

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

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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 :
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Table 1 : Year wise area served by each Krishi Sevak

Sr. No.	Year	Area served by each Krishi Sevak		
		Total locations	Villages	Wadis
1.	1998-1999	53	10	43
2.	1999-2000	97	15	82
3.	2000-2001	115	25	90
4.	2001-2002	125	35	90
5.	2002-2003	130	40	90
	Total	130	40	90

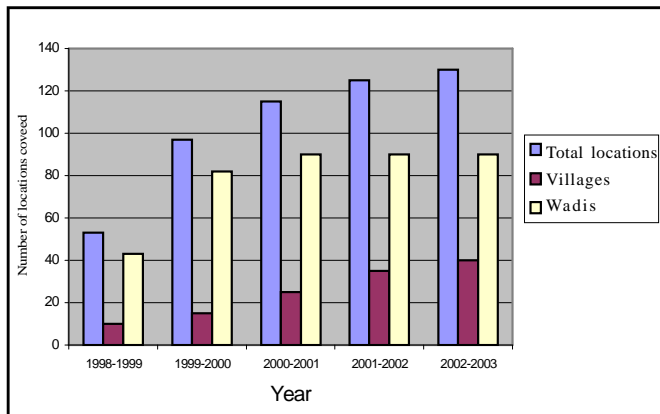


Fig. 1 : Yeaswise coverage of toal locations by Krishi Sevak

Table 2 : Quantity of finger millet seed treated by Krishi Sevak

Sr. No.	Year	No. of kgs of finger millet seed treated by Krishi Sevak	Percentage to total
1.	1998-1999	105	02.97
2.	1999-2000	525	14.85
3.	2000-2001	765	21.64
4.	2001-2002	890	25.18
5.	2002-2003	1250	35.36
	Total	3535	100.00

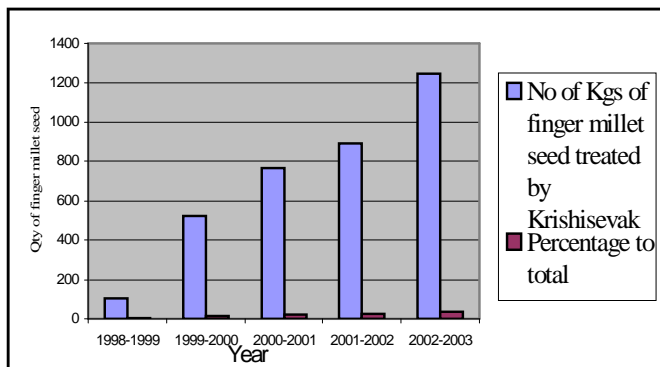


Fig 2: Quantity of finger millet seed treated by Krishi Sevak

treatment.

The seed rate of finger millet is 1.5 kg per acre so we can say that in the period of five years about 2356 acre area of finger millet has been treated which ultimately affected in increasing the productivity of finger millet by 40 kg per acre means the production has been increased by 942 quintals in a period of 5 years which is approximately 18 tones a year.

It can be summarized that the village level extension work at grass root plays a pivotal role in transmission of the technology which is ultimately going to affect the production as well as the productivity of the crops grown in that particular area.

Now the government is emphasizing in providing the krishi doot of agricultural university to do the extension work which VACHAN has already done in an efficiently and effectively.

Extension system is poor because the technical person who has a technical knowledge about agriculture are not ready to go to interior or to the villages and work. Because this extension work is hard and needs patience to see the results. It requires hard working capacity of that workers.

VACHAN has taken a step by need based programme of raising the production as well as productivity of the major staple food grown in tribal area was finger millet which has a high nutritious value as it is rich in calcium content.

Various experiments have been taken to increase the productivity. A comparison of method demonstration various method had been taken-

Local finger millet with seed treatment of Azospirillum and PSC (Phosphorus Solubalising Culture) are interesting as compared to other methods. If we expend Rs 8 only for the seed treatment of 1 acre area it was observed that the yield had been increased by 40 Kg means on an average about Rs 320/- yield is increased. So VACHAN Agriculture Team had decided to disseminate this technology on large scale in the project area and the idea of krishisevak came into picture.

The training was need based and given in a simple language and the krishi sevak were well trained through the practical in a groups as well as individual. After training feed back was given. They were provided with all the material required for the seed treatment as well as collection of soil sample. This helped in getting the response from the farmers of their community.

After completion of 15 days period again feed back meeting of the krishi sevak were taken. They submitted the list of the farmers as well as he yield of the crop of previous year as well as the yield of this year and the

data base was ready to see the effect of the seed treatment on production as well as productivity of the finger millet.

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