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Role of public private panchayat raj bodies helping in developing skills of the farmers in Korba district of Chhattisgarh

¹Twinkle Gardia and ²Dr. Syed H Mazhar

¹Researcher, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India

²Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India

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Corresponding Author: Twinkle Gardia

Abstract

The study was conducted in Korba district of Chhattisgarh to ascertain the role of Public Private Panchayat Raj Bodies activities in skill development of the farmers. A total number of 130 respondents were selected purposively from 9 villages under Korba and Katghora block based on the availability of beneficiaries. The data were collected by interview method by using pre structured schedule and later appropriate statistical analysis was done to find out the meaningful results. The findings also revealed that majority (53.07%) of the respondents have medium skill level followed by 35.38 per cent of those having low and 11.55 per cent of those having high level of skill.

Keywords: PPPRB, role, skill

Introduction

Public-private Panchayat Raj bodies represent a collaborative governance model in India, blending public administration with private sector engagement at the local level. Panchayat Raj institutions (PRIs) are a system of local self-government in rural areas, established to decentralize power and enhance local development. These bodies typically include elected representatives such as Sarpanches and Panchayat Members.

The introduction of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in this context involves private entities collaborating with Panchayat Raj institutions to improve infrastructure, services, and governance. This partnership aims to leverage private sector efficiency and innovation while ensuring that the benefits reach the local communities effectively. The synergy between public administration and private expertise helps address local needs more efficiently and fosters sustainable development.

Objective

- To understand the different activities of Public Private Panchayat Raj bodies.
- To determine the role of Public Private Panchayat Raj Bodies in skill development in farmers

Research Methodology

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study as it describes the characteristics or phenomena that are being studied. The study is carried out in the Korba district of Chhattisgarh. Out of 5 blocks, two block namely Korba and Katghora was selected purposively based on maximum n

umber of respondent working on Public Private Panchayat Raj Bodies. From the selected block, 9 villages were selected purposively based on making the sample of 130 respondents.

Results and Discussion

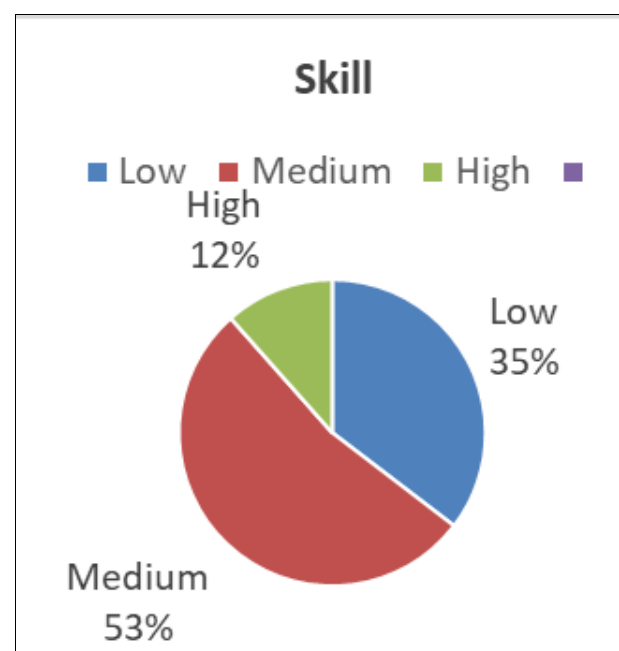


Fig 1: Distribution of skill of farmers towards role of Public Private Panchayat Raj Bodies

Table 1: Role of the Public Private Panchayat Raj Bodies activities in skill development of the farmers.

Sl. No.	Statement	Skill					
		Agree		Partially agree		Disagree	
		F	P	F	P	f	P
1.	Do you see any development farmers in your village through Panchayati Samiti?	60	46.2	50	38.5	20	15.4
2.	Does a PPP and Panchayati Samiti playing role in helping eradica3tingin your village?	60	46.2	49	37.7	21	16.2
3.	Do you agree panchayati samati playing role in contributing to health and sanitation which includes a hospital and primary centre?	71	54.6	59	45.4	0	0.00
4.	Do you agree that Panchayati Samiti playing role in keeping an eyse on the quality of work done for village development?	75	57.7	55	42.3	0	0.00
5.	Do you think that Panchayati Samiti playing role in contributing to the welfare of weaker sections, specially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?	87	66.9	42	32.3	1	0.8
6.	Do you agree that Panchayati Samiti playing role in constructing village roads?	130	100	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Do you agree that varous schemes are helping for the development of farmers skill?	89	68.5	41	31.5	0	0.00
8.	Do you agree that Panchayati Samiti playing role in Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme that are helpful to the farmers?	105	80.8	25	19.2	0	0.00
9.	Did you think that Panchayati Samiti playing role in developing Rainfed Area?	73	56.2	57	43.8	0	0.00
10.	Does Panchayati Samiti transferring information reagarding Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture to the farmers?	10	7.7	10	7.7	110	84.6
11.	Does Paramparagat Krishi Samriddhi scheme beneficial for the farmers run by Panchayati Samiti?	49	37.7	25	19.2	56	43.1
12.	Does Kisan Samriddhi Yojna helpfu for the farmers run by Panchayati Samitil?	52	40.0	11	8.5	67	51.5

F= Frequency, P=Percentage

Table 2: Overall distribution of respondents according to their skill level

S.no.	Skill level	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (32-36)	46	35.38
2.	Medium (37-42)	69	53.07
3.	High (43-48)	16	11.55
	Total	130	100.00

The data presented in the table 2 reveals that majority. It was found out that 53.07 per cent respondents had medium level of skill followed by 35.38 per cent respondents had low level of skill and 11.55 per cent had high level of skill.

Table 3: Correlation between selected independent variables with dependent variables i.e. socio economic profile and skill

S. No.	Variables	Correlation coefficient
1.	Age	0.2878*
2.	Education	0.6730**
3.	Caste	0.9725**
4.	Occupation	0.8440**
5.	Type of house	0.1169*
6.	Land holding	0.6327**
7.	Annual income	0.5392**
8.	Family type	0.6681**
9.	Social participation	0.5403**
10.	Extension contact	0.7357**
11.	Mass media exposure	0.4724*
12.	Progressiveness	0.6735**
13.	Economic motivation	0.6493**

* = Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level of probability

** = Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level of probability

It is observed from the table 4.3 that, age, type of house and mass media exposure were positively significantly correlated at 0.05 per cent level of probability and education, caste, occupation, holding, annual income, family type, social participation, extension contact, progressiveness and economic motivation were significantly correlated at 0.01per cent level of probability with skill of farmers.

Conclusion

It was concluded that role played by PPRB was medium 53.07 per cent followed by low level of skill 35.38 per cent and 11.55 per cent had high level of skill.

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