

Original Research Article

An Appraisal of K.V.K District Pilibhit in Transforming Course Contents Training Facilities Duration of Training Programme Run by K.V.K

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ABSTRACT

In Indian economy the agricultural sector still contributes about 34% to our national income where nearly 70% of the population depends. Despite sustained efforts in agriculture and spectacular strides made in agriculture technology over the past several decades. There are a large number of school drop-outs in the rural areas who need training in selected vocations, especially in agriculture so that they may be suitably employed in farming. In this regard the I.C.A.R. introduced several first line transfers of technology projects. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Farm Science Centre) is one of them. In Uttar Pradesh district Pilibhit under the jurisdiction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology Modipuram, Meerut was purposively selected as locale for present's investigation because the researcher was well acquainted with the locality and culture. There are 7 development blocks in district Pilibhit. All the blocks are covered under Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pilibhit. Therefore, due to limited time and resources only two blocks i.e., Marauri and Lalorikhera were selected purposively for conducting present research projects. The reason for the selection of above blocks was that the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pilibhit was also running training programmes. This must have affected the farmers favorably. Other reason for the selection of said blocks was near to the Krishi Vigyan Kendra and possessed easy means of transportation and communication.

Keywords

K.V.K,
Agriculture,
farming,
technology,
communication,
training,
extension.

Introduction

Development of agriculture is an integral part of economic development. The primary objective of agricultural production system is for the farmers to enable them to maximize their incomes, like other cases of economic enterprises. Very few countries that have attained significant growth in agriculture have also a rapid growth of their overall economy. In Indian economy the agricultural sector still contributes about

34% to our national income where nearly 70% of the population depends. Despite sustained efforts in agriculture and spectacular strides made in agriculture technology over the past several decades. India is still faced to a challenge that was to be viewed in light of rapidly growing population and the gradual depletion of natural resources in the form of land and water, available for agriculture development

in coming decades. The present rate of agricultural production could be doubled if the available technologies are brought to bear with the production processes and programmes, focusing more and more on transferring our new technologies away from the confines of laboratories and research institution to the farmers and make them more result and work oriented. There is a continuous advancement in agricultural research in the country. The transfer of technology, however, could not keep pace with the advancement of agricultural research. Therefore, the gap between the technology available at the agricultural research stations and technologies being practiced in the farmer's field has widened. To reduce this gap and to maintain a continuous flow of technology from research station to the farmer's fields, it is essential to train the farmers in agricultural and allied technologies. There are a large number of school drop-outs in the rural areas who need training, in selected vocations, especially in agriculture so that they may be suitably employed in farming. In this regard the I.C.A.R. introduced several first line transfers of technology projects. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Farm Science Centre) is one of them. In pursuance of the recommendations of Education Commission (1964-66) and Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta Committee report to establish institutions for providing vocational education in agriculture at the pre and post matriculate level, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has started a scheme to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country recommended the establishment of one K.V.K. in each district by the end of sixth five year plan and three KVKs district¹ by the end of the present century. Keeping the above facts in view, Government of India decided to establish at least one K.V.K. in each district in a phased manner, during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The first

K.V.K. was established in 1974 at Pondicherry under the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India since then several K.V.Ks was established in different parts of the country. Up to June 31, 2012, 642 KVKs were established in the country. In Uttar Pradesh there were 68 KVKs established up to June, 2016 and the number is increasing every year. The Mohan Singh Mehta Committee (1974) laid down the following basic concepts of K.V.K. The Kendra will impart learning through work experience and hence, will be concerned with technical literacy, the acquisition of which does not necessarily require as a pre-condition the ability to read and write. The Kendra will impart training only to those extension workers who are already employed or to practicing farmers and fisherman. In other words, the Kendra does will cater to the needs of those who are already employed or those who wish to be selling employed. There will be no uniform syllabus for a Kendra. The syllabus and programme of each Kendra will be tailored according to the felt needs, natural resources and the potentials for agricultural growths in that particular area. The three fundamental principles viz., (a) agricultural production as the prime goal (b) work-experience as the main method of imparting training, and (c) priority to the weaker sections of the society, are the backbone of the K.V.K. programme. The main idea is to influence productivity to achieve social justice for the neediest and deserving weaker sections of the society like tribal farmers, small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers drought and flood affected farmers, etc.

The K.V.K. project is sponsored by the I.C.A.R. and is implemented by the ICAR research institutes, State Agricultural Universities, State Departments of Agriculture and reputed Voluntary

Organizations. The K.V.K. is headed by a senior scientist of the rank of Professor/Associate Professor in the field of Agricultural Extension or Agronomy. He is supported by a team of disciplinary scientist representing Agronomy, Horticulture, Plant Pathology, Entomology, Animal Science, and Agricultural Engineering. Home Science and Fisheries, depending upon the needs of respective district. A group of technical and other supporting staff is also provided to each K.V.K. The local management committee in each K.V.K. is an important instrument of management. This committee is devoted to constantly review the progress of the K.V.Ks provide guidance for organizing training programmers and follow up extension activities and redress the problems wherever possible. The kind and quality of training being envisaged in the K.V.Ks demands practical and experienced trainees. They infact should be in a position to demonstrate the skills effectively to the trainees by the actual doing the operations themselves on the principles of 'teaching by doing'. The cater the needs of K.V.K. trainees, the 10 T.T.Cs have also been established to train K.V.K. staff and higher secondary schools. The transfer of technology through organized system is also getting momentum. The innovations are being communicated through variety of extension methods and organizations. But their effect is not seems as positive as we require.

Materials and Methods

The present study entitled "An Appraisal of K.V.K. District Pilibhit in Transforming Socio-economic Status of the trained Persons" was under taken during the Agricultural year 2012. There are 7 development blocks in district Pilibhit. All the blocks are covered under Krlshi Vtgyan Kendra Pilibhit. Therefore, due to limited time and resources only.Two blocks i.e.

Marauri and Lalorikhera were selected purposively for conducting present research projects. The reason for the selection of above blocks was that the Krishi Vigyan Kendra pilibhit was also running training programmes. This must have affected the farmers favourably. Other reasons for the selection of said blocks were near to the Krishi Vigyan Kendra and possessed easy means of transportation and communication. A through acquaintance with the languages, customs, traditions, values and comparative nature of the people were other beneficial points to the researcher for obtaining accurate and unbiased information. With the help of the training centres, a list of villages involved in. training was prepared separately for both the development blocks. From each of these two lists, a set of two villages gram Marori and Jonapuri from Marauri community development block Lalorikhera, Zatipur, for Lalorikhera, community development block were randomly chosen. Thus a total of four villages (two from each development block) were randomly selected for drawing the sample of respondents. Required number of respondents was selected at random from all the four villages after preparing a list of trained farm in Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The total number of respondents were sixty (30 from each development block or 2 villages from each development block).

Results and Discussion

Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Pilibhit under the host of institution Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Modipuram, Meerut. This K.V.K. is situated near the railway station of Pilibhit-15 km. and 12 km. from Bus station. The total area of this K.V.K. is 20 ha and net cultivated area is 15.4 ha. Remaining area of this K.V.K. is under building etc. Various field of agriculture and allied in which K.V.K. is engaged to provide training facilities to the

farmers. The details of instructor's course-contents facilities available at the K.V.K. duration and month of training etc. have been analyzed and given the following Table.

Revealed that the majority of instructors taught crop production, Agricultural engineering, Horticulture and Home science, which are ranked 1st followed by extension education livestock production agro forestry and Fisheries ranked IInd. None discipline was in IIIrd. This means that the crop production, Horticulture, Agricultural engineering and home science given more emphasis followed by other courses.

The findings of this study are in conformity with a report of state level workshop on K.V.Ks. found that K.V.K. organized more training programmes on crop production, followed by Horticulture, Livestock production, Agricultural engineering, Home science, Agro forestry, Plant Protection and fisheries.

Duration of training mainly depend upon the need faced by the farmers. The preference

given by the farmers, regarding to duration of the training was studied and the data has been given in the:

Reveals that, one day training is most suitable to trainees followed by two to others days. This shows that the farmers do not want to spare more time outside the village as they were always engaged locally in many household activities. Now, it can be concluded that one day training was most suitable followed by two to three days.

Months of training

The farmers opinion about the suitability of the months of training organized by K.V.K. were also taken to know the appropriate months of training enabling them to assess their knowledge gain pertaining to raising to raising various seasonal crops highlighted that the percentage of trainees of September-October-November was the highest and ranked Ist followed by January-February-March (34.00%) which ranked IInd and last June-July-August-(21.00%) which ranked IIIrd.

Table.1 Percentage of course contents taught by the instructors

S. No.	Courses	Percentage of Instructors	Rank
1	Crop production	16.66	I
2	Ag. Engineering	16.66	I
3	Horticulture	16.66	I
4	Home Science	16.66	I
5	Agril. Extension	8.33	II
6	Agro forestry	8.33	II
7	Livestock Production	8.33	II
8	Fisheries	8.33	II

Table.2 Showing the opinion of farmers in duration of training

S. No.	Duration	Percentage of farmers	Rank
1	One day	61.00	I
2	Two to three days	25.00	II
3	Above three days	14.00	III

Table.3 Showing the months of training, organized by K.V.K

S. No.	Month of training	Percentage of training	Rank
1	September-October November	45.00	I
2	January-February-March	34.00	II
3	June-July-August	21.00	III

Table.4 Showing the availability of staff (Instructors) in the K.V.Ks

S. No.	Staff	Sanctioned	Filled	Percentage
1	Scientific	9	7	77.78
2	technical	5	5	100.00
3	Administrative	3	3	100.00
4	Supporting	3	3	100.00
5	Auxiliary	2	2	100.00

Table.5 Showing the qualifications of K.V.K Instructors

S. No.	Staff	Percentage of Instructors qualified			
		intermediate	B.Sc.	M.Sc.	Ph.D.
1	Scientific	-	-	75	25
2	Technical	66.67	33.33	-	-

Table.6 Necessary facilities available at the K.V.K Pilibhit

S. NO.	Facilities	Actual Nos.
1	Hostel	-
2	Staff quarters	-
3	Office room	8
4	Class room	1
5	Quarters for labours	7
6	guest House	-
7	health Centre	-
8	Garage	-
9	Cow Sheds	1
10	Poultry Sheds	1
11	Sheds for goat	-
12	Workshop	-
13	Fish ponds	1
14	Audio-visual equipments	4
15	Motorcycle	1
16	Jeep	1
17	Tractor	1

Table.7 Number of different training programmes undertaken by K.V.K

S. NO.	Types of training	Total No. of training	Total No. of trainees
1	On campus	23	387
2	Off campus	108	3165

Now, it can be said that September-October-November are the best months followed by January-February-March. This shows that the trainees required specific training just before the operation of crops. The findings of this study are in conformity with the

observation of the stated that the September-October-November can be the best months of training.

Indicates that all staff sanctioned in technical, Administrative supporting and

auxiliary category has been filled and 77.78% scientific staff filled up. Therefore, it can be said that all the technical staff, administrative staff has been filled up followed by scientific staff.

It denotes that majority of scientific staff (75%) was post graduate followed by Ph.D. (25%) while majority of technical staff (66.67%) was intermediate followed by

Type of training

K.V.K is the grass root level vocational training institutions designed for bridging the gap between the available technologies at the one end and their application for increased production of the others. For this purpose K.V.K organized training programmes to the farmers and farm women at on campus or off campus. The study was conducted and given in the Table.

If it apparent form Table that maximum 108 off campus training programme were organized by K.V.K. followed by on campus. In off campus maximum 3165 trainees was participated in training programme. In on campus training programme 387 trainees was participated. Therefore, this can be generalized that maximum training programmes were organized as off campus followed by on campus. Maximum numbers of trainees were participated in off campus training. This shows that the off campus training programmes were found more effective as the farmers are keen to have skill learning. Thus the availability of course instructors was 16.66% in each discipline, followed by Agriculture extension, Agroforestry, livestock production and fisheries (each discipline 8.33% of instructor) in their training programmes. It has been found that one day training was preferred most by 61.00% trainees, followed by the two to

graduate (33.33%) graduate. Thus it can be said that the majority of scientific staff was highly qualified.

It is evident from the table no. 18, that K.V.K centers have necessary facilities for running their activities proper. The office room is proper for the scientist. Audio-visual aids are 4 in numbers. Boarding and lodging facilities are not available at center. three days 25.00% training and above three days by 14.00% trainees. September-October-November found the best months (45.00%) for training followed by January-February-March (34.00%) and June-July-August (21.00%). None of the posts, technical and administrative was reported vacant, except scientific staff (77.78%). The scientific staff found highly qualified followed by technical staff.

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