Research Paper Education

Impact of Demonstrations Conducted under TOT Project of RKVY

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ABSTRACT

The results pertaining to profile of respondents, revealed that more than half (52.00 %) of the respondents were found in the middle age category and educated up to high school (42.00 %). 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 59.00 per cent of the respondents were found in the medium annual income category i.e. (Rs. 48001 to 94000/year). It is also reported that 73.00 per cent of the respondents spent half hour per day for reading, while 78.00 per cent of the respondents were subscriber of one farm literature.

KEYWORDS Impact, Awareness, Attitude, Knowledge, Adoption

Introduction:
Transfer of technology, by demonstrating the scientific and technological tools on the farmers field will help the farmers directly in improving productivity of land and thereby the farmers income. Demonstrations have successfully shown the yield gaps as they exist between the farmers yield under normal condition.

Since October 2011, Directorate of Extension Education is implementing the project entitled 'Transfer of integrated crop management technology developed by Dr. PDKV, Akola' under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Under the project demonstrations of Gram (Jaki 9218) in rabi 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 2011-12 and 2012-13.

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

Research Review:
Narkhede and Ingle (2004) in the study of impact of Nalganga Irrigation project on beneficiaries noted that average productivity had increased after the implementation of Nalganga irrigation project.

Afzal Ahmad et al (2013) observed that the productivity enhancement under FLD over traditional method of Indian Mustard cultivation motivated the other farmers to adopt appropriate production technology of Indian Mustard in Ambala district.

Methodology:
The present study was conducted in Akola districts of the Vidarbha region. Ten villages of Akola district were selected for the study purposively as the demonstrations of gram (Jaki 9218) were conducted in these villages. Ten beneficiary farmers under demonstration in the 10 selected villages were selected. Thus total number of 100 respondents was selected for the study. The Ex-post facto approach was used. In accordance with the objectives of the study, questions were framed in the schedule for data collection. Thus, the data obtained from 100 beneficiary farmers was put forth for tabulation and statistical analysis.

Result and Discussion
1. Socio-personal and psychological characteristics of respondents.
1.1 Age
It is observed that more than half (52.00 %) of the respondents were found in the middle age category, 38.00 per cent in young age followed by 10.00 per cent of the respondents were found in the old age category.

Distribution of farmers according to age.

Category	Number	Percentage
Young age (up to 32 Years)	38	38.00
Middle age (33 to 49 years)	52	52.00
Old age (50 and above)	10	10.00
Total	100	100.00

1.2 Education
It is observed that 42.00 per cent of the respondents were educated up to high school. Whereas 21.00 per cent were educated up to secondary school. While16.00 per cent of the respondents were educated up to higher secondary level and 10.00 per cent up to college level education.

Distribution of farmers according to education.

Category	Number	Percentage
Primary	10	10.00
Secondary	21	21.00
High School	42	42.00
Higher Secondary	16	16.00
College	11	11.00
Total	100	100.00

1.3 Land holding
It is observed that 33.00 per cent of the respondents were in the small land holding category, followed by 21.00 per cent in

semi medium land holding category. While19.00 per cent of the respondents were observed in medium land holding category and 16.00 per cent respondents having land up to 1 ha.

Distribution of farmers according to land holding.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Marginal (up to 1 ha)	16	16.00
Small (1.01 to 2 ha)	33	33.00
Semi medium (2.01 to 4 ha)	21	21.00
Medium (4.01 to 10 ha)	19	19.00
Big (above 10ha)	11	11.00
Total	100	100.00

1.4 Annual Income

It is reported that majority (59.00%) of the respondents were found in the medium annual income category, followed by 22.00 per cent in high annual income category. While 19.00 per cent of the respondents were found in the low annual income.

Distribution of farmers according to annual income.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Low (up to Rs. 48000)	19	19.00
Medium (Rs. 48001 to 94000)	59	59.00
High(Rs. 94001 and above)	22	22.00
Total	100	100.00

1.5 Extension Contact

It is observed that majority (61.00 %) of the respondents were found in the medium extension contact category, followed by 26.00 per cent in high extension contact category While 13.00 per cent of the respondents were having low extension contact.

Distribution of farmers according to extension contact.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Low (up to 1)	13	13.00
Medium (2)	61	61.00
High (Above 3)	26	26.00
Total	100	100.00

1.6 Subscription for farm literature

It is observed that majority (78.00 %) of the farmers were subscriber of one farm literature. Whereas 18.00 per cent of the respondents were subscribers of 2-3 literature, while 04.00 per cent of the respondents were subscribers of more than four farm literatures.

Distribution of farmers according to subscription for farm literature.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
One farm literature	78	78.00
2-3 farm literature	18	18.00
Above 4 farm literature	04	04.00
Total	100	100.00

2. Impact of demonstrations

As regards impact of demonstrations, the parameters like change in awareness, attitude, knowledge, adoption, area, yield and productivity were studied.

2.1 Awareness

Distribution of farmers according to awareness.

Category	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Low (12 to 18)	53	53.00	28	28.00
Medium (19 to 25)	40	40.00	61	61.00
High (above 25)	07	07.00	11	11.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed that before conduction of demonstration 53.00 per cent and 40.00 per cent of respondents were having low and medium level of awareness about recommended practices respectively. However after conduction of demonstration awareness level of 61.00 and 28.00 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 11.00 per cent after conduction of demonstration.

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

2.2 Attitude

Distribution of farmers according to Attitude.

Category	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Low (12 to 18)	47	47.00	23	23.00
Medium (19 to 25)	31	31.00	58	58.00
High (above 25)	12	12.00	19	19.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed that before conduction of demonstration 47.00 per cent and 31.00 per cent of the 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 58.00 and 23.00 per cent of respectively. Further, It is reported that 12.00 per cent of the respondents were observed in high attitude category before demonstration, while it was shifted to 11.00 per cent, after conduction of demonstration of chick pea Jaki-9218.

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

2.3 Knowledge

Distribution of farmers according to awareness.

Category	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Low (12 to 18)	52	52.00	18	18.00
Medium (19 to 25)	40	40.00	63	63.00
High (above 25)	08	08.00	19	19.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed that before conduction of demonstration 52.00 per cent and 40.00 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 63.00 and 18.00 per cent of the respondents were observed in medium and low category respectively. Further, It is reported that high knowledge level of the respondents (08.00 %) before the conduction of demon-

stration was increased to 19.00 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
Distribution of farmers according to Adoption.

Category	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Low (12 to 18)	48	48.00	24	24.00
Medium (19 to 25)	37	37.00	61	61.00
High (above 25)	05	05.00	15	15.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed that before conduction of demonstration 48.00 per cent and 37.00 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 (05.00 %) before the conduction of demonstration was 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
Distribution of farmers according to Increase in area.

Category	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Low (1 to 2 acre)	65	65.00	41	41.00
Medium (2.1 to 5 acre)	31	31.00	51	51.00
High (above 5 acre)	04	04.00	08	08.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed that before conduction of demonstration 65.00 per cent of respondents were cultivating chickpea on 1 to 2 acre (low) of land, while after conduction of demonstration 51.00 per cent of the respondents were cultivated chick pea on 2.1 acre to 5 acre of land. Further, It is reported that 04.00 per cent of respondents cultivating chick pea on above 5 acres of land before the conduction of demonstration while it was increased to 08.00 per cent after conduction of demonstration.

It is thus inferred that area under chick pea was increased significantly after the conduction of demonstration.

2.6 Yield
Distribution of farmers according to Yield.

Category	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Low (up to 4 q/a)	58	58.00	28	28.00
Medium (4.1 to 5.5 q/a)	28	28.00	51	51.00
High (above 5.5 q/a)	14	14.00	21	21.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

It is revealed that before conduction of demonstration 58.00 per cent and 28.00 per cent of respondents were observed in low and medium level of yield respectively. However, after conduction of demonstration yield level of 51.00 and 28.00 per cent of the respondents were observed in medium and low category respectively. Further, It is reported that high yield category of the respondents (14.00 %) before the conduction of demonstration was increased to 21.00 per cent after conduction of demonstration.

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

Conclusion
The findings of the present study concluded that after conduction of demonstrations of chick pea significant change is observed in awareness, attitude, knowledge, adoption, increase in area and yield of chick pea (JAKI 9218).

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