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Impact Of KVK Training Program on adoption of improved agricultural production practices

Dr. Ravi Prasad Srivastava
HOD & Associate Professor
K.A. P.G. college , Prayagraj
Dean of agriculture faculty
Kulbhaskar Ashram Post Graduate College Prayagraj – 211001 (U.P.)

ABSTRACT : The present study entitled "lmpact of KVK training programme on Adoption of Improved Agricultural Production Practices in Pratapgarh district Uttar Pradesh was undertaken with a view to study the socio-economic profile of the respondents under taken training, analysis of the training conducted by KVK Pratapgarh in the context of need assessment, content, methods, feedback mechanism, to find out the extent of adoption of technologies as well as constraints perceived by the respondents related to KVK training programmes. Both purposive and random sampling procedure was followed for selection of district, blocks, panchayat, village and respondents. The total sample Size is 120. The response was obtained from each individual respondent through pre-tested structured interview schedule prepared for the collection of data. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed with the use of suitable statistical tools and techniques such as Frequency, Percentage, Gap percentage, Percentage increase ,Rank order, etc. The finding of the study revealed hat majority of the respondents were Middle age group i.e. (45.83%) and with education up to literate school i.c. (24.16%).Majority of the Female in the family (35.83%).Most of the respondents belonged to marginal group's land 39.16%). Most of the respondents had belonged to BPL income category 1.e (42.50%).The main occupation of the respondents was crop farming (35.83%.

INTRODUCTION : India faces the most challenging task of transferring the fast emerging agricultural technologies to sustain the increase in farm productivity and economic viability of farming. A variety of extension programmes are implemented for creating awareness, educating and motivating the farmers, respondents and rural youth to adopt and manage the new agricultural technology in the fields/homes. This is one of the major contributing factors for making India a food surplus country. India has multiple public extension systems. The Indian Council of Agricultural research (ICAR) institutes. State Agricultural Universities extension system and State Agricultural Departments are involved in transfer of technology. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Union Ministry of Agriculture and the Provincial (state) Departments of Agriculture are primarily responsible for the transfer of technology to the farmers. National agricultural extension systems worldwide, including India, have undergone major changes during the past two or more decades. In 1998, the government extension system of the Union Ministry of Agriculture and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture switched to Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), a decentralized model of extension as a part of the World Bank- financed National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP). ATMA is implemented by the state agricultural

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and allied departments and has linkage with the Krishi Vigyan Kedndras (KVKs): Farm Science Centers, the university research stations and farmers organization for formulating Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) for a particular area.

MANDATES OF KVK:

1. To take Front Line Demonstration (FLDs) of proven for crop and allied technologies increasing the production and productivity and generates feedback information.
2. To conduct On Farm testing (OFT) for identification of technologies in terms of location specific sustainable land use system.
3. To organize in service training programmes for grass root extension functionaries emerging advanced and latest farm technologies.
4. To organize mass based vocational training courses for the farmers, rural youth and school dropouts with emphasis on learning by doing towards self employment.
5. To work as a knowledge and resource centre (KRC) of farm and allied technology for supporting public, private and voluntary sector in improving the district agriculture economy.

OBJECTIVE: To study the Socio-economy profile of the respondents. To determine the level of communication and mass media exposure of the respondents. To study adoption behavior of the respondents on Improved Agricultural Production Practices(IAPP). Constraints faced by respondents during adoption of Improved Agricultural Production Practices (1APP). SCOPE OF STUDY: The finding of the present study will definitely through some light for the betterment of the farmers for making them technically sound leading to increase production and productivity. The planner, executers, extension personnel can refer the finding and reorient their action programe accordingly. The findings will also be helpful for the KVK scientists to redesign the activities for the interest of farmers. Hence the study has its own significance and wide scope for the development of rural farmers communities in the state and the country as well.

RESEARCH METHDOLOGY : Every research carried out on scientific line should have a research design to be applied as per the stated problem. For this, in the present study a design has been drawn for classification of research method adopted. In this chapter various steps have been applied to the study of the problem. The material and methods are described in the following sub heads.

i. Locale of Study
ii. Sampling method
   a. Selection of district
   b. Selection of block
   c. Selection of villages
   d. Selection of respondents

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iii. Tools and technique for data collection

iv. Measurement of Variables

v. Statistical tools

LOCALE OF STUDY : Uttar Prades is a state in northern India. With roughly 200 million inhabitants, it is the most populous state in India as well as the most populous country subdivision in the world. It was created on 1 April 1937 as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during British rule. and was renamed utar Pradesh in 1950. The state is divided into 18 divisions and 75 districts with the capital being Lucknow. The main ethnic group is the Hindav ei people. forming the demographic plurality. On 9 November 2000, a new state, Uttarakhand. was carved out from the state's Himalayan hill region. The two major rivers of the state, the Ganga and and Yamuna join at Allahabad (Prayagraj) and then flow as the Ganga further east. Hindi is the most widely spoken language and is also the official language of the state. Uttar Pradesh, with a total area of 243,290 square kilometers (93,935 sq mi), is India's fourth-largest state in terms of land area and is roughly of same size as United Kingdom. It is situated on the northern spout of India and shares an international boundary with Nepal. The Himalayas border the state on the north but the plains that cover most of the state are distinctly different from those high mountains Uttar Pradesh has a humid subtropical climate and experiences four Seasons. The winter in January and February is followed by summer between March and May and the monsoon season between June and September . Pratapgarh, also called Belha Belha Pratapgarlh, is or a District of Uttar, India. It is the administrative headquarters of Pratapgarh, part of the Allahabad division. It is one of the oldest districts of Utar Pradesh that came into existence in the year 1858. It is at a height of 491m from sea level. The Sai and the Ganges are the main rivers flowing through Pratapgarh district. The district lies between the parallels of 25°34' and 26°11 north latitude and between the meridians of 81°19' and 82°27 east longitude extending for some 110 kilometers (68 mi) from west to east. It is bounded on the north by the district of Sultanpur, on the south by Allahabad, on the east by Jaunpur, on the west by Fatehpur and north-west by Raebareli. In the south- west the Ganges forms the boundary of the district for about 50 kilometers (31 mi). Separating it from Fatehpur and Allahabad and in the extreme north- east the Gomati forms the boundary for about 6 kilometers (3.7 mi). According to the Central statistics office, India, the district has an area of 3,730 square kilometers (1,440 sq mi). (Reference: Annual report 2017-18 by KVK Pratapgarh U.P.).

RESULT: This is describes the results of the research, which has been organized according to the objectives or the study, Fence, findings of the study and their logical interpretations have been presented according to the objectives of the study for better understanding the facts

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and findings. For convenience of interpretation and presentation of findings, this has been presented into following heads:

OBJECTIVE:

A) To study the Socio-economic profile of the respondents.

B) To determine the level of communication and mass media exposure of the respondents.

C) To study adoption behavior of the respondents on Improved Agricultural Production Practices (LAPP).

D) Constraints faced by respondents during adoption of Improved Agricultural Production Practices (IAPP).

A) To study the Socio-economic profile of the respondents.

Age:

variable	category	frequency	percentage
Age	Young(18-25)	29	24.16
	Middle(25-26)	55	45.83
	Old(60)	36	30.000
	Total	120	

Education:

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Education	Illitrate	19	15.83
	Literate	29	24.16
	Primary	27	22.50
	Graduation	23	19.16
	Above graduation	22	18.33
	Total	120	

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Family Size:

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Family Size	Male	41	34.16
	Female	43	35.83
	Children	36	30.00
	Total	120	

B) To determine the level of communication and mass media exposure of the respondents.

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Television	18	15.00
News paper	45	37.50
Bulletins	16	13.30
Magazine	13	10.83
Smart phone	17	14.16
Internet	11	09.00

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C) To study adoption behavior of the respondents on Improved Agricultural Production Practices (LAPP).

Table 4.10: extent of adoption in crop production

Sl. No.	Adopted technology	Before training			After training			Percentage in increase	Rank order
		A	PA	NA	A	PA	NA		
1.	Land preparation	24 (20.00)	29 (24.16)	67 (55.83)	73 (60.83)	39 (32.50)	08 (06.67)	5	VI
2.	Nursery management	21 (17.50)	31 (25.83)	68 (56.66)	77 (64.16)	33 (27.50)	10 (08.33)	7.5	V
3.	Selected HYV seeds	23 (19.16)	37 (30.83)	60 (50.00)	75 (62.50)	30 (25.00)	15 (12.50)	2.50	IX
4.	Seed sowing	18 (15.00)	34 (28.33)	75 (62.50)	79 (65.83)	29 (24.16)	12 (10.00)	3.33	VIII
5.	Application of balance fertilizer	13 (10.83)	36 (30.00)	71 (59.16)	76 (63.33)	31 (25.83)	13 (10.83)	4.17	VII
6.	Pest and disease control	11 (09.16)	43 (35.83)	66 (55.00)	81 (67.50)	19 (15.83)	20 (16.67)	12.50	II
7.	Weed control	16 (13.33)	45 (37.50)	59 (49.16)	82 (68.33)	13 (10.83)	25 (20.83)	19.17	I
8.	Use of biopesticide	27 (22.50)	36 (30.00)	57 (47.50)	48 (40.00)	44 (36.67)	28 (23.34)	7.50	IV
9.	Post harvest techniques	26 (21.67)	31 (25.83)	63 (52.50)	51 (42.50)	36 (30.00)	33 (27.48)	10	III
Average								7.96	

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D) Constraints faced by respondents during adoption of Improved Agricultural Production Practices (IAPP).

Table 4.14: Constraints faced by respondents

Sr. No.	Constraints express by Formers	Low	Medium	High	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Lack of time at peak agricultural season	04	06	09	19	15.83	III
2.	Lack of wide publicity to training program	12	04	05	21	17.05	II
3.	Basic need not properly complete	03	07	02	12	10.00	V
4.	Lack of skill orientation during training program	02	05	01	08	06.66	IX
5.	Don't attend training program due to long duration	09	05	03	17	14.16	IV
6.	Disturbed due to lack of knowledge and illiteracy	04	07	12	23	19.16	I
7.	Lack of infra structure facilities	03	02	06	11	09.16	VI
8.	Training program origination away from farmers home	04	02	03	09	07.50	VII
9.	Training duration not appropriate	01	03	02	06	07.20	VIII
10.	Any other (specify)	01	02	01	04	4.80	X

The distribution of respondents was made by according to seriousness of constraints that is higher value disturbed due to lack of knowledge and illiteracy in parentage (19.16) rank (1*). Lack of wide publicity to training program in parentage (17.05) Rank (2t). Lack of time to attend the training program at peak agricultural season in parentage(15.83) rank 3. Don't attend training program due to long duration in parentage(14.16) Rank + Basic need not properly complete in parentage(10.00) rank 5. Lack of infra structure facilities in parentage(9.16). rank (6) Training program origination away from respondents home in parentage (07.50) rank (7) Training duration not appropriate in parentage(07.20) rank (8). Lack of skill orientation during training program in parentage(6.66) Rank (9) Any other (specify).

CASE STUDY: The ovster Aonla cultivation- an alternative vocation in Prartapgarh The village of Pratapgarh district is mainly dominated by schedule cast people consisting ot

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marginal, small and land less labors. The schedule cast respondentswork from morning to evening in the field. In lean period, they go to forest for collection of dry wood for making foods for his diet. From this they get less income after harvest of rice the straw are left in the field. Taking into consideration to the availability and local resources and favorable climate, KVK Pratapgarh advocated the respondents for oyster Aonla cultivation. The farm respondents were trained on cultivation of Aonla after care and harvesting. Being trained, Girija Shankar Pradhan of village Bhulana was interested to adopt Aonla cultivation. Traing come demonstration on Aonla was conducted to his as a trainee. Shree Pradhan purchase Aonla seeds of Aonla verity Hathi JHool, Kanchan, NA7 etc.. then after started Aonla cultivation in 4 ha, area. The fruiting of all verities was very good average 2.5 to 3 q per plant. He sold it nearby home and local market (rupees 30 per kg and earned rupees 400000 aS net profit trom 4 Da. Lands. The primary problem in this vocation was unavailability of good Verity, To solve this, contact was established with the seed producers in ratapgarh. He is now encouraged to take up Aonla cultivation in large Scale.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION : Agriculture being the b backbone of the Indian economy, the status of respondent in the economic front has to be primarily viewed in relation to the major trends affecting agricultural sector. The ICAR standing committee on Agricultural education in 1973 took up the establishment of 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 KVKs have been playing a vital role in imparting training to respondent which not only increases their knowledge, develop their skill but also reduce the drudg ery faced by them during various farm operations. The KVK organize short and long term vocational training courses in agriculture and allied vocations for respondents with emphasis on learning by doing for higher production on farms and generating self employment. The basic purpose was to impart need based training for capacity building of the farmers and farm women around the KVK adopted villages. Training is the capacity building process for practicing respondents and a firsthand respondents and a firsthand dissemination of skill and technical knowhow for its further implications. Against this background a research study entitled "Impact of KVK training programme on the farmers of Pratapgarh district was undertaken with the following objectives.

CONCLUSION: Prosperity of the state as well as country is linked with the development of respondents. State of Uttar Pradesh is an agrarian, where tWo third of the population depends upon agriculture for their livelihood. 1raining means the capacity building process. KVK provides different training programmers for respondents of their both social and economic development. In agriculture production the contribution of the respondent is of paramount importance. For increasing agricultural production to the respondents should be empowered with the technologies. The present study was undertaken in Pratapgarh district of Uttar pradesh to assess the impact of KVK training programme on respondents.Training is most effective P

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[10:06 pm, 09/11/2021] : when various methodologies are incorporated into training sessions. It was ohserved that many activities of training such as training contents, methods, awareness, exposure visits were not satisfactorily performed by the KVK for the general improvement of the respondents. These are follows:

Regular transfer of technologies from research system to KVK Well furnished farmers hostel and training hall with all audio-visual arrangements. Providing travelling cost to the trainees Participatory decision in assessing training needs More emphasis on vocational, respondents during training programs Content must be need based Listening for input availability, credit facilities and marketing of produce Regular follow-up action and guidance to solve field problems.

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