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Impact of training programmes among the tribal farmers provided by Krishi Vigyan Kendra's of west Nimar region Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

The economic status of the farming community can be improved through various training programme and important activities which is provided by Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The present study was conducted in Barwani and Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh. The total sample consisted of 240 tribal farmers as respondents for the study. Majority 60.00 percent of the respondents had participated in training on crop production and they increased their production and productivity and got extra income to agricultural produces. As per the findings shows that most of the respondents 44.17 percent had found in the low category of income increased due to the programme followed by 43.75 percent of the respondents had found in medium category of income increased due to the programme organized by KVK. Out of fourteen variables, age did not establish any significant relationship with annual income increased. Farmers required continuous education to stay aware of fast-paced developments agriculture for utilizing technologies and new tools to upgrade operations and increase their income.

Keywords: Efficacy, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, respondents, training, tribal farmers etc.

Introduction

Agricultural innovations and diffusion of new technology are key drivers to acquiring meal safety in India, apart from giving farmers a competitive edge over traditional farming; it is a facility to improve their standard of living. Presently, farmers must have the necessary costs for the use of state-of-the-art technologies, and adequate knowledge of agriculture and allied activities, such as forestry, fisheries, poultry, etc.

One of their important activities is to train the farmers through (Farm Science Center) or Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Krishi Vigyan Kendra organizes long-term vocational-based and skill-oriented training for farm women, the farming community, rural youth, and school dropout adults, to encourage them to adopt new technologies to increase farm income. 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

Most of the programmes are interlinked with the demonstration and trail that are conducted to extend the solution to the location-specific problems and to improve production. Similarly, there are some which 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 on "Impact training programme among the tribal farmers provided by Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Nimar region of M.P" with following objectives:

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1. To study the various vocational training programme conducted by KVK for tribal farmers.
2. To study the annual income increased due to the training programme conducted by KVK.
3. To explore the relationship between profiles of tribal farmers with their annual income increased due to the training programme conducted by KVK.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in West Nimar of Madhya Pradesh i.e. Barwani and Khargone district. The Barwani district comprises of seven blocks and the Khargone district comprises 9 blocks. Among seven blocks of Barwani district Pati, and Barwani block has maximum number of tribal farmers followed by others blocks were selected purposively for the study. Among nine blocks of Khargone district Bhgwanpura, and Jhiranya has maximum number of tribal farmers followed by others blocks were selected purposively for the study. A list of villages where training programmes were conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendras was prepared and out of which 3 villages from each selected block was selected

randomly for the study. A village wise list of tribal farmers was prepared by consulting AF O and RAEO. From this list twenty tribal farmers were selected randomly from each village to make a sample size of 240 tribal farmers. The primary data was collected from the respondents by using a pretested interview schedule. The respondents were interviewed individually by the investigator. The interview schedule for farmers was translated in Hindi read out to the farmers to obtain their responses.

Results and Discussion

Vocational training programme conducted by KVK for tribal farmers

The data depicts in table -1 that majority 60.00 percent of the respondents had participated in training on crop production and they increased their production and productivity and got extra income to agricultural produces followed by 48.75 percent of the respondents enhanced their knowledge & skill on cultivation of horticultural crops as well as increased their income due to training and 35.83 percent of the respondents had upgrade their skill on raising of seedling/sapling.

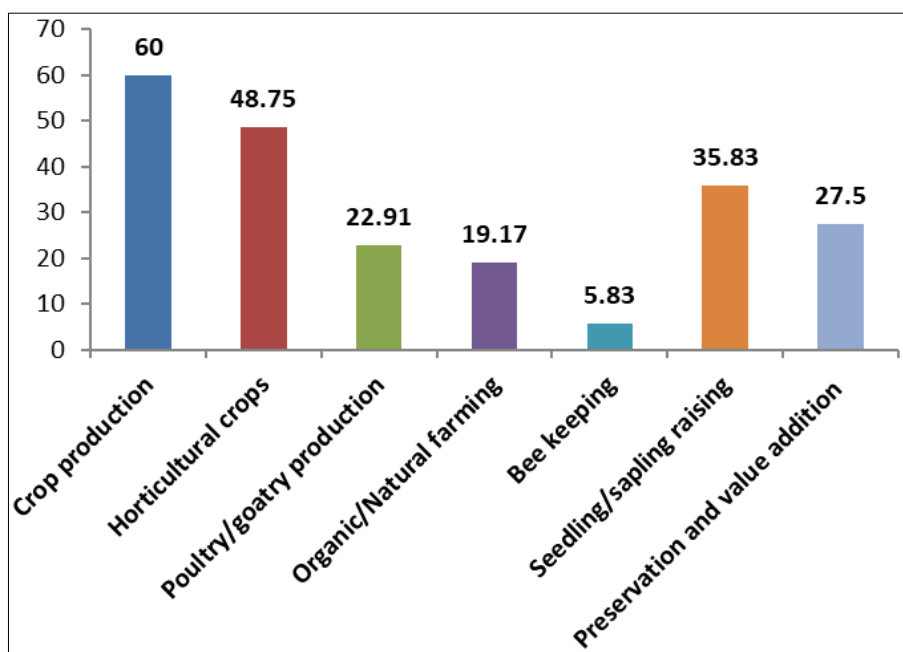


Fig 1: Participation of tribal farmers in vocational training programme conducted by KVK

Table 1: Vocational training programme conducted by KVK for tribal farmers

S. No.	Vocational Training Programme	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Training on crop production	144	60.00
2	Training on horticultural crops	117	48.75
3	Training on poultry/goatry production	55	22.91
4	Training of Organic/Natural farming	46	19.17
5	Training on bee keeping	14	05.83
6	Training on seedling/sapling raising	86	35.83
7	Training on preservation and value addition	66	27.50

Most of the tribal farmers 27.50 percent reported that they got the training on preservation & value addition trailed by 22.91 percent respondents boosted up their skill on Organic/natural farming and 05.83 percent of the respondents said they took training on bee keeping.

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.

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents according to their annual income increased due to the programme

S. No	Category	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	106	44.17
2	Medium	105	43.75
3	High	29	12.08
Total		240	100.00
Mean		1.68	
SD		0.68	

Most of the respondents 44.17 percent had found in the low category of income increased due to the programme followed by 43.75 percent of the respondents had found in medium category of income increased due to the programme and only 12.08 percent respondents reported to increased their income high level due to the programme conducted by the KVK. Similar findings were reported by Singhal & Vatta (2017) [4].

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

The zero order correlation coefficient of selected characteristics was determined with profile of tribal farmers as a whole 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.

Table 3: Relationship between the profile of farmers and their income increased due to the programme

SN	Characteristics	Correlation Coefficient "r"	Computed "t" Value
1	Age (X ₁)	0.027 ^{ns}	0.272
2	Education (X ₂)	0.617**	6.467
3	Social participation (X ₃)	0.398*	4.119
4	Livestock possession (X ₄)	0.455**	4.429
5	Land holding (X ₅)	0.447**	4.319
6	Material possession (X ₆)	0.431**	4.459
7	Economic motivation (X ₇)	0.513**	5.483
8	Market orientation (X ₈)	0.421**	4.362
9	Information seeking behavior (X ₉)	0.340*	3.390
10	Extension Participation (X ₁₀)	0.350*	2.968
11	Innovativeness (X ₁₁)	0.431**	4.898
12	Cosmopolitanness (X ₁₂)	0.403**	4.200
13	Knowledge (X ₁₃)	0.540**	6.698
14	Adoption (X ₁₄)	0.467**	4.668

Significant at 1% level of probability Significant at 5% level of probability

It could be revealed that among eleven variables, i.e. education, livestock possession, land holding, material possession, economic motivation, market orientation, extension participation, innovativeness, cosmopolitanness, knowledge of agricultural technology and adoption about agricultural technology showed positive relationship with annual income increase due to training programme organized by KVK at 0.01 percent level of probability.

The coefficient of correlation of social participation and information seeking behavior were showed positive relationship with annual income increase due to training programme organized by KVK at 0.05 percent level of probability whereas, age did not establish any significant relationship with annual income increased due to training programme organized by KVK. These findings are in line with the findings of Badodiya et al. (2021) [1], Roy (2018) [3] and Medhi et al. (2017) [2].

Conclusion

This study show that majority 60.00 percent of the respondents had participated in training on crop production and they increased their production and productivity and got extra income to agricultural produces. Most of the respondents 44.17 percent had found in the low category of income increased due to the programme followed by 43.75 percent of the respondents had found in medium category of income increased due to the programme organized by KVK. Out of fourteen variables, age did not establish any significant

relationship with annual income increased. Farmers require continuous education to stay aware of fast-paced developments agriculture for utilizing technologies and new tools to upgrade operations and increase their income.

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