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Impact of various extension programmes on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of Krishi Vigyan Kendra

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Abstract

The present study was conducted in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aurangabad of Marathwada region in Maharashtra state which was purposively selected for the study as it is the oldest Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Marathwada region established in 1982.

From each Krishi Vigyan Kendra adopted village 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 60+60=120. Collected data were classified, tabulated and analyzed by using statistical methods like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient and Fisher's 'Z' Test.

Beneficiaries from Krishi Vigyan Kendra programmes were found more educated, higher annual income, more social participation, higher extension contact, more market orientation, high risk orientation, medium cosmopolitanism than the non-beneficiaries. It was also observed that there was no difference in respect of farming experience between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra programmes was measured in terms of Knowledge, Adoption and Training. It was observed that beneficiaries showed higher knowledge, more adoption and more trained as compared to non-beneficiaries.

Keywords: Impact, beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, adoption, extension programmes

1. Introduction

Agricultural research and education had been considerably advanced in this country. Research contributes in preceding decade had been enormous in all directions. The extension machinery, however, has not been able to cope up with the scientific advances. A big gap still exists between the productive technologies available and their rapid transfer to the farmers. Unless this gap is filled, the productive technologies now available in agriculture and allied fields cannot be properly harmless for accelerated production. This should be matter of great concern to all the Government and non-Government organizations which are interested in and committed to agricultural advancement.

For speedy implementation of this scheme, the Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, constituted a Committee (1973) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta to work out the details for the establishment of the Kendras. The committee submitted its report to the Council on the various facts of establishment, organization and management of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in 1974 Soon after submission of the report to the first Krishi Vigyan Kendra was established in 1974 at Pondicherry under the administrative and supervisory control of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. By the end of June, 2015, 641 KVKs were functioning in India out of which 44 were in Maharashtra and 11 KVKs were in Marathwada region.

With effect from 1st April 1992 all first line TOT projects of the ICAR viz; ND, ORP and LLP have been integrated with the KVKs. In the reorganized system, the major mandates have been envisaged in the design of KVK.

1. Training to farmers, farm women, rural youth and school drop outs.
2. Training to extension functionaries, agricultural supervisor, Assistant Agriculture Officers (AAO) etc.
3. Front Line Demonstrations (FLD) on proved technology in farmer field.
4. On Farm Testing (oft) for refinements of existing technology.

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2. Methodology

The present study was conducted in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aurangabad of Marathwada region in Maharashtra state which was purposively selected for the study as it is the oldest Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Marathwada region established in 1982.

Aurangabad district is situated at 635 meter above the Mean Sea Level. The district lays between 19° 54' North Latitudes and 75° 23' East Longitude. The total area of the district is 10,100km² (3,900 sq. m). The district is bounded on the North by Jalgaon districts, on the East by Jalna district, on the South by Ahmednagar, on the West by Nasik districts. According to the 2011 census Aurangabad district has a population 3,695'928. The district has a population density of 365 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 27.33%. Aurangabad district has a sex ratio of 917 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 80.40 percent.

3. Results

3.1 Impact of KVK on beneficiaries

Two programmes namely frontline demonstration and trainings organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aurangabad was considered to see the overall impact on the beneficiaries.

1. Impact of Front Line Demonstration on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
2. Overall impact of knowledge on the front line demonstration of cotton on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

It was observed from Table 1 that majority 76.66 percent of beneficiaries and 51.66 percent non-beneficiaries had 'medium' impact of knowledge, whereas 10.00 percent of beneficiaries and 40.00 percent of non-beneficiaries had 'low' impact of knowledge while, 13.33 percent of beneficiaries and 08.33 percent of non-beneficiaries had 'high' impact of knowledge.

However calculated 'Z' value shows that there was significant difference between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in respect to impact of knowledge.

Table 1: Distribution of farmers according to their overall impact on the front line demonstration of cotton on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Sr. No.	Category	Beneficiaries n=60			Non-beneficiaries n=60		Z' value
		Score	F	%	F	%	
1.	Low	Up to 10	6	10.00	24	40.00	3.61**
2.	Medium	11 to 12	46	76.66	31	51.66	
3.	High	13 and above	8	13.33	5	08.33	
		Total	60	100	60	100	
		Mean	11.20		10.09		
		SD	1.82		1.84		

3.2 Overall impact of adoption on the front line demonstration on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

It was observed from Table 2 that majority 73.33 percent of beneficiaries and 63.33 per non-beneficiaries had 'medium' impact of adoption, whereas 15.00 percent of Beneficiaries and 26.66 percent of non-beneficiaries had 'low' impact of adoption while, 11.66 percent of beneficiaries and 10.00 percent of non-beneficiaries had 'high' impact of adoption. However calculated 'Z' value shows that there was significant

difference between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in respect to impact of adoption.

Table 2: Distribution of farmers according to their Overall impact of adoption on the front line demonstration of cotton on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Sr. No.	Category	Beneficiaries n=60			Non-beneficiaries n=60		Z' value
		Score	F	%	F	%	
1.	Low	Up to 10	7	11.66	15	26.66	2.88**
2.	Medium	11 to 12	44	73.33	38	63.33	
3.	High	13 and above	9	15.00	6	10.00	
		Total	60	100	60	100	
		Mean	22.65		19.30		
		SD	6.34		5.24		

3.3 General impact of training on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

The information about general impact of the training programmes on farmer was obtained and presented in Table 3 revealed that respondent were strongly agree about some of the important training like training programmes had help to increase knowledge level was expressed by is 70.00 percent beneficiaries and 59.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, they had also strongly agree about training had helped them to motivate for established of agro-based enterprises /industries were required by 67.00 is percent of beneficiaries and 56.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training had increase awareness about various improved farm techniques were strongly agreed by 60.00 percent beneficiaries and 50.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, motivated for strengthening of subsidiary occupation like goat and sheep rearing by 58.00 percent beneficiaries and 45.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, awareness was increased by training about fruit and vegetable preservations was strongly agreed by 57.00 percent beneficiaries and 48.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, Krishi Vigyan Kendra had improved standard of living by 57.00 percent beneficiaries and 50.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training had lead to use improved farm implements was strongly agreed by 53.00 percent beneficiaries and 45.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training motivated for use of organic farming to maintain soil health by 51.00 percent beneficiaries and 46.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, use of treated seed for sowing leaded due to training by 50.00 percent beneficiaries and 44.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, increases in productivity of crops had made possible due to training conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra was strongly agreed by 50.00 percent beneficiaries and 42.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the production of crops was increased by the technical advice given by scientists- working at KVK were strongly agreed by 47.00 percent beneficiaries and 38.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, increases annual income of the subsidiary enterprises 46.00 percent beneficiaries and 40.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, 42.00 percent beneficiaries and 37.00 percent of non-beneficiaries had strongly agreed about increases the skill due to training programmes, training given by Krishi Vigyan Kendra had kept the respondents in touch of latest technological changes by 42.00 percent beneficiaries and 38.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training by Krishi Vigyan Kendra provides practical knowledge about the new agricultural techniques 42.00 percent beneficiaries and 36.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training had prepared the respondents mentally, physically to adopt a new innovations

by 40.00 percent beneficiaries and 33.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training motivated the farmers towards adoption of the improved agricultural practices by 38.00 percent beneficiaries and 31.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, youth training is beneficial in improving physical as well as mental status of youth by 37.00 percent beneficiaries and 33.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training programme organized by KVK helps to provide livelihood security to the poor by 25.00 percent beneficiaries and 23.00 percent of non-beneficiaries.

It was also evident from table 17 respondent were having agree about some of the important training like training programme organized by KVK helps to provide livelihood security to the poor by 50.00 percent beneficiaries and 40.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the KVK keeps abreast you with the latest technological changes by 43.00 percent beneficiaries and 37.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, youth training is beneficial in improving physical as well as mental status of youth by 43.00 percent beneficiaries and 40.00 percent of non-beneficiaries. Increases annual income of the subsidiary enterprises by 42.00 percent beneficiaries and 38.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, increases the skill development through training development by 42.00 percent beneficiaries and 37.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the production of crops was increased by the technical advice given by scientists-working at KVK by 42.00 percent beneficiaries and 33.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the KVK training prepares mentally, physically to adopt a new innovations by 42.00 percent beneficiaries and 45.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training conducted by KVK are useful in motivating the farmers towards adoption of the improved agricultural practices by 40.00 percent beneficiaries and 42.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, increases in use of improved farm implements by 37.00 percent beneficiaries and 35.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, motivate for use of organic farming to maintain soil health by 37.00 percent beneficiaries and 32.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training increase awareness about fruit and vegetable preservations by 35.00 percent beneficiaries and 30.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training increase awareness about various improved farm techniques by 30.00 percent beneficiaries and 33.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the KVK helpful in improving your standard of living by 30.00 percent and 32.00 percent beneficiaries cent of non-beneficiaries, motivate to established agro-based enterprises /industries by 25.00 percent beneficiaries and 27.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, motivation for strengthening the subsidiary occupation like goat and sheep rearing by 25.00 percent beneficiaries and 30.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training programmes help in increasing

knowledge level of farmers, farm women and rural youths by 22.00 percent beneficiaries and 28.00 percent of non-beneficiaries.

It was also evident from table 3 respondent were having disagree about some of the important training like training programme organized by KVK helps to provide livelihood security to the poors by 25.00 percent beneficiaries and 37.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the training conducted by KVK are useful in motivating the farmers towards adoption of the improved agricultural practices by 22.00 percent beneficiaries and 27.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, youth training is beneficial in improving physical as well as mental status of youth by 20.00 percent beneficiaries and 27.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training increase awareness about various improved farm techniques by 20.00 percent beneficiaries and 17.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the production of crops was increased by the technical advice given by scientists-working at KVK by 18.00 percent beneficiaries and 30.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the KVK training prepares mentally, physically to adopt a new innovations by 18.00 percent beneficiaries and 22.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, motivation for strengthening the subsidiary occupation like goat and sheep rearing by 17.00 percent beneficiaries and 25.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training increases awareness about post-harvest technology in fruits and vegetables by 17.00 percent beneficiaries and 27.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, increases the skill development through training development by 16.00 percent beneficiaries and 26.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the KVK keeps abreast you with the latest technological changes by 15.00 percent beneficiaries and 25.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, increase the use of treated seeds by 13.00 percent beneficiaries and 23.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, advanced technology trainings increases the productivity of crops by 13.00 percent beneficiaries and 25.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, the KVK helpful in improving your standard of living by 13.00 percent beneficiaries and 18.00 percent of non-beneficiaries. Increases annual income of the subsidiary enterprises by 12.00 percent beneficiaries and 22.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, motivate for use of organic farming to maintain soil health by 12.00 percent beneficiaries and 22.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, increases in use of improved farm implements by 10.00 percent beneficiaries and 20.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, training programmes help in increasing knowledge level of farmers, farm women and rural youths by 08.00 percent beneficiaries and 13.00 percent of non-beneficiaries, motivate to established agro-based enterprises /industries by 08.00 percent beneficiaries and 17.00 percent of non-beneficiaries.

Table 3: Distribution of farmers according to their training

Sr. No	Statements	Beneficiaries			Non-Beneficiaries		
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree
1	Training programmes help in increasing knowledge level of farmers, farm women and rural youths.	42 (70.00)	13 (22.00)	5 (08.00)	35 (59.00)	17 (28.00)	8 (13.00)
2	Training increase awareness about various improved farm techniques.	36 (60.00)	18 (30.00)	6 (10.00)	30 (50.00)	20 (33.00)	10 (17.00)
3	Training increase awareness about fruit and vegetable preservations.	34 (57.00)	21 (35.00)	5 (08.00)	29 (48.00)	18 (30.00)	13 (22.00)
4	Increase the use of treated seeds	30 (50.00)	22 (37.00)	8 (13.00)	26 (44.00)	20 (33.00)	14 (23.00)
5	Increases in use of improved farm implements.	32 (53.00)	22 (37.00)	6 (10.00)	27 (45.00)	21 (35.00)	12 (20.00)

6	Increases annual income of the subsidiary enterprises	28 (46.00)	25 (42.00)	7 (12.00)	24 (40.00)	23 (38.00)	13 (22.00)
7	Increases the skill development through training development	25 (42.00)	25 (42.00)	10 (16.00)	22 (37.00)	22 (37.00)	16 (26.00)
8	Motivate to established agro-based enterprises /industries.	40 (67.00)	15 (25.00)	5 (08.00)	34 (56.00)	16 (27.00)	10 (17.00)
9	Motivate for use of organic farming to maintain soil health	31 (51.00)	22 (37.00)	7 (12.00)	28 (46.00)	19 (32.00)	13 (22.00)
10	Motivation for strengthening the subsidiary occupation like goat and sheep rearing.	35 (58.00)	15 (25.00)	10 (17.00)	27 (45.00)	18 (30.00)	15 (25.00)
11	Training programme organized by KVK helps to provide livelihood security to the poor.	15 (25.00)	30 (50.00)	15 (25.00)	14 (23.00)	24 (40.00)	22 (37.00)
12	The production of crops was increased by the technical advice given by scientists- working at KVK.	28 (47.00)	21 (35.00)	11 (18.00)	23 (38.00)	19 (32.00)	18 (30.00)
13	The KVK keeps abreast you with the latest technological changes.	25 (42.00)	26 (43.00)	9 (15.00)	23 (38.00)	22 (37.00)	15 (25.00)
14	Advanced technology trainings increases the productivity of crops.	30 (50.00)	22 (37.00)	8 (13.00)	25 (42.00)	20 (33.00)	15 (25.00)
15	Youth training is beneficial in improving physical as well as mental status of youth.	22 (37.00)	26 (43.00)	12 (20.00)	20 (33.00)	24 (40.00)	16 (27.00)
16	The production of crops was increased by the technical advice given by scientists- working at KVK.	24 (40.00)	25 (42.00)	11 (18.00)	22 (37.00)	20 (33.00)	18 (30.00)
17	The training conducted by KVK are useful in motivating the farmers towards adoption of the improved agricultural practices.	23 (38.00)	24 (40.00)	13 (22.00)	19 (31.00)	25 (42.00)	16 (27.00)
18	The KVK training prepares mentally, physically to adopt a new innovations	24 (40.00)	25 (42.00)	11 (18.00)	20 (33.00)	27 (45.00)	13 (22.00)
19	The KVK helpful in improving your standard of living	34 (57.00)	18 (30.00)	8 (13.00)	30 (50.00)	19 (32.00)	11 (18.00)

3.5 Overall impact of training programmes on beneficiaries of the KVK

It was observed from Table 4 that majority 68.33 percent of beneficiaries and 60.00 per non-beneficiaries had 'medium' impact of KVK training programmes, whereas 20.00percent of Beneficiaries and 33.33 percent of non-beneficiaries had 'low' impact of KVK training programmeswhile,11.66 percent of beneficiaries and 06.66 percent of non-beneficiaries had 'high' impact of KVK training programmes. However calculated 'Z' value shows that there was significant difference between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in respect to impact of KVK training programmes.

Table 4: Distribution of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries according to their overall impact of training programmes on beneficiaries of the KVK.

Sr. No.	Category	Beneficiaries n=60		Non-beneficiaries n=60		'Z' value
		F	%	F	%	
1.	Low	Up to 16	20.00	20	33.33	2.65**
2.	Medium	17to 25	68.33	36	60.00	
3.	High	26 and above	11.66	04	6.66	
		Total	60 100	60	100	
		Mean	20.40		18.25	
		SD	4.36		3.86	

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