

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra programme on beneficiaries

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SUMMARY : For the study, Amravati district was selected purposively. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Durgapur (Badnera) purposively selected for study. From each Krishi Vigyan Kendra adopted villages, 10 farmers were selected randomly after receiving its beneficiaries list from Krishi Vigyan Kendra and 10 each from non-adopted villages, each total to the tune 40+40=80. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. The finding of study revealed that, the majority of beneficiaries had higher annual income 92.5 per cent (Kulkarni, 2009), more social participation 57.5 per cent, more market orientation 87.5 per cent, high risk orientation 72.5 per cent than the non-beneficiaries. It was also observed that there was no difference in respect of farming experience between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries *i.e.* 72.50 per cent (Kulkarni, 2009). While it was observed that non-beneficiaries were found more educated 30 per cent than beneficiaries. Non-beneficiaries had more land holding 22.50 per cent than beneficiaries 2.50 per cent. As regard the dependent variable, majority of the beneficiaries 80.00 per cent had more impact of KVK programme than non-beneficiaries 62.50 per cent. The study revealed that, the independent variables namely education, land holding, annual income, farming experience, market orientation was found positive and significant with the impact of KVK programme at 0.05 per cent level of probability. Whereas the independent variables namely social participation and extension contact was found positively and significant relationship with the impact of KVK programme at 0.01 per cent level of probability. The variable risk orientation was non-significant to impact.

KEY WORDS:

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Beneficiaries, Impact

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Agriculture is the backbone of our national economy. The progress of the nation, therefore, is linked with the advancement in agriculture. Realizing the scope and importance of agriculture, the Government has rightly made a policy decision to invest about one-third of its plan allocation for agricultural

development.

The KVK is one of the first line innovative schemes of the ICAR devoted to vocational training of the practicing farmers, farm women and young farmers. The approach and methodology is unique. The KVK in the country are the primary links for the farmers to know about the agricultural technologies being generated. They act as the

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training centers' for the transfer of the technology with an aim to reduce the time lag between technology generation and their transfer the activities of the KVK include on farm testing to establish the location specificity of agril. technologies under various farming situations, frontline demonstrations to establish its production potentials on the farmers field, training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills in improved agricultural technology and training of extension personnel to orient them in the transfer areas technology development. The main objectives of the this study are to study the impact of extension programme implemented by KVK Durgapur and relationship with the profile of beneficiaries and constraints faced by beneficiaries in participation of extension programme.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

For the present study, Amravati district was purposively selected. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Durgapur (Badnera) was purposively selected from Amravati district. The respondents were interviewed with the help of structured interview schedule personally. Total 80 respondents *i.e.* 40 respondents from KVK adopted village and 40 respondents from non adopted villages were selected for the research purpose. The interview schedule was constructed by formulating relevant questions in accordance with objectives of the study. The schedule included questions pertaining to education, land

holding, annual income, farming experience, social participation, extension contact, market orientation and risk orientation as well as impact of extension programme. The information from the respondents were collected by personal interview method and their responses were considered for the purpose of present study. Data related to the constraints faced by them were collected. Mean, S.D., co-efficient of correlation were used for analysis of the data.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present study as well as discussions have been summarized under following heads:

Overall impact :

It was observed that, majority 80.00 per cent of beneficiaries and 62.50 per cent non-beneficiaries had 'medium' impact of KVK programme, whereas 5.00 per cent of beneficiaries and 22.50 per cent of non-beneficiaries had 'low' impact of KVK programme. while, 15.00 per cent beneficiaries and 15.00 per cent non-beneficiaries had 'high' impact of KVK programme.

Relational analysis:

It was evident from the Table 2 that, the independent variables namely education, land holding, annual income,

Table 1 : Distribution of beneficiaries according to their overall impact

Sr. No.	Category	Beneficiaries (n=40)		Non-beneficiaries (n=40)	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Low	2	5	9	22.50
2.	Medium	32	80.00	25	62.50
3.	High	6	15	6	15
	Total	40	100	40	100

Table 2 : Relationship between independent variables and dependent variables

Sr. No.	Independent variables	'r' values
1.	Education	0.2559*
2.	Land holding	0.2710*
3.	Annual income	0.2803*
4.	Farming experience	0.2557*
5.	Social participation	0.3815**
6.	Extension contact	0.3049**
7.	Market orientation	0.2640*
8.	Risk orientation	0.1511 NS

* and ** indicate significance of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively

NS= Non-significant

Table 3 : Constraints faced by beneficiaries in participation of extension programmes implemented by KVK (n=40)

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Inability to purchase input recommended by KVK due to higher cost	33	82.50
2.	The written material was not provided at the time of training programme	31	77.50
3.	Training programme is not followed by practical	37	92.50
4.	Recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration	34	85
5.	Training programmes on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK	30	75.00
6.	Inadequate lodging facilities at KVK	38	95.00
7.	Inconvenient training place of training programmes	36	90.00
8.	Lack of transport facilities to attend the training	6	90.00

farming experience, market orientation was found positive and significant with the impact of KVK programme at 0.05 level of probability. Whereas, the independent variables namely social participation and extension contact was found positive and significant relationship with the impact of KVK programme at level of probability. The variable risk orientation had non-significant relationship with impact. Thus, there was no risk taking ability in beneficiaries of KVK due to KVK scientist unable to convince the beneficiary farmers to adopt new technology. Such findings were noticed by Soni *et al.* (2012); Bhandari (2014) and Jatav *et al.* (2010).

Constraints:

It was observed from Table 3 that, majority of the beneficiaries faced constraints related to the inadequate lodging facilities at KVK 95.00 per cent, training programme is not followed by practical 92.50 per cent, inconvenient training place of training programme 90.00 per cent, lack of transport facilities to attend the training 90.00 per cent, inability to purchase inputs recommended by KVK 82.50 per cent, recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration 85 per cent, training programme on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK 75.00 per cent, written material was not provided at the time of training programmes 77.50 per cent.

Conclusion:

Beneficiaries from Krishi Vigyan Kendra programmes had higher annual income, more social participation, more market orientation, high risk orientation than the non-beneficiaries. It was also observed that there

was no difference in respect of farming experience between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. While it was observed that non-beneficiaries were found more educated than non-beneficiaries and also non-beneficiaries had more land holding than beneficiaries. As regard the dependent variable, majority of the beneficiaries had more impact of KVK programme than non-beneficiaries. Hence, the changes occurred due to the implementation of FLD were change in knowledge, change in adoption, increased social participation, increased annual saving, changes in cropping pattern, increased income, increase in productivity of beneficiaries than non-beneficiaries.

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