

Original Research Article

Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Changing the Annual Income of the Farmers in Barwani District of Madhya Pradesh

ABSTRACT

The farming community needs training for their skill and knowledge development. The economic condition of the farming community can be improved through various training. The present study was conducted in the Barwani districts of Madhya Pradesh. The total sample was consisted of 240 farmers as respondents to the study. This study shows that upper proportion of the farmers were found in low category and change in annual income was recorded (<one Lakh rupee) about agricultural technology due to the Krishi Vigyan Kendra conducted the different skill development programme and activities. Out of fourteen variables, age, caste and family size were found no significant relationship with annual income increased due to the programme. The majority, 75.00 percent of respondents were reported that KVK is established in district headquarter and it is far away from villages because Barwani district has one KVK in the district headquarters. Farmers require continuous education to stay aware of fast-paced developments in agriculture for utilizing technologies and new tools to upgrade operations and increase their income.

Key Words: Impact, Krishi Vigyan Kendra annual income, training, farmers, co-ordination, Literature etc.

INTRODUCTION-

Agriculture generally involves five stages viz. production, processing, consumption, storage and marketing. In most of the stages, farmwomen are actively involved. They participate in most of the agricultural operations like field preparation, sowing of seed, inter-culture operations, weeding and plant protection Measures, harvesting, compost making, application of manures and fertilizers. They

also involves in cleaning of farm produce and storing of seed and food grains and processing of farm byproduct.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is an innovative science- based institution which undertaking vocational training to the farmers, farm women and rural youths, in service training for extension workers conducts on farm research for technology refinement and frontline demonstrations. Effective training is one in which training is imparted involving various methods and methods. Appropriate ways to conduct technical know-how are mostly interactive lectures and demonstration groups, discussion role-plays, etc. In such a situation, trainees get a good opportunity to discuss adequately for clarification. Apart from this the ideal location, appropriate material as per the requirement, proper design, and right timing are other considerations to carry out the training programs effectively. Therefore, in this study, an attempt has been made to study the impact of training on farmers through Krishi Vigyan Kendra training. Most of the programmes are interlinked with the demonstration and trail that are conducted to extend the solution to location-specific problems and to improve production. Similarly, some aimed at increasing the net income and proper management of natural resources by reducing the cost of production. The same few programmes are aimed at diversifying agriculture based on market demand for available local resources.

Training is an important and constant need for the all-round development of the agriculture sector. Vocational training is one of the most important activities of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The needs and problems of the selected focal village are addressed through PRA. It is for this reason that need-based training programmes are organized for extension workers and practicing farmers, and there are systematic opportunities for rural youth and participants to acquire the necessary understanding and skills during the training. The KVK not only provides training in agriculture and allied business but also provides training in other income-generating activities which can double the

income of farming communities. The methods employed in training can be formal and informal, or a combination of both. The training program should be conducted as a plan. The present investigation was carried out with following objectives-

1. To know the impact of KVK in terms of annual income of farmers.
2. To explore the relationship between socio-personal traits of the farmers with their annual income increased due to the programme.
3. To know the problems faced by the farmers in getting the training programme and participation in other activities.

Materials and Methods-

The study was conducted in West Nimar of Madhya Pradesh i.e. Barwani districts. The Barwani district comprises seven blocks. Among seven blocks of the Barwani district Barwani, Sendhwa, Pati, and Rajpur blocks have the maximum number of farmers followed by other blocks that were selected purposively for the study. A list of villages where different activities/ programmes were conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra was prepared and out of which 3 villages from each selected block were selected randomly for the study. A village-wise list of farmers was prepared by consulting with Krishak Mitra, AFO and RAEO. From this list, twenty farmers were selected randomly from each village to make a sample size of 240 farmers. The primary data was collected from the respondents by using a pretested interview schedule. The respondents were interviewed individually by the investigator.

Results & Discussion-

Annual income increased due to the programme-

Annual income is the amount of income individual earn in one fiscal year. Agricultural income refers to income earned or revenue derived from sources that include farming land. The data depicts in table-1, on the basis of score obtained by the farmers.

On the basis of score obtained to the farmer, the data presented in table-1 majority of the respondents 50.42 percent had reported to increase their annual income in the low level (< one Lakh rupee) due to the after participation in the programme organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra and adoption of agricultural technology followed by 36.25 percent of the respondents had reported to increase their annual income in medium category (one to two Lakhs rupee) due to the programme and activities conducted by the KVK and just 13.33 percent respondents reported to increased their income high level (> two Lakhs) due to to the after participation in the programme organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra and adoption of agricultural technology. Similar findings were reported by Badodiya et al (2021) Bihare et al (2022).

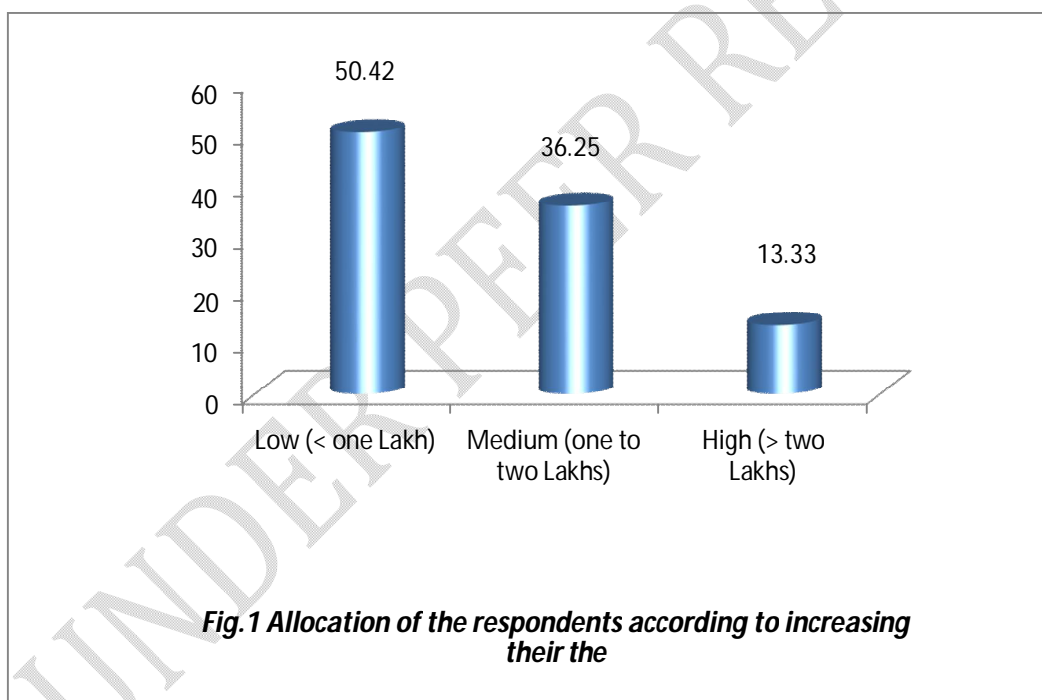


Table 1 Allocation of the respondents according to increasing their the annual income -

SN	Category	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (< one Lakh)	121	50.42
2	Medium (one to two Lakhs)	87	36.25
3	High (> two Lakhs)	32	13.33
Total		240	100
Mean (μ)		1.63	
Standard Deviation (σ)		0.72	

Sample mean of the respondents' change their annual income due to the after participation in the programme organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra and adoption of agricultural technology was examined and found the value 1.63. Standard deviation was calculated 0.72 which was explored the quantity of variation or diffusion of a set of values of agricultural technology farmers.

Relationship between the profile of farmers and their income increased due to the programme-

The zero order correlation coefficient of selected socio- personnel traits was determined with annual income increased of farmers and presented in table 2. The zero order correlation coefficient of each of the variables with their dependent variable annual income increased due to training programme organized by KVK has been furnished.

It could be revealed that among eleven variables, i.e. education, social participation, occupation, size of land holding, irrigation facility, source of information, migration behavior, risk orientation, extension contact, innovativeness, and cosmopolitaness showed positive relationship with annual income increase due to training programme organized by KVK at 0.01 percent level of probability.

Table- 2 Relationship between socio-personal traits of farmers and their annual income increased due to the programme-

SN	Pointer	Socio-personal traits	Correlation Coefficient "r"
1	Y ₁	Age	-0.039
2	Y ₂	Education	0.662
3	Y ₃	Caste	0.070
4	Y ₄	Size of family	0.139
5	Y ₅	Social participation	0.424
6	Y ₆	Occupation	0.440
7	Y ₇	Size of land holding	0.525
8	Y ₈	Irrigation facility	0.665
9	Y ₉	Source of information	0.393
10	Y ₁₀	Migration behavior	0.404
11	Y ₁₁	Risk orientation	0.582
12	Y ₁₂	Extension contact	0.665
13	Y ₁₃	Innovativeness	0.453
14	Y ₁₄	Cosmopolitaness	0.617

The coefficient of correlation of age, caste and family size were showed no significant relationship with knowledge increase due to training programme organized by KVK. This findings are in line with the findings of Badodiya et al. (2021), Bihare et al.(2022) and Medhi et al. (2017).

Problems faced by the farmers in getting the training programme and participation in other activities-

The data in Table 3 depicts constraints which were experienced during attaining the training programme. 75.00 percent respondents reported that KVK is far away from villages and remote areas because Barwani both district had one KVK in district head quarter.

Table-3 Problems faced by the farmers in getting the training programme and Participation in other activities -

<i>SN</i>	<i>Problems faced by the farmers</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1	Scientific and English words are not explicable	152	63.33	II
2	KVK is established in district headquarter and it is far away from villages	180	75.00	I
3	Literature is in English and Hindi language	148	61.67	III
4	Demonstrations are not conducted effectively	132	55.00	IV
5	Lack of graphical and pictographic appearance	106	44.17	V
6	Trainings are not planned according to need and time of local people	86	35.83	VII
7	Lack of extensive promotion of training	97	40.42	VI
8	Maintain meager co-ordination with other organizations	82	34.17	VIII
9	Lacking of superior infrastructural facilities	81	33.75	IX
10	Information communication tools are not used in properly	74	30.83	X

This constraints ranked first followed by 63.33 percent respondents had experienced that 'scientific and English words are not explicable. Technical Literatures were published in English and Hindi language accounted by 61.67 percent of the respondents and got 3rd ranked. Demonstrations are not conducted effectively

experienced by 55.00 percent of the respondents and got ranked fourth. Majority of the farmers 44.17 percent expressed "Lack of graphical and pictographic appearance" and got ranked fifth. Trainings are not planned according to need and time of local people reported by 35.83 percent of the respondents and got ranked seventh.

Most of the 40.42 percent of the respondents stated the Lack of extensive promotion of training, trailed by Maintain meager co-ordination with other organizations reported 34.17 percent of the respondents with ranked 8th. Lacking of superior infrastructural facilities was reported by 33.75 percent of the farmers. Information communication tools are not used in properly said by 30.83 percent of the respondents

Conclusion-

This study shows that upper proportion of the farmers were found in low category and change in annual income was recorded (<one Lakh rupee) about agricultural technology due to the Krishi Vigyan Kendra conducted the different programme and activities. Out of fourteen variables, age, caste and family size were found no significant relationship with annual income increased due to the programme. The majority, 75.00 percent of respondents were reported that KVK is established in district headquarter and it is far away from villages because Barwani district has one KVK in the district headquarters. Farmers require continuous education to stay aware of fast-paced developments in agriculture for utilizing technologies and new tools to upgrade operations and increase their income.

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