

Impact assessment of training given to Krishi Sevak working in a NGO in agriculture sector at grass root level

SANGITA J. KADLAG AND PRAKASH ATKARE

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

SANGITA J. KADLAG
Department of
Agricultural Economics,
Maratha Vidya Prasarak
Samaj's Nashik, College
of Agriculture,
NASHIK (M.S.)
INDIA

ABSTRACT

VACHAN is a NGO working in tribal area of Nashik district of Maharashtra. The study was conducted in 40 villages of Igatpuri and Trimbak blocks of Nashik district. In Agriculture Sector, credit programme for the resource development is carried out and technology transfer to the tribal farmers is done through the agriculture programme so as to increase the productivity of the traditional crops grown by the farmers. To reach at the grass root level the representatives from their community were selected for efficient and effective dissemination of technology. The training like method of soil sample collection and seed treatment to finger millet was given. The necessary resources and inputs were provided to these Krishi Sevak. After finishing the training they went to their community and worked for the community. When feedback was taken the fantastic results came out of that. Here the training was seen at impact level.

INTRODUCTION

In agricultural development programme three different social systems of research, extension and the users have been identified and the role and function of each system have been well defined in the transfer of technology process.

The NGOs play a crucial role in mobilizing and motivating the rural poor to take advantage of the on-going projects through their meaningful participation. They work in specific areas have close contacts with their users due to proximity and frequent visits. The NGOs have their own objectives and within the framework of discipline and policy, a stable programme can be designed. They believe more in the institutional rather than individual approach and ensure better co-ordination and teamwork. They are playing vital role in enhancement of production potential of the poorest of the poor in their socio-economic environment.

METHODOLOGY

Analytical tools:

Simple average and percentage were used for the analysis of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The training was given to grass root

people so as to disseminate the technology. Training was given in 1998 and as year passed the number of Krishi Sevak was increased as well as the locations covered by them was seen to be increased.

As the tribal population mostly resides in hamlets, it is necessary for an extension worker to reach the programme in each and every hamlet. The success of any programme depends on how much it is disseminated in remote areas where other agencies find difficulty to reach. As a NGO and extension worker, it is very much important to reach the technology actually who are in need. And as the extension workers are from the same community and same area there is no difficulty in reaching out to the people who are in real need.

If we observe very keenly, it is observed that each year number of villages as well as hamlets covered by these Krishi Sevak is increasing at increasing rate. Ultimately total location covered by these Krishi Sevak was increasing. So we can conclude that the extension work done by these Krishi Sevak was expanding both due to results got from seed treatment to finger millet as well as soil sample collection its testing as well as the results from the soil testing ultimately reduced the cost of cultivation, productivity of finger millet has been increased due to seed

Key words :
Assesment of
training, Krishi
Sevak, NGO

Accepted :
April, 2010