluded that more emphasis need to be given to the future training programme to the KVK. The characteristics of the participants' viz. educational level, farming experience, extension need a constant positive influence on the knowledge level of the participant.

Keywords: Economic, Gap percent, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rural development, Training

INTRODUCTION

Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the socio-economic condition of life of the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest of the poor who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. Agriculture extension is a tool that can be used to fight poverty to faster education of rural people and promote behaviour and technology that link high productivity with natural resource sustainability. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) standing committee on Agricultural Education in 1973 took up the establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) based on the recommendation of Education Commission (1964-66) to cater to the agricultural education and training needs of farming community in the rural areas.

The first KVK was established in 1974 at Pondicherry and the numbers grew gradually to the tune of 650 plus at present, covering almost every district, of the Country-wide. KVK (Farm Science Centre) is a grass root level innovative project of ICAR for testing and transfer of agricultural and allied technologies to bridge the gap between technology generation at one end and their increased utilization at the other by the farming communities (Rachna and Sodhi, 2013).

KVKs have been designed to impart need based and skill oriented vocational training to various categories of farming communities. The main purpose is to influence the productivity to achieve the social justice for the neediest and deserving weaker section of the society. KVKs are also imparting training on the most important needs of the clientele, their resources, constants and nature of the eco system. It is therefore apprehended that

significant improvements might have been made to the farmers after taking training from KVKs (Lal and Tandon, 2011). Keeping in view of the impact of extension traits for dissemination of knowledge and technology by KVK, therefore the study was undertaken to find out the impact of KVK training on trainee farmers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out in 2 blocks of Jagatsinghpur District, out of which 3 villages from each block were selected. The villages were Sanimula, Jalateera and Erikundal from Tirtol block and Kantapada, Teramanpur, Ganeshwarpur from Kujanga block. Both purposive and random sampling techniques were followed to select the respondents for the study. The districts Jagatsinghpur was selected purposively. Random sampling techniques were followed to select blocks, panchayats and respondents. Twenty respondents from each panchayat were selected randomly covering the total sample size of 120. Random sampling is also known as probability sampling this is a sampling which permits every single item from the universe to have an equal chance of presence in the sample (Etikan and Bala, 2017). The data were collected through personal interviews by designing a questionnaire. Knowledge level was tested with 3 point scale from farmers as full knowledge; partial knowledge and no knowledge were scored as 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The data were collected, tabulated and analyzed by using statistical tools (Samui *et al.*, 2000). The gathered data were processed, tabulated, classified and analysed in terms of percentage in the light of objectives of the study.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Technological developments

The fundamental objective of KVK is to impart skill oriented training with the principle of teaching by doing and learning by doing. The beneficiary is practiced the 123 application of technologies by

themselves, equipped with sufficient knowledge and skills for use at optimum level to increase farm productivity. As presented in table 1. the highest gap percent was recorded in occupational competency i.e. 21.67 and the average gap percent was 12.86 for extent of technological development.

Table 1. Extent of technological development

Sl. No.	Activities	Mean score	Gap%
1	Increase in production and productivity	2.82	6.11
2	Greater exposed to sources of information	2.68	10.56
3	Adopt recommended practices	2.6	13.33
4	Occupational competency increased	2.35	21.67
5	Better use of resources	2.82	6.11
6	Management of adverse situation	2.48	17.22
7	Decision making capacity	2.55	15.00
Average		2.61	12.86

Economic development

Economic status of the farmers is comparatively poor. Number of developmental programme is implemented to increase their socio economic status. Data collected from the respondents on various aspects of economic developments have been analyzed by using the same three point scale as in

case of previous section and reflected in table 2. The highest gap percent recorded was 26.7 for exposure towards self employment and the minimum was 6.67 recorded for improvement in living conditions. The average gap percent recorded for extent of economic development was 17.87 as reported in table 2.

Table 2. Extent of Economic development

Sl. No.	Activities	Mean score	Gap%
1	Employment generated	2.23	25.6
2	Family income increased	2.75	8.33
3	Access to credit increased	2.43	18.9
4	Increase capability on farm investment	2.40	20.0
5	Improvement in living condition	2.80	6.67
6	Exposure for self employment	2.20	26.7
7	Exposure to marketing of the produce	2.43	18.9
Average		2.46	17.87

Social developments

KVKs are also sensitizing people on community organization, group approach, team work, conflict resolution etc. through various extension activities which create good impact for farming on cluster basis to minimize cost and better return. Attempt was made in the study to assess the extent of social

development and the results obtained as 18.24 was the average gap percent of social development. The highest gap percent was recorded for establishing linkage with officials (27.78) and least was recorded for optimum utilisation of community resources (7.22) as reported in the table 3.

Table 3. Extent of Social developments

Sl. No.	Activities	Mean score	Gap%
1	Linkage established with officials	2.17	27.78
2	Increase team work and team spirit	2.37	21.11
3	Community approach	2.42	19.44
4	Develop consciousness in farming	2.50	16.67
5	Optimum utilization of community resources	2.78	7.22
6	Decision making capacity increased	2.48	17.22
Average		2.45	18.24

Farm activities development

Training usually empowered farmers and increase his vision and consciousness on farming. The farmers

after equipping with knowledge and skills are expected to use in their farm activities. Attempt was therefore made to assess the extent of development

on farm activities. As reported in the table 4. highest gap percent recorded were with suitable combination of enterprise (37.8) and lowest with optimum

utilisation of resources (9.44). the average gap percent was 21.84 for the extent of development on farm activities.

Table 4. Extent of development on farm activities

Sl.No.	Activities	Mean score	Gap%
1	Cropping pattern increased	2.67	11.1
2	Change to better enterprise	2.05	31.7
3	Diversified farming	2.35	21.7
4	Farming system approach	2.33	22.2
5	Suitable combination of enterprise	1.87	37.8
6	Soil testing and use fertilizers accordingly	2.02	32.8
7	Optimum utilization of resources	2.72	9.44
8	Knowledge about quality inputs	2.67	11.1
9	Emphasis on organic inputs	2.47	17.8
10	Skill development in use of inputs	2.32	22.8
Average		2.35	21.84

Infrastructural developments

Lot of facilities has been extended by the district development department for infrastructural development both on community basis and individual level. KVK scientists and their training programmes were emphasizing essential infrastructural required for better utilization of the

knowledge gain through training for employment and income generation. As observed from table 5. highest gap percent was recorded for purchasing additional land (63.89) and lowest for developing irrigation facilities (42.78). The average gap percent recorded was 52.00 for extent of infrastructure development.

Table 5. Extent of infrastructure developments

Sl. No.	Development	Mean score	Gap%
1	Develop irrigation facilities	1.72	42.78
2	Purchasing farm implements	1.62	46.11
3	Cooperative farming	1.23	58.89
4	Increasing farm size by leasing additional lands	1.55	48.33
5	Purchasing additional land	1.08	63.89
Average		1.44	52.00

The data in the table 5. indicated that there was not much of the significant development on infrastructure. Significant gaps were observed on purchasing additional land, cooperative farming, purchasing farm implements, and increase in farm size by leasing additional land and developing

irrigation facilities. When there were not much economical developments, much of the infrastructure developments may not be expected. The finding was in confirmation with the findings of Jahan et al., (2010).

Table 6. Comparative analysis of various aspects of developments

Sl. No.	Activities	Mean score	Gap%
1	Technological developments	2.61	12.86
2	Economical development	2.46	18.00
3	Social Development	2.45	18.33
4	Farm Activity Development	2.35	21.67
5	Infrastructure Development	1.44	52.00

Comparative analysis of the respondents mentioned in the table 6. indicate that the development under various aspects were almost at par, except infrastructure developments whose recorded gap percent was 52.00. It is indicates that the respondents were lacking in some aspects on their farm activities. KVK has imparted training programmes for technological developments which in turn increase production, productivity, income and brings

improvement on economic status of the farmers. The economic development have also regulated for the development on farm activities. Various aspects of social improvements could bring the coordination and cooperation among people for better planning and management of farm activities on community basis. This finding is in confirmation with work of Tiwari et al., (2011).

CONCLUSION

The study on extent of development revealed that the respondents on better use of resources, management of adverse situation, adoption of recommended practices and increase in occupational competency under technological aspects. Inadequate economic developments were observed on various aspects under study where average gap of 17.87 % were assessed. Better development was observed on social aspects covered under study where only 18.24 % gap observed. Infrastructural development was observed considerable gap of 52.0% on infrastructural development was assessed and similar on farm activities where 21.84 % gap was observed. The findings as a whole conclude that there were not many developments on agricultural activities experienced by the respondents after receiving training from KVKs.

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