

## International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 7; Issue 6; June 2024; Page No. 111-117

Received: 25-03-2024  
Accepted: 29-04-2024

Indexed Journal  
Peer Reviewed Journal

### Impact of vocational training programmer conduct by DRI LBS Krishi Vigyan Kendra towards the change of socio-economic status of Gonda district of farmers

<sup>1</sup>Sudhanshu, <sup>2</sup>Dr. CM Tripathi, <sup>3</sup>Mithlesh Kumar Jha, <sup>4</sup>Dr. Ashish Kumar Pandey, <sup>5</sup>Pushendra Singh Gurjar, <sup>6</sup>Dr. Ankit Tiwari, <sup>7</sup>Dr. Abhishek Mishra and <sup>8</sup>Dr. Alok Kumar

<sup>1</sup>SMS, Department of Extension, DRI LBS KVK, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>2</sup>Senior Scientist and Head, DRI LBS KVK, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>3</sup>SMS, Department of Agriculture Eng., DRI LBS KVK, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>4</sup>SMS, Department of Plant Pathology, DRI LBS KVK, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>5</sup>SMS, Department of Horticulture, DRI LBS KVK, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>6</sup>SMS, Department of Agronomy, DRI LBS KVK, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>7</sup>SMS animal husbandry DRI LBS KVK Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>8</sup> Visiting Faculty with School of Vocational Education, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hub- Farms & Farmers, Patna, Bihar, India

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2024.v7.i6b.675>

Corresponding Author: Sudhanshu

#### Abstract

KVKs are actively transferring new, innovative technologies with positive effects at the field level. Farmers' needs, KVK operations, execution, and coordination, as well as their role in transforming rural India, are all taken into consideration. Women empowerment is the important aspect in Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Vocational training programs on Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Jharkhand, they can provide you with an overview of the types of training programs which Krishi Vigyan Kendra offers. vocational training in various areas such as cutting & tailoring, fruit & vegetable preservation, mushroom cultivation, beekeeping, dairy farming, horticulture, etc. The Research was taken in the area of DRI LBS Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The List of beneficiaries who was attend the training in Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gondaout of that 36% where selected Stratified random sampling method. Total Num of respondent 120 selected for the study. The majority of the respondent were from low. The maximum respondents had medium economic motivation, medium market orientation, medium risk preferences. The majority of the respondents belonged to low category of income and employment generation.

**Keywords:** Training, KVK, innovative technologies, socio-economic status, employment generation

#### 1. Introduction

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) provides need-based and skill-oriented trainings to improve farmers' capacity in order to boost agricultural output and provide jobs for young people in rural areas. The young people in rural areas need to be tech savvy as well as skilled in a variety of agricultural and related tasks. In order to significantly increase the income of farming families, training programmes are created to provide farmers with the most recent knowledge through hands-on experience in a variety of revenue-generating activities, including agriculture and allied professions. The concept of a farming system was taken into consideration when creating the training programmes in order to make the businesses profitable. The vocational training programmes cater for all techniques and strategies that help rural adolescents develop their skills in the fields that interest them (Lal and Tondon, 2011). The Krishi Vigyan provide technology back stopping for creating and

awareness about rural economy. To find out how KVK training affects trained farmers' knowledge, acceptance, attitude, and other behavioral elements, a few studies have been carried out in Jharkhand and India. Therefore, it is essential that we evaluate the situation as it is, giving special consideration to the efficacy and impact of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra on the agricultural community. Success metrics may be developed in order to evaluate the degree to which KVKs are meeting the needs of the agricultural community and accomplishing the goals that they have established. The current study, "Impact of Vocational Training Programmer conduct by DRI LBS Krishi Vigyan Kendra towards the change of Socio-Economic Status of Gonda District of Farmers," was conducted with these factors in mind and has the following particular goals.

#### 2 Research methodology

The research was conducted in 2023 in Gonda districts of

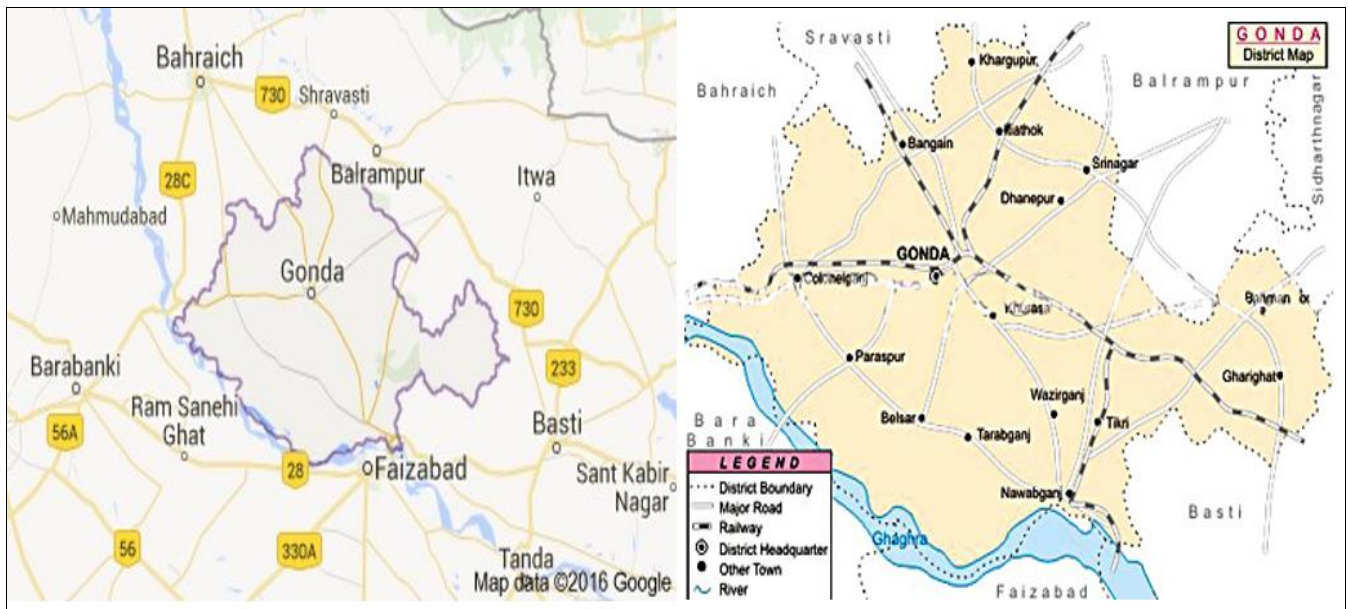
Uttar Pradesh state in eastern India. In gonda district there are 16 block comes under out of there 2 block paraspur and jhanjhari where selected purposively for the present study. The list of beneficiaries who was attend in the training of gonda out of that 36% were selected from different village.

**2.1 Research Deign:** Ex post facto design is a type of research design in which the researcher studies the effects of an independent variable on a dependent variable after the

independent variable has already occurred.

**2.2 Selection of blocks**

From district Gonda 2 block was selected which is Parspur and Jhanjhari was selected for the study. Thus, Gonda district 2 block, Parspur and Jhanjhari was selected purposely for the study because of the criteria of the nearer to DRI LBS Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gonda and its easy accessibility. The socio-economic status of the farming community of this area is poor and less aware with the advancement in agriculture technology.



**Fig 1:** Map of Gonda District and Block of Gonda District

**2.3. Selection of respondents**

Total num of respondent selected 120 from two different blocks. To select sample units, stratified random sampling method was adopted in which farmers were categorized into

four categories - marginal, small, medium and large. To get appropriate sample size proportionate random sampling technique was used.



**Fig 2:** Method of data collection



**Fig 3:** Training to the farmer of rural youth

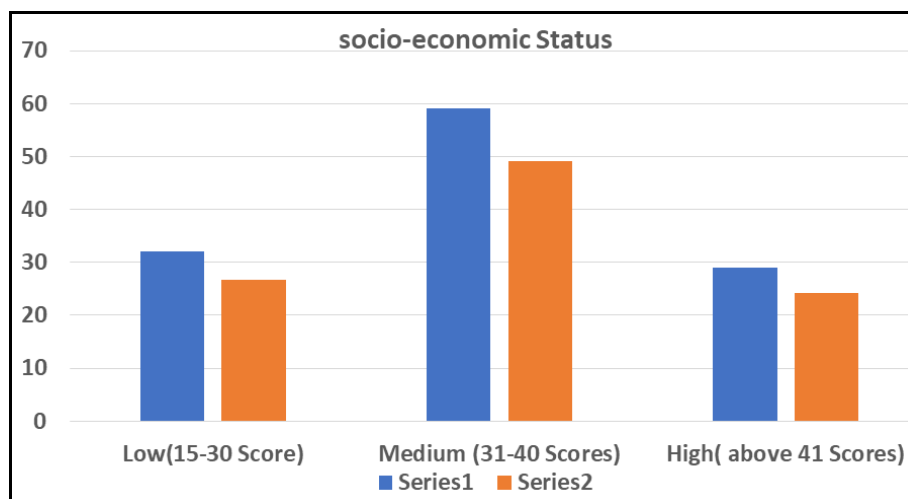


**Fig 4:** Training off campus and exposure visit of farmer and farm women

**3. Results and Discussion**

**Table 1:** Distribution of Respondent according to there socio-economic Status

S. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (15-30 Score)	32.00	26.68
2	Medium (31-40 Scores)	59.00	49.16
3	High (Above 41 Scores)	29.00	24.16
	Total	120.00	100.00



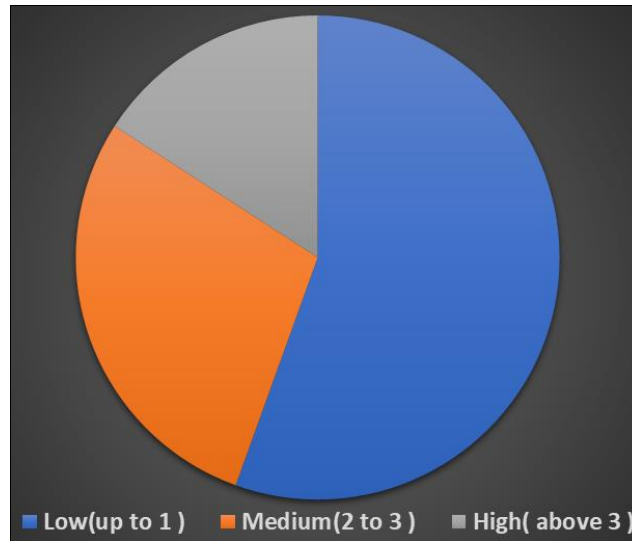
**Fig 4:** Distribution of respondents according to their socio-economic Status.

Table 1 shows that the majority of the respondents belong to 49.16 Percent where having medium level of socio-economic status, followed by, followed by 26.68 percent low and only 24.16 percent had high socio-economic status.

Thus, it can be concluded that more than half of respondents trainees (49.16%) were belong to medium socio-economic status.

**Table 2:** Distribution of respondent according to their number of vocational training attend.

S. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (Up to 1)	63.00	52.50
2	Medium (2 to 3)	32.50	32.50
3	High (Above 3)	18.00	15.00
Total		120.00	100.00



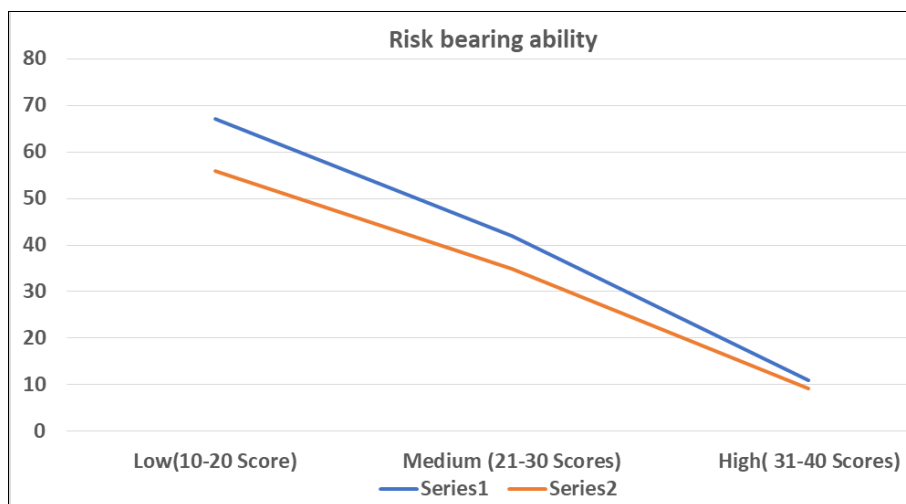
**Fig 4:** Distribution of respondent's according to their number of vocational training attend.

Table 2 shows that 52.50 percent attend one training in DRI LBS Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gonda, 32.50 percent attend two to three training in DRI LBS Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gonda and only 15.00 percent attend 3 or above training from DRI LBS Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gonda.

So therefore, it was concluded that maximum training attend only one training in DRI LBS Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gonda.

**Table 3:** Distribution of respondent according to their Risk bearing ability

S. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (10-20 Score)	67.00	55.83
2	Medium (21-30 Scores)	42.00	35.00
3	High (31-40 Scores)	11.00	9.16
Total		120.00	100.00



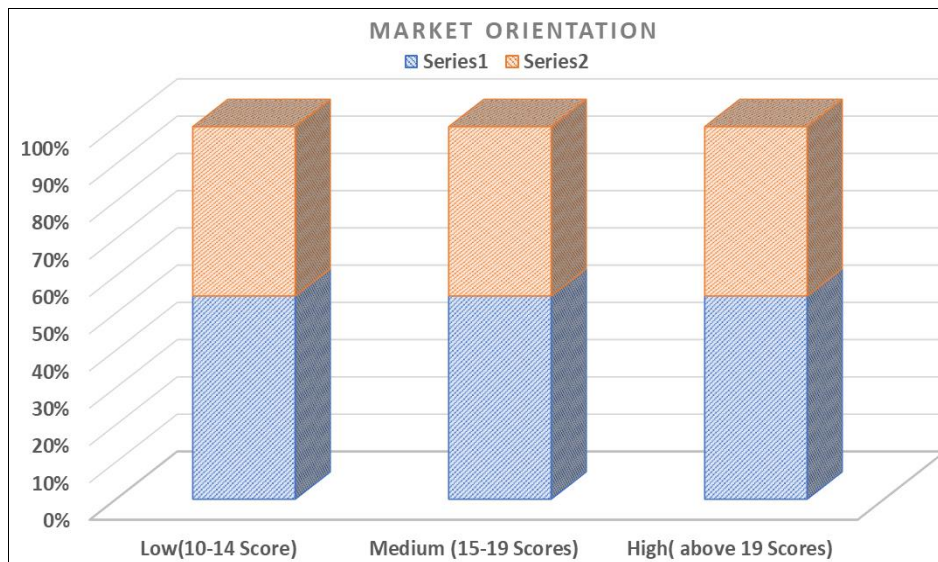
**Fig 5:** Distribution of respondent according to their Risk bearing ability

Table 3 show's that regarding risk bearing ability of the respondents. The data indicates that out 120 respondents 55.83 percent of respondents prefer to take low risks, 35.00 percent respondents take medium risk and only 9.16 percent were able to take high risks.

So therefore, it was concluded that majority (55.83%) of the respondents belongs to low-risk preference category.

**Table 4:** Distribution of respondent according to their market orientation.

S. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low(10-14 Score)	30.00	25.00
2	Medium (15-19 Scores)	72.00	60.00
3	High (Above 19 Scores)	18.00	15.00
Total		120.00	100.00



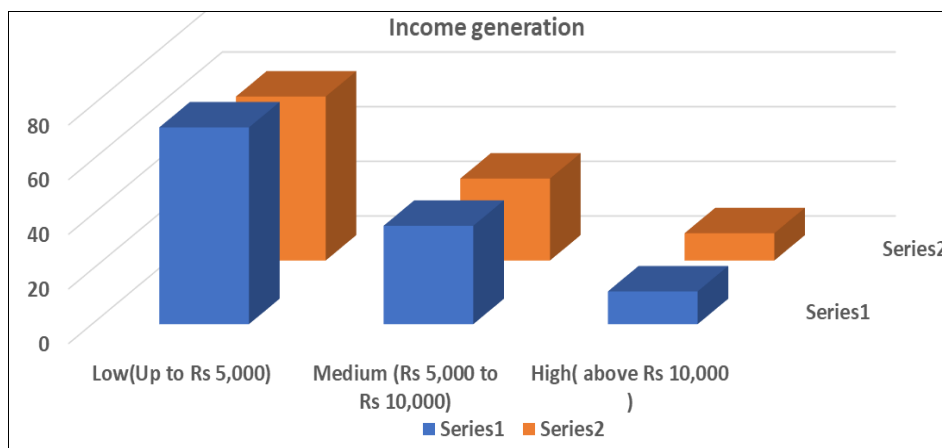
**Fig 6:** Distribution of respondent according to their market orientation

Table 4 show’s that market orientation of the respondents. The data indicates that out 120 respondents 72.00 percent of respondents prefer to medium market orientation, 25.00

percent respondents take low market orientation and only 15.00 percent were able to take high market orientation.

**Table 5:** Distribution of respondent according to their income generation

S. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (Up to Rs 5,000)	72.00	60.00
2	Medium (Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000)	36.00	30.00
3	High (Above Rs 10,000)	12.00	10.00
Total		120.00	100.00



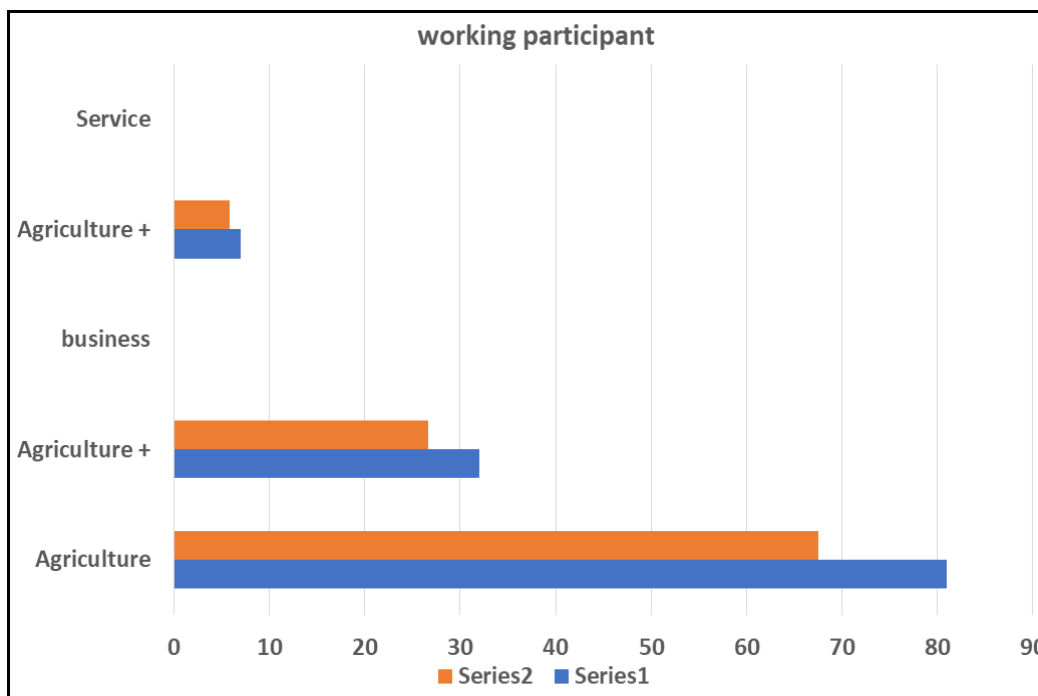
**Fig 7:** Distribution of respondent according to their income generation.

Table 5 shows that the majority of the respondents belong to 60.00 Percent where having low level of income generation status, followed by, followed by 30.00 percent medium and only 10.00 percent had high income generation status. Thus,

it can be concluded that more than half of respondent’s trainees (60%) were belong to low level of income generation status.

**Table 6:** Distribution of respondent according to their working participant

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Agriculture	81.00	67.50
2	Agriculture + business	32.00	26.66
3	Agriculture + Service	7.00	5.83
		120	10.00

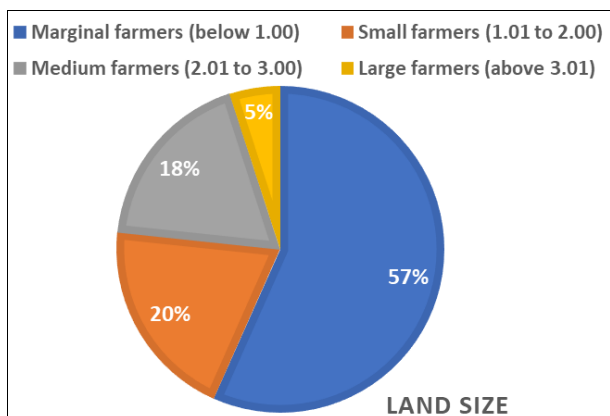


**Fig 8:** Distribution of respondent according to their working participant

Table 6 show that the data indicates that out 120 respondents 67.50 percent of respondents prefer to agriculture sector, 26.66 percent respondents prefer to Agriculture +business only 5.83 percent were able to prefer to Agriculture +Service. So, therefore, it was concluded that majority (67.50%) of the respondents belongs agriculture sector.

**Table 7:** Distribution of respondent according to their land Size

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Marginal farmers (below 1.00)	68.00	56.66
2	Small farmers (1.01 to 2.00)	24.00	20.00
3	Medium farmers (2.01 to 3.00)	22.00	18.33
4	Large farmers (above 3.01)	6.00	5.00
Total		120.00	100.00



**Fig 9:** Distribution of respondent according to their land Size

Table 7 show that the majority of the respondent (56.66%) are marginal farmers, followed by 24.00 percent belong to small farmer, followed by 18.33 percent belong to medium farmer and last only (5%) belong to large farmer

**Table 8:** Multiple regression analysis of all independent variables with socio economic status.

	Age	1.049	0.107	9.795
2	Occupation	0.005	0.009	0.580
3.	Annual income	0.001	0.014	0.079
4.	Mass Media Exposure	0.003*	0.003	0.592
5.	Land holding	0.003*	0.012	0.269
6.	Innovativeness	0.005	0.008	3.798
7.	Leadership Ability	0.075	0.014	5.480

R<sup>2</sup> = 0.871, \* Significant at 0.01 probability level

Table 8 presents the regression coefficients, standard error, and “t” values showing that land ownership, media coverage, led to changes Participation is significant at the 1% level. The coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) value is 0.871, which clearly shows that 87.10% of the change in the level socio economic status of the farmers is due to the selected variable, while 12.90% of the change is due to the environment or nonchoice.

**4. Conclusion**

It was concluded that most of the respondent of gonda district belong medium socio economic status majority of training respondent from low num of vocation training program attend in Krishi Vigyan kendra. The maximum of respondent low risk and medium market orientation the majority of respondent belong to low category up to 5 thousand. Majority of respondent belong to agriculture sector followed by the land size of respondent below 1 ha respectively. regression coefficients, standard error, and “t” values showing that land ownership, media coverage, led to changes Participation is significant at the 1% level.

**5. References**

1. Belwanshi E. A study on impact of vocational training programme for women empowerment by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chhindwara, M.Sc. (Ag) Thesis (unpublished),

- JNKVV, Jabalpur; c2007.
2. Mahale G. Impact of tailoring training programme on knowledge level of rural women. *Maha. J. Extn. Edu.* 1991;10(2):320-322.
  3. Prakash V. Impact of socio-economic profile on potato growers. *Inter. J. Pla. Sci. Muzaff.* 2007;2(1):247-250.
  4. Preeti Sihan, Kumar Ashok, Malik Satyakaam, Kumar Rajesh, Kumar Anil, Yadav K.K., Kaur Jaswinder. *International Journal of Education & Management Studies.* 2023;13(2):165-168.
  5. Qaim M. Role of new plant breeding technologies for food security and sustainable agricultural development. *Appl Econ Perspect Policy.* 2020;42(2):129-150.
  6. Reddy. Evaluation of Vocational Training Programmes Conducted by KVK. *IJCMAS.* 2022;11:3359-3363.
  7. Singh DV, Mukhi SK, Mishra SN. Impact of Vocational Training Programme on Income and Employment Generation towards the farmers. *Int J Humanit Soc Sci Invent.* 2016;5:2319-7714.