

Original Research Article

Impact Assessment of Training Programmes as Perceived by Trained Farmers with regards to Organic Farming Practices

Anuradha Ranjan Kumari^{1*}, D.P. Singh², Kamlesh Meena³,
Maya Kumari⁴ and Laxmikant⁵

¹SMS, Home Science, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (ICAR-IIVR) Malhana Deoria UP, India

²Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Mahrajgang UP, India

³SMS, Agronomy, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (ICAR-IIVR) Malhana Deoria UP, India

⁴SMS, Home Science, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (BAU) Sahibgang, Jharkhand, India

⁵Krishi Vigyan Kendra (SVP&T) Rampur UP, India

**Corresponding author*

ABSTRACT

Keywords

Impact,
Assessment,
Training
programmes,
Perception and
organic farming

Organic farming is a production system which avoids or largely excludes the use of synthetic compounded fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators and livestock feed additives. Organic farming does not imply the simple replacement of synthetic fertilizers and other chemical inputs with organic inputs and biologically active formulation. This study was conducted purposively in Salempur and Bhatpar Rani Block of Deoria district due to maximum number of trained farmers in organic farming. The total ninety (90) trained farmers were selected for the study. Only 6.67 percent of the respondents had high perception in organic farming before participation intraining and after the participation in training, the perception has improved upto 23.34 percent. All the selected attributes of the trained farmers, except age, caste and size of family were having significant relationship with their perception of organic farming. High cost of inputs and difficult methods for preparation were major constraints experienced by the farmers.

Introduction

Extension agencies are continuously making effort to create awareness among the farmers about organic farming. Govt. Institute, Non govt. organizations, Private agencies and Krishi Vigyan Kendra are playing major role for promoting the organic farming and conducting training programme, Exhibition, Kisan Mela, Kisan Gosthi, Sangosthi, Kisan Sammelan and other programme for dissemination of information about organic farming with low cost and environmentally safe condition. The success of any training programme depends greatly on the perception of the trainees towards it. Hence

it is worthwhile to assess the impact of training programmes on organic farming in terms of trainee's perception. Keeping the above fact into consideration the study titled "Impact assessment of training programmes as perceived by trained farmers with regard to organic farming practices in Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh with the following specific objectives:-

To assess the perception of training programme among the trained farmers with regard to organic farming practices.

To analyze the relationship between

attributes of the trained farmers and their perception of training programme about organic farming practices.

To study the constraints perceived by the farmers during adoption of organic farming practices.

Materials and Methods

The study was carried out in two blocks namely. Salempur and Bhatpar Rani of Deoria district in U.P. state due to maximum number of trained farmers in organic farming. The district comprises 16 blocks, out of which, Salempur and Bhatpar Rani blocks were selected purposely due to the maximum no. of training programmes (On Campus as well as Off Campus) organized on organic farming amongst the other blocks by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malhana, Deoria. Three villages from each block were selected i.e. Laxmanchak, Chatrapura and Malhana from Salempur block and Jamuniadih, Khampar and Malhani from Bhatpar Rani block. Thus total six villages were selected. Fifteen farmers from each village were selected randomly for the study with a total sample size of 90. Data was collected through personal interview method. The interview schedule was prepared by keeping the objectives of the study in mind. The necessary care was taken to collect the unbiased and correct data. The data were collected, tabulated and analyzed. The statistical tools like frequency, percentage, rank and correlation coefficient were employed to analyze the data.

Results and Discussion

Extent of perception of training programme among the trained farmers about organic farming practices

The data presented in table 1 revealed that in

case of application of FYM/NADEP majority of trained farmers (53.34%) had high level of perception in application of FYM/NADEP followed by 35.56 percent of trained farmers had medium only 11.12 percent trained farmers had low level of perception in application of FYM/NADEP. Most of the trained farmers (58.89%) had medium level of perception about green manure followed by 24.45 percent of trained farmers had high and 16.67 percent trained farmers had low level of perception about green manure.

With regard to vermin compost, majority of the trained farmers (67.78%) had medium level of perception followed by 20.00 percent of trained farmers had high and 12.23 percent of trained farmers had low level of perception about vermin compost. In case of blue green algae and azola, majority of trained farmers (43.34%) had medium level of perception followed by 33.34 percent trained farmers had low level of perception and 23.33 percent of trained farmers had high perception about blue green algae and azola.

Majority of trained farmers (68.89%) had medium level of perception about use of neem oil followed by 17.77 percent of trained farmers had high level of perception and 13.34 percent trained farmers had low level of perception about use of neem oil.

In case of use of cow urine, majority of trained farmers (64.45%) had medium level of perception followed by 21.11 percent of trained farmers had high level of perception and 14.45 percent trained farmers had low level of perception about use of cow urine.

Assessment of training programmes as perceived by trained farmers with regard to organic farming practices

The data presented in table 2 revealed that in case of before participation in training programme, most of the beneficiaries (57.78%) belonged to low level of perception category in relation to organic farming followed by 35.56 percent of them medium level of perception category and only 6.67 percent of them high level of perception category. Whereas, after participation in training programme, maximum number of respondents (62.23%) belonged to medium category perception

about organic farming followed by low category (23.34%) and 14.44 percent of the respondents had high category of perception in relation to organic farming practices. Thus, it may be referred that after participation of training programme, most of the respondents had medium to high perception about organic farming. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Badodiya, S.K & et.al. (2011), Saxena and Singh (2000).

Table.1 Extent of perception regarding organic farming practices among the trained farmers
N=90

Sl. No.	Organic Farming Practices	Extent of Perception		
		Low	Medium	High
1	Application of FYM/NADEP	10(11.12)	32(35.56)	48(53.34)
2	Green Manure	15(16.67)	53(58.89)	22(24.45)
3	Vermi Compost	11(12.23)	61(67.78)	18(20.00)
4	Use of blue green algae/ azola	30(33.34)	39(43.34)	21(23.33)
5	Use of neem oil	12(13.34)	62(68.89)	16(17.77)
6	Use of cow urine	13(14.45)	58(64.45)	19(21.11)
Total		15(16.66)	51(56.67)	24(26.67)

Table.2 Distribution of respondents according to their perception in relation to organic farming practices before and after participating in training programme
N=90

Sl. No.	Categories	Before		After	
		No	%	No	%
1	Low	52	57.78	13	14.44
2	Medium	32	35.56	56	62.23
3	High	6	6.67	21	23.34
Total		90	100.00	90	100.00

Table.3 Relationship between attributes of trained farmers and their perception about organic farming practices

Sl. No.	Particulars	Correlation Co- efficient
1	Age (X ₁)	0.027 NS
2	Education (X ₂)	0.434**
3	Caste (X ₃)	0.057 NS
4	Size of Family (X ₄)	0.118 NS
5	Social Participation (X ₅)	0.369**
6	Size of land holding (X ₆)	0.283*
7	Annual income (X ₇)	0.281*
8	Sources of information (X ₈)	0.374**
9	Contact with extension personnel (X ₉)	0.371**
10	Innovativeness (X ₁₀)	0.408**
11	Cosmopoliteness (X ₁₁)	0.201*
12	Knowledge about organic farming (X ₁₂)	0.498**

**Significant at 1 % level of probability
NS- Non significant

*Significant at 5 % level of probability

Table.4 Distribution of respondents according to various constraints faced by them in using organic farming

N=90

Sl. No.	Constraints	Beneficiaries		Rank
		No	%	
1.	High cost of inputs	68	75.56	I
2.	Difficult methods for preparation	59	65.55	II
3.	Lack of inputs and raw materials	47	52.23	III
4.	Poor financial condition	42	46.67	IV
5.	Non availability of loans in time	37	41.12	V
6.	lack of proper training at grass root level	34	37.78	VI
7.	Non availability of appropriate literature	29	32.23	VII

Relationship between attributes of the trained Farmers and their perception of training programme about organic farming practices

The zero order correlation coefficient of attributes of trained farmers with their perception about organic farming practices is furnished in table 3. It can be observed from the table that correlation coefficient in respect of education (0.434), Social participation (0.369), Sources of information (0.374), Contact with extension personnel (0.371), Innovativeness (0.408) and knowledge about organic farming (0.498) were found positive and significant relationship with perception of trained farmers about organic farming practices at 1% level of probability. Whereas, size of land holding (0.283), Annual income (0.281) and cosmopolitaness (0.201) also find significant relationship with perception of trained farmers about organic farming practices at 5% level of probability while age (0.027), caste (0.057) and size of family (0.118) were found no significant relationship with the perception of trained farmers about organic farming. This finding supports the view expressed by Badodiya et.al. (2011) and Borkar et.al. (2000).

Constraints faced by farmers while adoption of organic farming practices

The data presented in table 4 indicated that in the study area, high cost of inputs was major problem as experienced by majority of the farmers (75.56%) and was ranked first, Difficult methods for preparation of organic manure reported by 65.55 percent respondents, Lack of inputs and raw materials was reported by 52.23 percent respondents. "Poor financial condition" and Non availability of loans in time were most serious problems as experienced by the respondents (46.67% and 41.12%) and were

ranked IV and V. The problem was logically true that the 37.78 percent of respondents reported "lack of proper training at grass root level". The other constraints in the descending order of seriousness were non-availability of appropriate literature (32.23%) has ranked VII.

To conclude only 6.67 per cent of the respondents had high perception in organic farming before participation of training and after the participation of training programme this figure is increased up to 23.34 per cent. Out of 12 independent variables 9 variables namely education, social participation, source of information, contact with extension personnel, innovativeness, knowledge about organic farming, size of land holding, annual income and cosmopolitaness were found having significant association with dependent variable perception of trained farmers about organic farming. In this study high cost of inputs, difficult methods of preparation and Lack of inputs and raw materials of organic farming were major problem experienced by the farmers during adoption of organic farming practices.

References

- Badodiya, S.K.; Daipuria, O.P.; Jaulkar, M.A. and Dhakad, U. (2009). Management of ecofriendly practices by winter vegetable growers. National seminar on organic farming, RVSKVV, Gwalior.
- Badodiya, S.K.; Yadav, M. .K.; Daipuria, O.P. and Chauhan, S.V. S. (2011). Impact of training programmes on adoption of organic farming practices. *Indian. Res.. J. Ext. Edu.*, 11(2):42-45.
- Borkar, M. M., Chothe, G. D. and Lanjewar, A. D. (2000). Characteristics of farmers influencing their knowledge

- about use of bio fertilizers. *Mah. J. Ext. Edu.*, 19:59-63.
- Kirar, B.S. and Mehta, B.K. (2009). Extent of knowledge of tribal farmers about rice production technology. *Indian Res. J. of Ext. Edu.* (1):32-33.
- Kumar, A. and Singh, R. (2009). Status and practices of organic farming. *Indian farming.* 59 (3): 24-28.
- Naik, M.H.Srivastava, S.R., Godara, A.K. and Yadav, V.P.S. (2009). Knowledge level about organic farming in Haryana. *Indian Res. J. of Ext. Edu.*, 9 (1): 50-51.
- Saxena, K.K. and Singh, R. L.(2000).Adoption of organic farming practices by farmers of Malwa region.*Mah. J. Ext. Edu.*, 21:53-54.