

Role of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Agricultural Development

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, an attempt is made to understand the importance of Krushi Vigyan Kendra in the development of farmers. By the present study, it is found that even today there are large numbers of farmers who are uneducated and less literate. Even then they have adopted new technologies in farming but there are some points which they have not accepted. The farmers who are joined with the Krushi Vigyan Kendra know the importance of fertility of the soil. But the number of farmers who undertake the analysis of soil and water is less in number and their basic business in animal husbandry. In the same way, the cultivation of fruits is also more. Krushi Vigyan Kendra is continuously in contact with farmers. The Krushi Vigyan Kendra provides information to the farmers constantly through a personal meeting, phone, SMS, Whatsapp, etc. Krushi Vigyan Kendra also provides training through which structural changes have been brought about in farming.

KEYWORDS: KVK, Agriculture, Development, Tribal

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1. INTRODUCTION

As there is a lack of education in the rural areas there is a deficiency of knowledge and capability in these areas and therefore there are fewer opportunities for second and third sector level employment in rural areas. The agricultural field provides most of the employment but the hector level production in India is less and is just 17% of the total income of the country. The village population is more dependent on agriculture for employment. The importance of agriculture for employment in India and low production should be taken into consideration. For India to develop a high growth rate it is necessary to give importance to villages. The growth of employment opportunities through the agriculture sector is increasing greatly.

KVK have formed a huge share in the development of farmers. There are experts in different fields in these KVK Centres such as crop development, animal husbandry, agricultural engineers, crop protection, agro forestry, home science, etc. Each of these experts conducts a separate form of works. Agricultural research is carried out to find how to increase agricultural output. As a result, these researches are useful for the farmers and the same are made available to the farmers. Thus agricultural research and expansion go hand in hand. Agricultural expansion is a medium through which agricultural researches and undertaken and delivered to the farmers. If the numbers of Krishi Vigyan Kendra are more in number then the successful experiments of agriculture can be effectively made available to the farmers, their women, their sons in a speedy manner. To effectively provide agricultural sciences information through an agricultural expansion the Agricultural Department of Gujarat State and

Gujarat State Agricultural University have conducted different types of agricultural expansion educational activities for the farmers for their benefit.

2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Research has played an important part in the progress of science and technology. We are enjoying the benefits of computers, mobile internet due to the importance of this research. Research is objective oriented. It is connected to providing comfort. Good intention and being productive is an important goal. The researcher knows the agricultural methods of this area and hence selected this research topic "Role of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Agricultural Development" (Regarding Chasvad and Dediapada centres). The tribal area of Gujarat is such an area that has always been ignored. The people here are ignored, their agriculture is ignored and ignorance of the overall development of this area has inspired. The studies provides the true picture of this area and the present research has conducted so that the same may be helpful for development schemes for farmers of these areas in future and the same has also been conducted so that it can be a guideline for farmers, researchers, and persons connected to agricultural activities in the area. We are hopeful that this research will be helpful and useful and provide a proper guideline for the same.

3. OBJECTIVE

- Obtain information about the financial condition of the farmers.
- Obtain information about the types of training related to agriculture obtained by the farmers.

- The benefits of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
- Changes in the agricultural methods of the farmers.
- The involvement of the farmers in the activities undertaken by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

4. RESEARCH METHODS

➤ Field Selection

In the present research, the area of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Chaswad and Dediapada) is included and the three talukas Dediapada, Sagbara, and Nandod of Narmada district and six talukas of Bharuch district being Valiya, Natrang, Jambusar, Jagadiya, Amod, and Hansod are included.

➤ Sample Selection

In the present research as per the instructions received the villages and farmers were selected. In the present research, the areas under the jurisdiction of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and

other connected areas are included and in total 492 farmers of 43 villages of three talukas of Narmada being Deliyapada, Sagbara, and Nandod and 747 farmers of 31 villages of 6 talukas of Bharuch district namely Valiya, Netrang, Jambusar, Jagadiya, Amod and Hansod all of which total to 1239 farmers are included. Also so that each of the talukas gets representation of the 3 talukas of Narmada 17 villages and the 6 talukas of Bharuch district 21 villages total to 39 villages were selected and in of these villages 10 farmers from each village were selected through a draw. Thus out of 1239 farmers, 380 were selected through the draw. Care was taken so that the quality of the draw was maintained. Through this lottery, care was taken that all the villages and farmers obtain the equal opportunity. In total 380 candidates were selected. Also during the visit information was collected from officers of Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

Table: Table of Descending Sample Selection

Order	Name of the District	Name of the Taluka	Number of Villages	Selected Villages	Number of Selected Farmers
1	Bharuch	Netrang	22	11	110
		Walia	1	1	10
		Jambusar	3	2	20
		Jhagadiya	2	1	10
		Amod	2	1	10
		Hansot	1	1	10
		Total	31	17	170
2	Narmada	Dediyapada	24	12	120
		Sagbara	14	7	70
		Nandod	5	2	20
		Total	43	21	210
	Total Sample Selection		74	38	380

5. FINDINGS

The findings of the research are based on statistical analysis, interpretation, and face-to-face visits and observations. Numerical analysis, interpretation, and personal visit and research information obtained from observation centres are used and they are as follows.

A. PRIMARY INFORMATION

- As there are more Scheduled Tribe farmers in Dediapada and Chasvad OBC farmers are less and therefore fewer benefits are considered.
- By taking into consideration the average distance between both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra. It was found that the farmers of both the centres stay in its nearby areas.
- In both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra the numbers of women farmers are less as compared to male farmers.
- Young and old aged farmers are engaged in more number in farming works.
- As there is more number of scheduled tribe farmers they have more solid bonding with both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
- In Dediapada Krishi Vigyan Kendra most of the farmers are uneducated.
- In this area, farming is done related to rainfall because people go to cities for employment and therefore the number of males in the family is comparatively less.
- It was found that the farmers in the nearby area of both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra are engaged more in agricultural works.

- More of the agricultural works is based on rainfall and therefore the production of crops is less and therefore the income is also less.
- Most of the farmers near both of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra use electronic equipment and vehicles.
- There is a difference in the type of land of the farmers of both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
- The farmers near both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra more or less possess fertile and none fertile lands.
- The farmers near both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra use irrigation methods and equipment.

B. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Regarding the increase in production, farmers of Chasvad at 51.2% and Dediapada at 45.3% have the highest rate. Taking into consideration both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra it is found that 47.9% of farmers have good information in production and 14.5% have average knowledge.
- Regarding the use of fertilizers, 40.0% percent of farmers of Chasvad and 35.2% of farmers of Dediapada use an excellent amount of fertilizers. Taking into consideration both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra it is found that 22.9% of farmers have a good quality of knowledge about fertilizers and 39.5% of farmers have average knowledge about fertilizers.
- Regarding the irrigation, 48.1% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about irrigation. Taking into consideration both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra it is found that 21.1% of farmers have good knowledge about irrigation and

31.3% of farmers have average knowledge about irrigation.

- Regarding the irrigation costs, 45.7% of farmers of Dediapada and 51.08% of farmers of Chasvad had excellent knowledge about a reduction in costs of irrigation. Taking into consideration both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra 26.6% of persons have good knowledge about costs and 24.5% of farmers have average knowledge about costs.
- Regarding the equipment of farming, 44.3% of farmers of Dediapada and 37.1% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about the same. Taking into consideration both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra it is found that 28.09% of the farmers have good knowledge about mechanical equipment and 29.5% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the modern technologies of farming, 47.6% of farmers of Dediapada and 54.7% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. Taking into consideration both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra it is found that 20.08% of the farmers have good knowledge about farming technology and 28.4% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the crop conservation, 45.7% of farmers of Dediapada and 39.4% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. Taking into consideration both the centres it is found that 29.5% of farmers have good knowledge about crop conservation and 26.8% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the cost of cutting crops, 44.3% of farmers of Dediapada 50.6% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. Taking into consideration both the centres it was found that 26.1% of farmers have good and sufficient knowledge about crop cutting.
- Regarding the usage of water, 48.1% of farmers of Dediapada and 42.4% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. It was found that farmers of both the Krishi Vigyan Kendra have more or less reduced the use of water.
- Regarding the financial profit, 44.3% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about increasing financial profit. Taking into consideration both the centres it is found that 25.8% of farmers have good knowledge and 28.4% of farmers have average knowledge about the same.
- Regarding the time, 47.6% of farmers of Dediapada and 45.9% of farmers of Chasvad have good knowledge of excellent usage of time. Taking into consideration both the centres 25.8% of farmers have good knowledge and 27.4% of farmers have average knowledge about utilization of time.
- In totality in both the centres the yardstick of financial development is more or less stable.

C. TRAINING

- Regarding the training about the crop growing pattern, 42.4% of farmers of Dediapada and 45.3% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. In both, centres 29.7% of farmers have good knowledge and 26.1% of farmers have average knowledge about crop growing pattern.
- Regarding the training about growing crops in the nursery, 48.6% of farmers of Dediapada and 43.5% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about growing crops in the nursery and have adopted the

same. In both, centres 25.5% of farmers have good knowledge and 27.4% of farmers have average knowledge about the same.

- Regarding the vermin-compost fertilizer, 45.7% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and have adopted the same. In both, the centres 23.7% of farmers have good knowledge about vermicomposting fertilizer and 30.3% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the growth, 48.6% of farmers of Dediapada and 50.6% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. In both, centres 27.6% of farmers have good knowledge and 22.1% of farmers have average knowledge about the same.
- Regarding the regional day, 49.0% of farmers of Dediapada and 44.7% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. In both, centres 27.1% of farmers have good knowledge about a regional day, and 25.5% of farmers have average knowledge and they celebrate the same.
- Regarding the new scientific inventions, 42.4% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about new inventions in the field of farming. In both centres, 26.8% of farmers have good knowledge about new researches and 28.7% have average knowledge about the same.
- Regarding the agricultural fairs, 52.9% of farmers of Dediapada and 42.9% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about agricultural fairs and they take part in the same. In both, centres 24.5% of farmers have good knowledge and 26.8% of farmers have average knowledge about agricultural fairs and they take part in the same.
- Regarding the agricultural discussions, 39.5% of farmers of Dediapada and 47.6% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and they take part in the same. In both, centres 27.1% of farmers have good knowledge about agricultural discussions and 29.5% have average knowledge.
- Regarding the training of village youth, 51.0% of youths of Dediapada and 44.7% of youths of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about farm business training. In both, centres 29.5% of youths have good knowledge about farm business training, and 21.3% of youths have average knowledge.

D. EFFECTIVENESS

- Regarding the contact, 44.8% of farmers of Dediapada and 45.3% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about keeping in touch with centres. In both, centres 30.3% of farmers have good knowledge about keeping in touch with farmers, and 24.7% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the financial position, 45.7% of farmers of Dediapada and 47.6% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about the financial position. Regarding both, the centres 27.1% of farmers have good knowledge and 25.8% of farmers have average knowledge about the financial position.
- Regarding the expenses of farming, 51.0% of farmers of Dediapada and 42.9% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about components of expenses of farming. In both, centres 26.6% of farmers have good knowledge about components of expenses of farming,

and 25.5% of farmers have average knowledge about farming.

- Regarding the advantages of new technologies of farming, 48.1% of farmers of Dediapada and 49.4% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about new technologies of farming. In the context of both, the centres 27.4% of farmers have good knowledge about new technologies of farming, and 23.7% have average knowledge.
- Regarding the timely attending training programs, 45.7% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers have excellent knowledge and they attend such training programs. In both, centres 27.6% of farmers have good knowledge about training and 26.3% have average knowledge about the same.
- Regarding the advantages of attending training, 45.7% of farmers of Dediapada and 47.1% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about such results of training. In both, centres 25.5% of farmers have good knowledge about such changes through training and 27.9% have average knowledge.
- Regarding the contribution of Village Development Centres, 50.5% of farmers of Dediapada and 45.3% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about the contribution of Village Development Centres towards development. In both, centres 26.3% of farmers have good knowledge about such contribution and 25.3% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the farm business knowledge, 48.6% of farmers of Dediapada and 50.6% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. In both, centres 26.6% of farmers have good farm business knowledge and 23.9% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the hostel and food, 42.4% of farmers of Dediapada and 45.3% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. In both, centres 29.7% of farmers have good knowledge about Hostel and food, and 25.8% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the agricultural farms, 46.2% of farmers of Dediapada and 50.0% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. In both, the centres 29.2% of farmers have good knowledge about agricultural farms 22.6% of farmers have average knowledge about the same.
- Regarding the facilities of farming, 44.8% of farmers of Dediapada and 41.8% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge. In the context of both, the centres 28.7% of farmers have good knowledge about facilities, and 27.9% of farmers have average knowledge.

E. CHANGES IN FARMING METHODS

- Regarding the improved and hybrid seeds, 52.4% of farmers of Dediapada and 58.2% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and are using these improved and hybrid seeds. In both, centres 22.4% of farmers have good knowledge about such seeds and 22.4% of farmers have average knowledge and are using them.
- Regarding the proper use of chemical fertilizers, 44.8% of farmers of Dediapada and 41.8% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about chemical fertilizers and are using them. In both, centres 28.9% of farmers have good knowledge about chemical fertilizers and 27.4% of farmers have average knowledge about the same and are using them.

- Regarding the proper use of bio-fertilizers, 47.1% of farmers of Dediapada and 50.0% of farmers of Chasvad centres have excellent knowledge about bio-fertilizers and are using them. In both, centres 29.2% of farmers have good knowledge about bio-fertilizers and 22.1% have average knowledge and are using them.
- Regarding the generic fertilizers, 43.3% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and are using them. In both, the centres 30.3% of farmers have good knowledge about generic fertilizers and 24.7% have average knowledge and are using them.
- Regarding the conservation of crops, 50.0% of farmers of Dediapada and 48.8% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and are using such methods. In both, centres 25.3% of farmers have good knowledge about crop conservation and 24.7% have average knowledge and are using such methods.
- Regarding using different types of equipment for farming, 42.9% of farmers of Dediapada and 47.6% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about farming equipment and are using them. In both, centres 28.2% of farmers have good knowledge about farm equipment and 26.8% of farmers have average knowledge and are using them.
- Regarding the cash crops, 51.9% of farmers of Dediapada and 47.1% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about cash crops and are cultivating them. In both centres, 27.6% of farmers have good knowledge about farm crops and 22.4% of farmers have average knowledge and are cultivating them.
- Regarding the mixed and inter-seasonal crops, 42.9% of farmers of Dediapada and 44.1% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and are cultivating them. In both, centres 32.6% of farmers have good knowledge about mixed crops and 23.7% of farmers have average knowledge and are cultivating them.
- Regarding the selection of the area for sowing cash crops, 51.9% of farmers of Dediapada and 45.3% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and they are adopting them. In both, centres 30.8% of farmers have good knowledge about the area of sowing of cash crops, and 20.0% of farmers have average knowledge and are adopting them.
- Regarding the bio-farming, 46.2% of farmers of Dediapada and 53.5% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and are adopting them. In both the centres, 28.7% of farmers have good knowledge about bio-farming and 21.6% have average knowledge and are adopting them.
- Regarding the farm's movement, 47.6% of farmers of Dediapada and 44.1% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and are adopting them. In both, centres 28.7% of farmers have good knowledge about farm movement and 24.5% have average knowledge and are adopting them.
- Regarding the production per acre, 46.2% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and are adopting them. In both, centres 31.1% of farmers have good knowledge about production, and 22.6% of farmers have average knowledge and are adopting them.

F. INVOLVEMENT IN THE ACTIVITIES

- Regarding the using guidelines provided, 43.8% of farmers of Dediapada and 44.1% of farmers of Chasvad are using such guidelines properly. In both, centres 22.4% of farmers have excellent knowledge about guidelines and 27.9% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the knowledge about types of crops, 52% of farmers of Dediapada and 48% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge and are adopting them. In both, the centres 30.3% of farmers have good knowledge and 19.2% of farmers have average knowledge about types of crops.
- Regarding the organizing agricultural fairs, 46.2% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers of Chasvad provide excellent cooperation in such fairs. In both, centres 29.7% of farmers have good knowledge and 23.7% of farmers have average knowledge about organizing such fairs.
- Regarding the cooperation in active farming, 50.0% of farmers of Dediapada and 47.6% of farmers of Chasvad provide excellent cooperation in active farming. In both, centres 27.9% of farmers have good knowledge in active farming and 23.2% have average knowledge about the same.
- Concerning technology, 47.1% of farmers of Dediapada and 40.6% of farmers of Chasvad have adopted excellent technology. In both, centres 28.4% of farmers have good knowledge about technology and 27.1% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the organizing Shibirs and making the activities of the centre's success, 48.6% of farmers of Dediapada and 50.0% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about such Shibirs and they take part in such Shibirs. In both, the centres 30.3% of farmers have good knowledge about such shibirs and 20.3% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the deciding priority, 46.7% of farmers of Dediapada and 43.5% of farmers of Chasvad provide excellent cooperation in deciding priority, and in both, the centres 36.3% of farmers have good knowledge about priority decision and 17.9% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the regional day, 49.0% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers of Chasvad have contributed more Excellent towards the regional day. In both, the centres 30.5% of farmers have contributed more and 21.3% of farmers have given average contribution.
- Regarding the women's Group Training Shibir, 51.0% of farmers of Dediapada and 48.2% of farmers of Chasvad have taken an excellent part in Women's Training Shibir. In both, the centres 23.9% of farmers have contributed more and 26.1% of farmers have given an average contribution towards Women's Training Shibirs.
- Regarding the celebration of Farmer's Day, 48.6% of farmers of Dediapada and 50.6% of farmers of Chasvad have taken part in the celebration of Farmer's Day. In both, the centres 25.0% of farmers have contributed more and 24.7% of farmers have provided an average contribution towards the celebration of Farmer's Day.
- Regarding the group discussion towards farming, 47.6% of farmers of Dediapada and 39.4% of farmers of Chasvad have taken part in such group discussions towards farming. In both, centres 31.6% of farmers have good knowledge about such group discussion and 23.4% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding the video shows being organized, 47.1% of farmers of Dediapada and 54.7% of farmers of Chasvad have taken an excellent part in such video shows. In both, the centres 28.2% of farmers have participated in a good number in such shows and 20.5 farmers have provided average participation.
- Regarding participation in the activities of the Mandali, 46.2% of farmers of Dediapada and 45.3% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent participated in large numbers in such activities. In both, the centres 31.1% of farmers have provided good participation and 22.6% have provided average participation.
- In the context of an exhibition about farming, 51.4% of farmers of Dediapada and 50.6% of farmers of Chasvad have participated in an excellent number in such exhibitions. In both, the centres 27.6% of farmers have provided good participation and 20.8% of farmers have provided average participation.
- In the context of farmers' shibirs, 53.3% of farmers of Dediapada and 41.2% of farmers of Chasvad have participated in an excellent number in such shibirs. In both, the centres 28.2% of farmers have shown good participation and 23.2% of farmers have shown average participation.
- 46.7% of farmers of Dediapada and 49.4% of farmers of Chasvad have participated in an excellent number in the agricultural awareness programs. In both, the centres 28.7% of farmers have participated in a good number and 23.2% of farmers have shown average participation in the agricultural awareness programs which were organized.
- Regarding the preparation of literature about agriculture, 50.5% of farmers of Dediapada and 45.9% of farmers of Chasvad have shown excellent participation in the preparation of such literature. In both the centres, 28.4% of farmers have shown good participation in such activities and 22.1% of farmers have shown average participation.
- Regarding the analysis of water and soil in the laboratories, 47.1% of farmers of Dediapada and 44.7% of farmers of Chasvad have excellent knowledge about such laboratories and have participated in the analysis of soil and water. In both, centres 28.7% of farmers have good knowledge about such laboratories and 24.5% of farmers have average knowledge.
- Regarding obtaining information about farming and using such information, 51.9% of farmers of Dediapada and 46.5% of farmers of Chasvad have participated in an excellent number in using such information and guidelines. In both, the centres 32.1% of farmers have participated in a good number and 17.6% have shown average participation.
- Concerning obtaining more information and grasping guidelines, 45.7% of farmers of Dediapada and 49.4% of farmers of Chasvad have shown excellent capability in such activities. In both, the centres 33.4% of farmers have grasped such guidelines in a good amount and 18.9% of farmers have shown average grasping skills.

6. SUGGESTIONS

- Most of the farmers in this area do not take advantage of Agricultural Research Centres. Therefore measures

should be taken so that more and more farmers get connected to the Krushi Vigyan Kendra.

- In Chasvad Krushi Vigyan Kendra farmers from far away, talukas do not take part in large numbers.
- As this is backward area farmers do not receive many of the facilities. Necessary facilities like water, roads, electricity, solar electricity-based pumps are not available here. For poor farmers, such hindrances work as advantages.
- There are very few farmers in this area who have analysed their soil and water, and attempts should be made so that such farmers understand the importance of such activities and adopt them.
- The farmers of this area are doing the activity of animal husbandry along with farming and this is a good factor. But they should do these activities scientifically.
- The land in this area is rocky and slanting and attempts should be made so that such land becomes plain otherwise in the future there is the possibility of soil erosion.
- The farmers of these areas use less quantity of bio-fertilizers. It is important to increase its use and make the farmers understand its importance.
- The farmers should be able to obtain loans in time and such loans should only be used for agricultural purposes.
- Attempts should be made so that all farmers participate in Nursery farming, making of vermicomposting fertilizers, group discussion, celebrate the regional day, participate in a discussion about farming, obtain knowledge about new scientific inventions, participate in agricultural fairs and obtain knowledge about such activities.
- All the farmers connected with Krishi Vigyan Kendra are not using improved seeds and hybrid seeds and some farmers use traditional seeds in farming and therefore care should be taken about such matter.
- The farmers use chemical fertilizers in large quantities and randomly and this should be prevented and chemical fertilizers should be used with understanding.
- Efforts should be made so that farmers understand the importance of generic fertilizers in farming.
- Along with cash crops mixed crops / inter-seasonal crop cultivation is necessary.
- In the present times, farmers use fertilizers in large quantities to obtain more farm output and thus destroy the soil and therefore the farmers should understand the importance of proper use of fertilizers.
- Farmers must take part in video shows.
- It is necessary that women groups get training about farming and therefore all women should take part in the training.
- The farmers should be provided with guidelines about farming. Such guidelines should be provided on their farm itself and practical information should be provided and all farmers must take part.
- To increase agricultural output per acre the farmers should make the soil fertile by timely providing fertilizer, water, etc. Only then the farmers can get more output and therefore the farmers should take care of such aspects.
- The farmers should use modern technology for irrigation and cultivation on large scale and attempts should be made to encourage such measures.

- For crop control, proper methods should be undertaken and these attempts should be made so that farmers get such knowledge about the same.
- Attempts should be made so that farmers get information about farming through electronics mass media and for this farmers should be encouraged to make use of such methods.
- Many of the farmers are not aware of research and new technologies in the field of farming. Therefore such a situation should be created where farmers are eager to obtain such information.
- More of the farmers do not have Soil Health Card and attempts should be made towards providing the same.
- The farmers should be made aware of the importance of Farm Fairs and tours. Attempts should be made so that farmers join such fairs and obtain information.

7. CONCLUSION

As the approach of Krushi Vigyan Kendra towards the farmers is very good and constructive more and more farmers are getting joined with it. The Krushi Vigyan Kendra also plays an important role in village development. The Krushi Vigyan Kendra has brought about a change in the method of farming. In which the number of farmers using improved and hybrid seeds has increased. The number of farmers who are using chemical fertilizers with understanding has also increased. In place of cash crops, farmers are now using inter-season crops and mixed crops. Therefore farmers are getting the benefits of inter-seasonal crops and mixed crops along with cash crops. Bio-agriculture is the factor that increases agricultural output and the Government has put more importance on it in the present times. As the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides destroys the soil more the farmers are using bio-farming as an alternative. The Krushi Vigyan Kendra intends that farmers get new opportunities and by this, their financial, social, and educational positions improve and good agricultural output is its basis. We hope that farmers are successful in all their activities and they march forward in the development of agriculture and farming and the Government takes necessary actions towards the same.

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