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Efficacy of Trainings Programme among the Tribal Farmers Provided by Krishi Vigyan Kendra's of West Nimar Region Madhya Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The tribal farming community needs training for their skill and knowledge development. The economic condition of the farming community can be improved through various trainings. The present study was conducted in the Barwani and Khargone districts of Madhya Pradesh. The total sample consisted of 240 tribal farmers as respondents to the study. Out of fourteen variables, age did not possess any significant correlation with annual income. Majority (76.67%) of respondents reported that KVK is far away from villages/remote areas because Barwani and Khargone both districts have one KVK in the district headquarter. Farmers require continuous education to stay aware of fast-paced developments in agriculture for utilizing technologies and new tools to upgrade operations and increase their income.

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

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays an important role in employment generation in the Indian economic system; about half of the Indian population depends on agriculture and agriculture-related occupations. 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. 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. Apart from this the ideal location, appropriate material as per the requirement, proper design, and right timing are other considerations to carry out the training programs effectively. Therefore, in this study, an attempt has been made to study the impact of training on tribal farmers through Krishi Vigyan Kendra training. Most of the programmes are interlinked with the demonstration that are conducted to extend the solution to location-specific problems and to improve production. Similarly, some aimed at increasing the net income and proper management of natural resources by reducing the cost of production.

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Training is an important and constant need for the all-round development of the agriculture sector. 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 present investigation was carried out with the objective to study the annual income enhancement, to explore the relationship between profiles of tribal farmers with their annual income and to examine the constraints perceived by the tribal farmers in attending training programme.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in West Nimar of Madhya Pradesh *i.e.* Barwani and Khargone districts. The Barwani district comprises seven blocks and the Khargone district has 9 blocks. Among seven blocks of the Barwani district Pati, and Barwani blocks have the maximum number of tribal farmers followed by other blocks that were selected purposively for the study. Among nine blocks of Khargone district Bhgwanpura, and Jhiranya blocks have the maximum number of tribal farmers followed by other blocks that were selected purposively for the study. A list of villages where training programmes were conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra was prepared and out of which 3 villages from each selected block were selected randomly for the study. A village-wise list of tribal farmers was prepared and from the list, twenty tribal farmers were selected randomly from each village to make a sample size of 240 tribal farmers. The primary data were collected from the respondents by using a pretested interview schedule. The respondents were interviewed individually by the investigator.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Enhancement in Annual income

Annual income is the amount of income individual earned in one fiscal year. Agricultural income refers to income earned or revenue derived from sources that include farming land.

Table 1. Distribution of the respondents according to their annual income increased due to the programme.

Sr. 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 %) were found in the low category whose income increased due to the training programme followed by 43.75 percent of the respondents from medium category of income and only 12.08 percent of respondents from high level income whose income was found to be enhanced due to the training programme conducted by the KVK. Similar findings were reported by Singhal and Vatta (2017).

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 (Table 2). The zero order correlation coefficient of each of the variables with their dependent variable i.e. annual income increased due to training programme organized by KVK has been furnished.

It could be revealed that among eleven variables, i.e. education, livestock possession, land holding, material possession, economic motivation, market orientation, extension participation, innovativeness, cosmopoliteness, knowledge of agricultural technology and adoption about agricultural

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Table 2. Relationship between the profile of farmers and their income increased due to the programme.

Sr. No.	Characteristic	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	Cosmopoliteness(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*

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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 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. This findings were in line with the findings of Badodiya *et al* (2021), Roy (2018) and Medhi *et al* (2017).

Constraints perceived by the tribal farmers in attending training programme

The data (Table 3) showed some constraints and limitation which were experienced during attaining the training programme. Majority (76.67 %) respondents were reported that KVK was far away from villages / remote areas because Barwani and Khargone both district have one KVK in district head quarter& its ranked first. Majority (71.67%) respondents had experienced that 'Lack of scientific as well as supporting staff at KVK' this is because most of the posts were vacant. Result and method demonstrations were not conducted adequately, accounted by 65.83 percent of the respondents and its got 3rd ranked. Lack of critical input & non availability of input in time and Inadequate funds for organizing the quality events, these problems were experienced by 60.0 per cent of the respondents and got ranked fourth. Similarly, majority of the farmers (55.0%) expressed "Lack of information in training about agro based industry for employment generation" this restriction was ranked fifth. Lacking of advanced infrastructural facilities was reported by 40.83 per cent of the respondents. Maintain poor co-ordination with other organizations was pointed out by 34.17 per cent of the respondents and this constraint got ranked seventh followed by No adequate follow up of training programmes was also expressed by the 31.25 per cent of the respondents with ranked 8th.

Table 3. Constraints perceived by the tribal farmers in attending training programme.

Sr. No.	Constraints faced by the farmers	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	KVK is far away from villages and remote areas	184	76.67	I
2	Lack of scientific as well as supporting staff at KVK	172	71.67	II
3	Result and Method Demonstrations not conducted adequately	158	65.83	III
4	Lack of critical input & Non availability of input in time	144	60.00	IV
5	Inadequate funds for organizing the quality events	144	60.00	IV
6	Lack of information in training about agro based industry for employment generation	132	55.00	V
7	Lacking of advanced infrastructural facilities	98	40.83	VI
8	Maintain poor co-ordination with other organizations	82	34.17	VII
9	Lack of practical knowledge	75	31.25	VIII
10	Trainings are not planned according to need and time	66	27.50	IX
11	Lack of wide publicity of training	57	23.75	X
12	Lack of graphical and pictorial presentation	46	19.17	XI
13	Audio visual aids are not properly working	40	16.67	XII
14	Technical and English words are not understandable	38	15.83	XIII

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Most of the 27.50 per cent of the respondents stated the trainings were not planned according to need and time trailed by Lack of wide publicity of training was reported by 23.75 per cent of the respondents with ranked10th. Trainings were not in accordance with course content was also reported by 19.17 percent of the tribal farmers. Audio-visual aids were not properly working said by 16.67 per cent of the respondents and the constraints "Technical and English words are not understandable" were experienced by 15.83 per cent of the tribal farmers this may be caused due to poor literacy of farmers. So, the trainees requested KVK scientists to educate the farmers in the local language and make it easy.

CONCLUSION

Out of fourteen variables, age was found no significant relationship with annual income increased due to the programme. The majority, 76.67 percent of respondents were reported that KVK is far away from villages/remote areas because Barwani and Khargone both districts have one KVK in the district headquarters. Farmers required continuous education to stay aware of fast-paced developments in agriculture for utilizing technologies and new tools to upgrade operations and increase their income.

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