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Evaluation of the impacts of trainings on organic farming in Deoria, Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract
Since then, organic farming has quickly attained widespread popularity due to widespread knowledge of its benefits, notably for health, wellness, and the environment. The health and production of interdependent ecosystems of plants, animals, and humans are maximized by organic farming by avoiding the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and genetically modified crops. Wellness, the environment, fairness, and compassion are its guiding principles (IFOAM). Taking this into account, the study titled "Evaluation of the impact of training programs on organic farming practices as seen by trained farmers in Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh with the objectives: 1) To determine how trained farmers perceive the training program's impact on organic agricultural methods and 2) to find out the obstacles farmers faced in using organic farming methods" was evaluated. The study was prepared by the ICAR-IIVR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra Deoria. Deoria district in Uttar Pradesh includes 16 blocks, three of which, Bhatni, Lar, and Bhatpar Rani, were deliberately chosen since they have the most organic agricultural training programs (on and off campus) scheduled among the other blocks by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malhana, Deoria. The information was gathered, collated, and evaluated. Geometric tools such as frequency, proportion, and area. To summarize, before to participation in the training programs, only 10% of the respondents had a high level of knowledge of organic farming; after participation in the training programs, this figure increased to 32.5 percent. In this study, the most significant difficulties encountered by farmers during the adoption of organic farming practices were a lack of information about organic farming, greater input costs, difficulty in preparation, a lack of money, and insufficient training at the grassroots level.

Keywords: Impacts, trainings, organic farming

Introduction
The COVID-19 pandemic has altered public perceptions about organic food, placing a greater emphasis on food safety and enough nutrient intakes for a strong immune system. Since then, organic farming has quickly attained widespread popularity due to widespread knowledge of its benefits, notably for health, wellness, and the environment. When employed in a well-designed food system, it has been helping to improve the environmental consequences of farming, food security, health and well-being, and poverty reduction. It has frequently been stated that organic farming is more environmentally friendly than conventional or traditional farming. The health and production of interdependent ecosystems of plants, animals, and humans are maximized by organic farming by avoiding the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and genetically modified crops. Wellness, the environment, fairness, and compassion are its guiding principles (IFOAM, 2021) [4]. Customers' demand for organic items will only grow and thrive in light of all of these intriguing possibilities (Lorenz and Lal *et al*. 2016) [6]. lobally, 187 countries involves in Organic farming with as a minimum 3.1 million farmers man Gaging 72.3 million hectares of agricultural land utilizing organic concepts. Extension agencies such as Krishi Vigyan Kendra, as well as government and non-government organizations, are playing an important role in promoting organic farming and conducting training and awareness programs such as Kisan Mela, Kisan Gosthi, Exhibition, Kisan Sammelan, and other programs to spread information about organic farming at a low cost and in an environmentally safe environment. The success of any training program is heavily dependent on the learners' impression of it. As a result, it is useful to examine the impact of organic farming training programs in terms of trainee perception. Taking this into account, the study titled "Evaluation of the impact of training programs on organic farming practices as seen by trained farmers in Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh with the objectives: 1).

To determine how trained farmers perceive the training program's impact on organic agricultural methods and 2) to find out the obstacles farmers faced in using organic farming methods" was evaluated.

2. Materials and Methods

The study was prepared by the ICAR-IIVR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra Deoria. Deoria district in Uttar Pradesh includes 16 blocks, three of which, Bhatni, Lar, and Bhatpar Rani, were deliberately chosen since they have the most organic agricultural training programs (on and off campus) scheduled among the other blocks by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malhana, Deoria. Malhana and Jiraso were picked from the Salempur block, Chhotka gaon and Narayanpur Tiwari from the Bhatpar Rani block, and Kharwaniya and Kundoli from the Lar block. As a consequence, six different places were picked. Thus, for the experiment, 120 farmers were picked at random from each rural community. The majority of respondents (39) were between the ages of 41 and 50, accounting for 32.5 percent of the total, while the minority of respondents (5%) was above 60 years. While 70% and 30% respondents were participated in organic farming training programs, of male and female respectively. The information was gathered through firsthand interviews through questionnaire prepared accordingly. The interview schedule was created with the study's aims in mind. The necessary precautions were taken to acquire unbiased and correct data. As a result, 30 percent of participants had a senior secondary education, 25 percent had a graduate education, 24.16 percent had a secondary education, 15 percent had a primary education, and 5.83 percent had a post graduate degree. The information was gathered, collated, and evaluated. Geometric tools such as frequency, proportion, and area (Table 1).

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics

(N=120)

Socio-demographic characteristic	Frequency	%
1. Age of respondents		
20-30	32	26.66
31-40	25	20.83
41-50	39	32.5
51-60	18	15
>60	06	5
Total	120	100
2. Sex of respondents		
Male	84	70
Female	36	30
Total	120	100
3. Education level of respondents		
Primary	18	15
Secondary	29	24.16
Senior Secondary	36	30
Graduate	30	25
Post graduate	07	5.83

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Opinion of the respondents about organic farming inputs

According to the statistics in Figure 1, the majority of respondents (34.33 percent) had very excellent, 53.33 percent good, and 18.33 percent average opinions on the usage of cow urine. As a result, 50 percent of respondents had a very positive view on the use of farm yard manure (FYM) for organic farming, 35 percent had a good, and 15 percent had an average opinion. In the instance of using vermi-compost for organic farming, 22.50 percent of respondents had a very excellent impression, 58.33 percent had a good, and 19.16 percent had an average opinion. Whereas 39.16 percent of respondents had a very excellent impression of poultry manure for organic production input, 45 percent had a good opinion, and 15.83 percent had an average opinion. The majority of respondents (58.33 percent) had a favorable perspective, with 24.16 percent extremely favorable and 17.50 percent average views on the usage of neem cake for organic farming in the region. In the instance of vermiwash use in organic agriculture production, 47.50 percent of respondents had a very excellent view, 37.50 percent had a good opinion, and 15 percent had an average attitude.

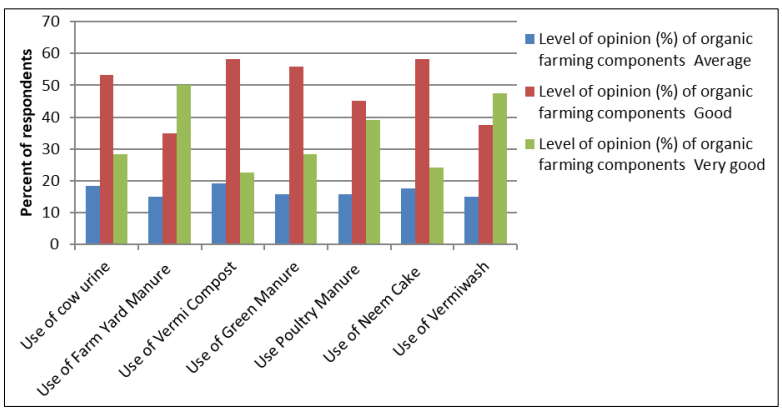

Fig 1: Respondents opinion level of componets of ogranic farming

3.2 Impact assessment of training programs

According to the data in Figure 2, the majority of the beneficiaries (56.66 percent) had a low level of knowledge about organic farming prior to participating in the organic agriculture production training program, followed by 33.33 percent who had a medium level of knowledge and only 10% who had a high level of knowledge. Following participation in the training program, the majority of participants (50%) belonged to the medium class, with 42.5 percent belonging to the high class and 7.5 percent belonging to the low class of participants' understanding of organic agricultural production techniques. As a consequence, most respondents had medium to high impressions of organic farming after participating in the survey.

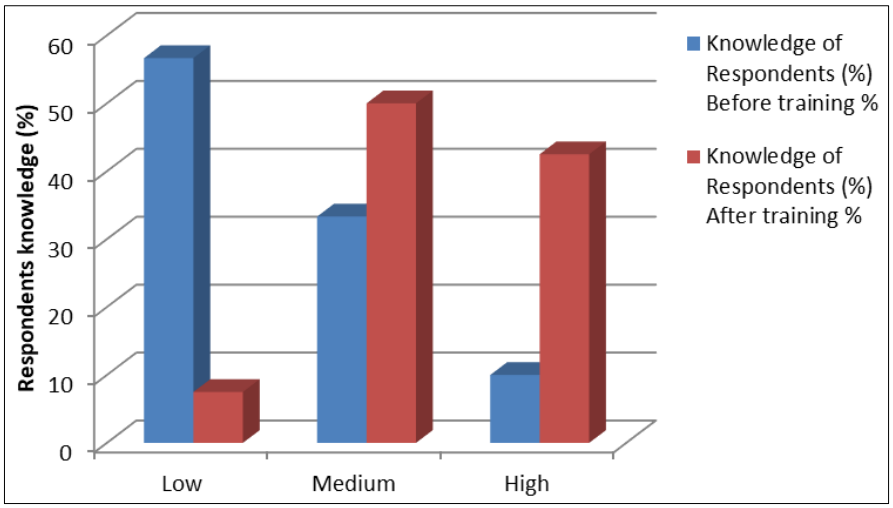

Fig 2: Assessment of repondents knowledge before and after training program

3.3 Obstacles farmers while implementing organic farming techniques

According to the data in Table 3, the main problem of the practiced farming community in the investigation region was a lack of knowledge about organic farming by the majority of farmers (71.66 percent), which was ranked first, and a higher cost of input for the adoption of organic farming practice by the majority of farmers (68.33 percent), which was ranked second. The difficulty in preparing this sort of organic input was observed by 60% of the agricultural community, which placed third. 54.16 percent of respondents reported a lack of funds for preparing organic manures, placing them fourth; 50 percent of respondents reported insufficient training at the grassroots level, placing them fifth. As a result, 42.5 percent of farmers expressed a lack of literature linked to organic agricultural production techniques, placing them sixth. The lack of financing for the manufacture of organic manure was mentioned by 38.33 farmers, placing them seventh. 31.66 percent of respondents cited a lack of inputs and raw resources, placing them eighth in this class. The need for a large quantity of organic inputs was reported by 28.33 percent of respondents, ranking ninth, while a shortage of livestock was reported by 23.33 percent of farmers, ranking tenth in this category of organic farming practice constraints.

Table 2: Farmer's reactions on constraints of organic farming

S. No.	Constraints	Respondents		Rank
		Frequency	%	
1.	Higher cost of inputs	82	68.33	II
2	Requirement of bulk amount	34	28.33	IX
3	Lack of cattle	28	23.33	X
4	Lack of knowledge about organic farming	86	71.66	I
5	Not easy to preparation	72	60	III
6	Lack of inputs and raw materials	38	31.66	VIII
7	Lack of money	65	54.16	IV
8.	Non availability of loans in time	46	38.33	VII
9.	Inadequate training at the grassroots level	60	50	V
10.	Lack of literature	51	42.5	VI

4. Conclusion

To summarize, before to participation in the training programs, only 10% of the respondents had a high level of knowledge of organic farming; after participation in the training programs, this figure increased to 32.5 percent. In this study, the most significant difficulties encountered by farmers during the adoption of organic farming practices were a lack of information about organic farming, greater input costs, difficulty in preparation, a lack of money, and insufficient training at the grassroots level.

5. References

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