

Perceived suggestions for improving the effective functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendra

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Abstract:

Agriculture is the back bone of the Indian economy. Lessening the gap between laps to land is the foremost important task for agricultural scientists as well as policymakers. Various initiations are taken by the agricultural department to ensure agricultural production with the form of pieces of training and other activities and they execute tremendous effect on this field but same time some lack is still there for transfer the technology from lap to field. Technical break-through in agricultural research in recent years has provided immense opportunities to increase agricultural production will depend on our ability to involve a large number of farmers and to impart them with knowledge and skills. Appropriate training to the farmers is very crucial to increase agricultural production with a view to getting a benefit. To assist a large number of a farmer, an innovative programme related to transfer of technology was launched in our country. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is the prime innovative institution for transferring technology at the grass-root level. The study was taken up in Sivagangai district of Tamil Nadu. A total of 120 trainees were selected as respondents using a proportionate random sampling technique. Keeping in this view, this research was focused and finally, an attempt has been made to identify the suggestions given by the trainees to meliorate the functions of KVK in the future. To improve the effectiveness of the training programme organised by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kundrakudi, every respondent was asked for his / her suggestions. All the suggestions given by the respondents were processed using percentage analysis. This would help the extension personnel to concentrate on promoting this technology and this could be helpful for the policy-making and strategy alteration. The findings of this research can be gainfully utilized by the administrators, scientists and extension officials to improve the effectiveness of the trainings.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Agricultural innovations and diffusion of new technologies are important factors in developing countries' quests for food and nutritional security. Farming in different resource endowments must be sustainable, economical, and intensive in order to provide dependable, long-term support for rural households. To achieve these capabilities, farmers must have access to sustainable technology in the crop, livestock, forestry, and fisheries sectors. In this regard, the ICAR has

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established a network of more than 700 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country and these KVKs are functioning with an aim to conduct technology assessment, refinement, and demonstration through various activities. In view of the changing scenario of agriculture, the mandated

activities of KVKs are being changed from time to time to address the newer challenges in the areas of climate change, secondary and specialty agriculture, conservation agriculture, market-led extension, and agri-business. Training is a fundamental concept in human resource development. It is the act of increasing the knowledge and skill to enhance a particular performance. Suggestions are the final and foremost important components of impact or evaluation studies. It will create a chance for strengthening the summary of future policy-making. Within these aspects, this research was conducted and this finding will ensure the effective functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the future. The trained farmers were asked to suggest the various measures as they perceived for improving the training programmes conducted by KVKs through their opinions and study the suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the training programmes are the prime important objectives of the research.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted in Sivagangai district of Tamil Nadu. The sivagangai district comprises of eight taluks namely, Sivagangai, Manamadurai, Ilayankudi, Devakottai, Karaikudi, Thirupathur, Thiruppuvanam, and

Kalayarkovil. Among the eight taluks, Ilayankudi, Thirupathur, and Kalayarkovil were selected based on the trainees list acquired from the KVK. A list of total villages was collected from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kundrakudi. From the list, four villages namely Kallankuthu, Kalayarkovil, Ammanendal, and Salaikiramam were selected purposively because of the maximum numbers of trainees participated in the topic Integrated Crop Management practice. The Integrated Crop Management topic was purposely selected as the research focussed on Agriculture. In this study, the interviewer directly interacts with the farmers and enumerates all the suggestions. In order to improve the effectiveness of the training programme organised by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kundrakudi, every respondent was asked for his / her suggestions. All the suggestions given by the respondents were processed using percentage analysis.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Among farming communities, the farmers have different socio-economic and personal characteristics and they need the training to expose them to the latest technology used in agricultural production. KVKs training programmes are designed to acquaint the farmers with modern and scientific techniques of farming and allied activities. The goal of this training is to disseminate information to the farming community for the improvement of its socio-economic status. For further improvement in the training programme, the trainees were given certain suggestions which were presented in Table. 1

The data in Fig. 1 revealed that most of the farmers 66.67 per cent with theoretical knowledge suggested that more field visits can be arranged. They preferred getting better exposure to more number of field visits and more field visits could be arranged on practical aspects rather than the indoor class with theoretical knowledge. More than sixty per cent (63.33 per cent) of the respondents suggested the training should be conducted in their own villages. They preferred to have a training programme in their own village because the farm women cannot able to come to KVK by leaving their children and their regular household work. They also added that some respondents said that transport and time are not sufficient enough to attend training in KVK.

Around sixty per cent (60.83 per cent) of the respondents suggested that organizing continuous and frequent training programmes for effective participation and retention of knowledge. Conducting continuous training programme will help the farmers in more knowledge retention on various topics. Less than half the proportion of the respondents (45.83 per cent) suggested that the facility of lodging and boarding, transport and other convenience were not adequate. If the KVK provide, Lodging and transport facilitate, then more farmers will attend and also said that the respondents will be more comfortable in attending the training programmes.

The use of audio-visual aids and demonstration on the field is a prerequisite tool of an extension programme and must be available at the time of training programme suggested by 45.00 per cent of the respondents.

More than one-third of the respondents (33.33 per cent) suggested that the topic of the training programme was not relevant to them. It implied that the topic of the training

programme should be prepared based on the needs of the farmers. Around thirty (29.17 per cent) of the respondents suggested that the timing should be convenient for all the farmers.

Only 20.83 per cent of the respondents suggested that more number of Training should be given. If the training must be given regularly, most of the respondents would improve the knowledge of relevant practices. In turn, it will increase the adoption percentage of the various practices.

Similar findings had been reported by Suresh Kumar and Sathiyamoorthi (2016). The findings of the present are suggestive to KVK Kundrakudi, to prepare a suitable extension strategy for implementation of training programmes to the respondents; so as to develop the favourable attitude of the respondents towards KVK training programmes in order to develop cognitive compartment of respondents with regard to improved agricultural practices.

Table. 1. Suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the training programmes

(n=120)			
S. No	Suggestions	Number	Per cent
1.	Topics of the training programme should be based on the needs of farmers	40	33.33
2.	Training should be conducted in the timing Which is convenient for all respondents	35	29.17
3.	Use of audio-visual aids in the training programme is must for the effectiveness of the programme	54	45.00
4.	More field visits can be arranged	80	66.67
5.	Organizing continuous and frequent training programmes for effective participation and retention of knowledge	73	60.83
6.	Training should be conducted in their own villages	76	63.33
7.	Adequate facilities should provide to farmers for lodging, boarding, transport, and other convenience.	55	45.83
8.	More number of Training should be given	25	20.83



Fig 1. Suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the training programmes

IV. CONCLUSION

Suggestions are the principal key for evaluating the impact of any programmes or trainings. Various suggestions are listed out by farmer's perception to improve their effective functions of KVK. Some trainees pointed out one of the important suggestions is, the trainees should be given opportunities to attend more and more training programmes concerning their fields of specialization so as to make them able to learn more advanced information which is necessary to increase their production and productivity in major crops. Some of the Trainees suggested frequent and good contact with the researchers, KVK scientist and Extension personnel in acquiring knowledge about the new agricultural technologies. Further, the trainees should also use all the resources available in the KVK. Most of the farmers indicated their suggestions, the KVK officials should be arranged the relevant field trips that should constitute the better adoption of any trainings.

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AUTHORS PROFILE



Niruban Chakkaravarthy was pursued his masters in agricultural Extension at 2018 in Annamalai University. He is talented in Teaching, Team Leadership, Research and Development and other talents. He was published a 4 research paper on good impact factor journals and he had attended 10 International and National Conferences. He was an annual member of British Ecological Society.



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