



E-ISSN: 2278-4136  
P-ISSN: 2349-8234  
JPP 2015; 4(1): 238-240  
Received: 15-03-2015  
Accepted: 18-04-2015

**Vijay Chandra**

Krishi Vigyan Kendra  
Maharajganj, Narendra Dev  
University of Agricultural and  
Technology, Faizabad, Uttar  
Pradesh, India

**VB Singh**

Krishi Vigyan Kendra  
Maharajganj, Narendra Dev  
University of Agricultural and  
Technology, Faizabad, Uttar  
Pradesh, India

**Manoj Kumar Singh**

Krishi Vigyan Kendra  
Maharajganj, Narendra Dev  
University of Agricultural and  
Technology, Faizabad, Uttar  
Pradesh, India

**Correspondence**

**Vijay Chandra**  
Krishi Vigyan Kendra  
Maharajganj, Narendra Dev  
University of Agricultural and  
Technology, Faizabad, Uttar  
Pradesh, India

## Impact of KVK training programme on socio-economic status and knowledge of trainees in Maharajganj district

Vijay Chandra, VB Singh and Manoj Kumar Singh

**Abstract**

The investigation was undertaken among 120 on-campus trainees and 120 off-campus trainees among six purposively selected villages from three blocks. The trainees were selected randomly from each selected villages. Two variables namely respondents socio-economic status and their levels of knowledge about the training programme were measured by utilizing pre-structured and pretested interview schedule. Findings of the study showed that 44.0 per cent of on-campus trainees had medium socio-economic status followed by low (37.0%) socio-economic status and only 19.0 per cent had high level of socio-economic status. However in case of off-campus trainees, 58.0 per cent had low socio-economic status followed by 37.0 per cent medium level and only 5.0 per cent had high level of socio-economic status. The study revealed considerable difference on and off campus trainees regarding their socio-economic status. The study revealed considerable difference on and off-campus trainees regarding their socio-economic status it was also found that 27 per cent respondents had medium and low level of Knowledge (2.0%), were as in case of on-campus trainees. 71.0 per cent respondents had medium level of knowledge, about the KVK training programme. This indicates that there has been significant difference between the on and off campus trainees with regard to this knowledge about KVK Training Programmes.

**Keywords:** Impact, socio-economic status, knowledge

**Introduction**

Indian economy is predominantly rural and agriculture oriented where the declining trend in the average size of the farm holding pose a serious problem. In agriculture 84 per cent of the holding is less than 0.8 ha. Majority of them are dry lands and even irrigated areas depend on the vagaries of monsoon in this context the socio-economic status of farmers is low because of inherent social hierarchy and economic conditions. To ameliorate the poor socio-economic conditions of the farmers by raising the level of farm productivity. Income and employment with application of agricultural innovation generated at research station. An innovation extension education institution i.e. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) was introduced by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Dubey *et al.* 2008)<sup>[1]</sup>.

**Materials and methods**

A total of 240 respondents (120 on-campus and 120 off-campus trainees) were selected for this study during 2013 to 2015. The data were collected through personal interview method using structural schedule as given under the entire data were transformed into normal score the level of knowledge was categorized as low medium and high on the basis of score obtained.

**Results and discussion****Socio-Economic Status (SES) of Respondents**

The SES status scores of the respondents were computed and their distribution is given in table 1. As revealed from the Table 1, majority of the on-campus trainees (44.0%) had medium Socio-economic status followed by low socio-economic status (37.0%) and only 19.0 per cent had higher level of socio-economic status, whereas, in case of off-campus trainees 58.0 per cent had low socio-economic status followed by 37.0 per cent medium level and only 5.0 per cent had high level of socio-economic status. Thus it can be concluded that the on-campus trainees had higher socio-economic status than the off-campus trainees. The calculated values of 'Z' were found to be 5.2 which was greater than the table value of 'Z' (1.96) at 5 per cent level of

significance.

Thus there was significant difference between trainees of on and off-campus regarding their socio-economic status. The findings were in conformity with the findings of Dubey *et al* (2008)<sup>[1]</sup>.

### Knowledge of on and off-campus trainees about KVK Training.

**Training programme:** Knowledge of the trainees of on and off-campus about KVK training programmes was determined by a set of twenty-five question.

A perusal of the data in Table 2 revealed that majority (71.0%) of the on-campus trainees had high level of knowledge followed by medium level of knowledge (27.0%) and low level of knowledge (2.0%) where as in case of off-campus trainees 72.0 per cent respondents had medium level of

knowledge, 16.0 per cent had high level of knowledge followed by 12.0 per cent had low level of knowledge. Hence, it may be concluded that on-campus trainees had high level of knowledge than the off-campus trainees about KVK training programme.

To value of 'Z' was found to be 12.23 which was greater than the table value 'Z' (1.96) at 5 percent level of 298 degree freedom. This indicates that, there was a significant difference between the trainees of on the off-campus with regard to this knowledge about KVK training programme. Thus it was concluded that the off-campus trainees have more knowledge about the KVK training programme than the off-campus trainees. These finding tally with those of Kumar *et al.* (1994)<sup>[2]</sup>, Murthy and Veerabhadraih (1998) and Dubey *et al* (2008)<sup>[1]</sup>.

**Table 1:** Distribution of tainees according to their socio-economic status score.

Category (SES Scale)			Trainees	
On-Campus			Off-Campus	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low (Up to 40)	44	37.00	70	58.00
Medium (> 40 up to 80)	53	44.00	45	37.00
High(Above 80)	23	19.00	06	5.00
Total	120	100.00	120	100.00

**Table 2:** Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge.

Category (Level of knowledge)	Trainee Frequency	(On-Campus) Percentage	Trainee Frequency	(Off-Campus) percentage
Low (Up to 8)	02	2.00	14	12.00
Medium (Above 8 up to16)	33	27.00	87	72.00
High (< 16)	85	71.00	19	16.00

Z-Value (0.05) = 12.23

### Performa used for Interview schedule

1. Name of the Respondent	2. Father's Name	3. Village	4. Block
5. District		7.Education	Score
6. Age	Score	Illiterate	0
Up to 30 years	1	Can Read only	1
31 to 45 years	2	Can read and write	2
46 and above	3		
8. Cast		Primary	3
General caste	3	Middle	4
Backward caste	2	High School/ High	5
SC/ST	1	secondary	6
		Graduate/PG	7
9.Family Composition			
9.1 Type of Family	Score	9.2 Size of Family	Score
Single	1	Up to 5 Members	1
Joint	2	Above 5 Members	2
10. Occupation	Score	11. Income	Score
Labour	1	Very low	1
Caste occupation	2	Low	2
Business	3	Medium	3
Independent Profession	4	High	4
Agriculture	5	Very High	5
Service	6		
12. Domestic material	Score	13. Land	Score
Possession	1	Up to 1 Hectares	1
Cycle/bullock cart/radio /TV	2	1 to 2 Hectares	2
TV B/W Colour	3	2 to 3 Hectare	3
Refrigerator	4	Above 3 hectares	4
Scooter/ M Cycle			
	Score		
14. Social Participation	0	15. Urban Contact	Score
No Participation	1	Thrice a Week	5
Member in one organization	2	Weekly	4
Member > one organization	3	Fortnightly	3
Office bearer	4	Monthly	2
Distinctive features		Quarterly	1

### **Conclusion**

It is evident from the findings that KVK is capable to bring about significant changes in the Socio-economic status as well as the level of knowledge among different categories of trainees. Training and guidance provided to trainees have played prime role in influent technological change, besides management orientation. Therefore, there is a need to give due importance for the above factors with suitable changes by the staff to promote successfully function of KVK training programmes.

### **References**

1. Dubey AK, Srivastava JP, Singh RP, Sharma VK. Impact of KVK training programme on socio-economic status and knowledge of trainees in Allahabad district. *Indian Res. J Ext. Edu.* 2008; 8(283):60-61.
2. Kumar A, Ramchandran M, Nair NK. Effectiveness of training programmes for agricultural assistants. *Maharashtra J Ex. Edu.* 1994; 12(3):163.
3. Murthy BK, Veeradhariah V. Impact of IPM farmer field schools training programme on knowledge level of rice farmers. *Current Research, University of Agricultural Sciences.* Bangalore. 1999; 28(9-10):125-127.