

Impact of Paddy Demonstrations Conducted under TOT Project of RKVY in Gadchiroli District

S. S. Karhale¹, S. P. Lambe², S. B. Brahmankar³

¹Subject Matter Specialist (Agril. Engg), Krishi Vigyan Kendra, (Dr. PDKV) Sonapur- Gadchiroli, INDIA

²Associate Professor of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Gadchiroli, INDIA

³Associate Professor of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Gadchiroli, INDIA

ABSTRACT

The impact assessment of the demonstration on paddy PKV HMT conducted on the farmers' field were made with the sample of 100 farmers selected for undertaking demonstration under TOT of RKVY. The results pertaining to profile of respondents, revealed that more than half (53.00 %) of the respondents were found in the middle age category and educated up to secondary school (44.00 %). Whereas 33.00 per cent of the respondents were found in small land holding category i.e. 1.1 to 2 ha of land. About 52.00 per cent of respondents were found in the medium annual income category i.e. (up to Rs. 48001 per year). More than half of the respondents were found in the medium social participation category (56.00 %). After conduction of demonstrations of PKV HMT remarkable change is observed in awareness, attitude, knowledge, adoption, increase in area and yield Paddy (PKV HMT)

Keywords--- PKV, HMT, RKVY

I. INTRODUCTION

It is assumed that the farmers can be directly benefitted in production of land and thereby increasing their income through demonstration of the scientific and technological tools on the farmers field under TOT. Demonstrations can successfully show the yield gaps as they exist between the farmers yield under normal condition. Accordingly the transfer of technology under RKVY was implemented in Gadchiroli District through KVK Sonapur-Gadchiroli. The impact of the project was definitely positive as 100 farm families are directly get benefitted and indirectly the project benefitted more farm families from the nearby villages. As the scientists of the KVK and officials of department of agriculture were involved in the project the same module can be implemented in other blocks of Gadchiroli district. Under the project demonstrations of Paddy (PKV-HMT) in Kharif season were conducted on farmers field by

providing all inputs along with technical guidance by conducting farmers field school, training and field days on the farmers field in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. To study the profile of the beneficiary farmers.
2. To study the impact of Paddy demonstrations conducted under TOT project of RKVY.

III. METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Gadchiroli districts of Vidarbha region. Ten villages of Gadchiroli district were selected for the study purposively as the demonstrations of Paddy (PKV-HMT) were conducted in these villages. Ten beneficiary farmers under demonstrations in the 10 selected villages were selected for the study. Thus total number of 100 respondents was selected in the study. The Ex-post facto approach was used for present research study. A structured interview schedule was prepared for data collection. In accordance with the objectives of the study, questions were framed in the schedule. Thus, the data obtained from 100 beneficiary farmers was put forth for tabulation and statistical analysis.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Socio-personal and psychological characteristics of respondents.

1.1 Age

It is observed that table 1, that more than half (53.00 %) of the respondents were found in the middle age category, 32.00 per cent in young age category followed by 15.00 per cent of the respondents were found to be in the old age category.

Table 1 Distribution of respondents according to age.

Sr. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1.	Young age (up to 32 years)	32	32.00
2.	Middle age (33 to 49 Years)	53	53.00
3.	Old age (50 and above)	15	15.00
	Total	100	100.00

1.2 Education

It is observed from table 2, that 44.00 per cent of the respondents were educated up to secondary school. Whereas, 18.00 per cent of the respondents were educated

up to high school. It is also reported that 16.00 per cent of the respondents were educated up to higher secondary level and 10.00 per cent up to college level education.

Table 2 Distribution of respondents according to education.

Sr. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1.	Primary	12	12.00
2.	Secondary	44	44.00
3.	High school	18	18.00
4.	Higher secondary	16	16.00
5.	College	10	10.00
	Total	100	100.00

1.3 Land holding

It is observed from table 3 that 36.00 per cent of the respondents were found in the marginal 1 land holding category i.e. (upto 1 ha of land), followed by 29.00 per cent in small land holding category i.e. (1.01 to 2 ha of

land). It is also reported that 24.00 per cent of the respondents were observed in the semi medium land holding category i.e. (2.01 to 4 ha) and 10.00 per cent respondents having land in medium category (4.01 to 10 ha).

Table 3 Distribution of respondents according to land holding.

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Marginal (up to 1 ha)	36	36.00
2.	Small (1.01 to 2 ha)	29	29.00
3.	Semi medium(2.01 to 4 ha)	24	24.00
4.	Medium (4.01 to 10 ha)	10	10.00
5.	Big (above 10 ha)	02	02.00
	Total	100	100.00

1.4 Annual Income

It is reported from Table 4 that majority (52.00%) of the respondents were found in the Low annual income category i.e. (up to Rs. 48000/-), followed by 43.00 per

cent in medium annual income category i.e. Rs. 48001 to 94000. It is also reported that 05.00 per cent of the respondents were found in the high annual income category i.e. Rs. 94001 and above.

Table 4 Distribution of respondents according to annual income.

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to Rs. 48000)	52	52.00
2.	Medium (Rs. 48001 to 94000)	43	43.00
3.	High (Rs. 94001 and above)	05	05.00
	Total	100	100.00

1.5 Social Participation

It is noted from table 5 that more than half (56.00 %) of the respondents were found in the medium social participation category, followed by 27.00 per cent in low

social participation category. It is also reported that 18.00 per cent of the respondents were found in the high social participation category.

Table 5 Distribution of respondents according to social participation.

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 1)	17	17.00

2.	Medium (up to 2)	56	56.00
3.	High (up to 3)	27	27.00
	Total	100	100.00

1.6 Extension Contact

It is observed from table 6 that majority (51.00 %) of the respondents were found in the Low extension

contact category, followed by 35.00 per cent in medium extension contact category. It is also reported that 14.00 per cent of the respondents were having low extension contact.

Table 6 Distribution of respondents according to extension contact.

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 1)	51	51.00
2.	Medium (up to 2)	35	35.00
3.	High (up to 3)	14	14.00
	Total	100	100.00

2. Impact of demonstrations of Paddy – PKV HMT

As regards impact of demonstrations, the parameters like change in awareness, change in attitude, change in knowledge, change in adoption, change in area,

change in yield and change in productivity were studied and the data for the year 2012-14 are presented below.

2.1 Awareness

Table 7 Distribution of farmers according to awareness.

Sr. No.	Category	Before		After	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Low (12 to 18)	63	63.00	25	25.00
2.	Medium (19 to 25)	30	30.00	61	61.00
3.	High (above 25)	07	07.00	14	14.00
	Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed from table 9 that before conduction of demonstrations 63.00 per cent and 30.00 per cent of respondents were having low and medium level of awareness about recommended practices respectively. However after conduction of demonstrations awareness level of 61.00 and 25.00 per cent of the respondents were observed in medium and low awareness category

respectively. Further, it is reported that high awareness level of the respondents (07.00 %) before the conduction of demonstration was increased to 14.00 per cent after conduction of demonstration.

It is thus inferred that the awareness level of the respondents was increased significantly after the conduction of demonstrations.

2.2 Attitude

Table 8 Distribution of farmers according to attitude.

Sr. No.	Category	Before		After	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Low (12 to 18)	45	45.00	24	24.00
2.	Medium (19 to 25)	33	33.00	59	59.00
3.	High (above 25)	12	12.00	17	17.00
	Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed from table 8 that before conduction of demonstrations 45.00 per cent and 33.00 per cent of respondents were observed to be in low and medium level of possessed attitude category respectively. However after conduction of demonstration it was spectacularly observed that attitude level in low and medium category of attitude was sizeable changed to 59.00 and 24.00 per cent of respectively. Further, it is reported that 12.00 per cent of

the respondents were observed in high attitude category before demonstrations, while it was shifted to 17.00 per cent, after conduction of demonstrations of PKV HMT.

It is thus inferred that, attitude level of the respondents was significantly changed after conduction of demonstrations.

2.3 Knowledge

Table 9 Distribution of farmers according to knowledge.

Sr. No.	Category	Before		After	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage

1.	Low (12 to 18)	52	52.00	23	23.00
2.	Medium (19 to 25)	42	42.00	61	61.00
3.	High (above 25)	06	06.00	16	16.00
	Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed from the table 9 that before conduction of the demonstrations 52.00 per cent and 42.00 per cent of respondents were having low and medium level of knowledge about recommended practices of gram respectively. However after conduction of demonstration knowledge level of 61.00 and 23.00 per cent of the respondents were observed in medium and low category respectively. Further, it is reported that high knowledge

level of the respondents (06.00%) before the conduction of the demonstrations were increased to 16.00 per cent after conduction of demonstration.

It is thus inferred that the knowledge level of the respondents was increased significantly after the conduction of demonstration.

2.4 Adoption

Table 10 Distribution of farmers according to adoption.

Sr. No.	Category	Before		After	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Low (12 to 18)	50	50.00	24	24.00
2.	Medium (19 to 25)	33	33.00	61	61.00
3.	High (above 25)	07	07.00	15	15.00
	Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed from the table 10 that before conduction of the demonstrations 50.00 per cent and 33.00 per cent of respondents were having low and medium level of adoption of recommended practices of gram respectively. However after conduction of demonstration adoption level of 61.00 and 24.00 per cent of the respondents were observed in medium and low adoption category respectively. Further, it is reported that high

adoption level of the respondents (07.00%) before the conduction of the demonstrations were increased to 15.00 per cent after conduction of demonstration.

It is thus inferred that the adoption level of the respondents was increased significantly after the conduction of demonstration.

2.5 Increase in area

Table 11 Distribution of farmers according to increase in area.

Sr. No.	Category	Before		After	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Low (1 to 2 acre)	71	71.00	56	56.00
2.	Medium (2.1 to 5 acres)	24	24.00	37	37.00
3.	High (above 5 acres)	05	05.00	07	07.00
	Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed from the table 11 that before conduction of the demonstrations 71.00 per cent of respondents were cultivating PKV HMT on 1 to 2 acre (low) of land, while after conduction of demonstration 37.00 per cent of the respondents were cultivated PKV HMT on 2.1 acres to 5 acres of land. Further, it is observed that 05.00 per cent of respondents cultivating PKV HMT on above 5 acres of land before the conduction of

demonstration while it was increased to 07.00 per cent after conduction of demonstration. The variation was not observed much because of the low land holding of the respondents.

It is thus inferred that the area under Paddy (PKV HMT) was increased significantly after the conduction of demonstration.

2.6 Yield

Table 12 Distribution of farmers according to yield.

Sr. No.	Category	Before		After	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 4 q/a)	57	57.00	29	29.00
2.	Medium (4.1 to 5.5 q/a)	27	27.00	52	52.00
3.	High (above 5.5 q/a)	16	16.00	19	19.00
	Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed from table 12 that before conduction of demonstration 57.00 per cent and 27.00 per cent of respondents were observed in low and medium level of yield respectively. However, after conduction of demonstration yield level of 52.00 and 29.00 per cent of the respondents were observed in medium and low category respectively. Further, it is reported that high yield category of the respondents (16.00 %) before the conduction of demonstration was increased to 19.00 per cent after conduction of demonstration.

V. CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study concluded that after conduction of demonstrations of PKV HMT

significant change is observed in awareness, attitude, knowledge, adoption, increase in area and yield Paddy (PKV HMT)

REFERENCES

- [1] Afzal Ahmad, Guru Prem and Ramesh Kumar (2013). Impact of Frontline Demonstrations on Indian Mustard through Improved Technologies. Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu. 13(1): 117-119.
- [2] Narkhede, M.B. and P.O. Ingle (2004). Impact of Nalganga Irrigation Project on Beneficiaries. Asian Jour. Of Extn. Edu., XXIII(1) : 148-156.
- [3] Shrivastava, D., P.R. Singh (2004). Impact of Institutional Village Linkage Programme on Productivity of Crops. Asian Jour. Of Extn. Edu., XXIII(1) : 201-205.