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Knowledge of trainees and non trainees farmers towards activities of Kirshi Vigyan Kendra in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The study was conducted in Masaudha block of Faizabad district in Uttar Pradesh "to ascertain the knowledge of trainees and non trainees farmers towards activities of Kirshi Vigyan Kendra of Faizabad District in Uttar Pradesh" A total of 120 respondents were selected randomly from five villages. Ex-post-facto research design was followed and data were collected by the pre-tested interview schedule. It was found that majority (73.00%) trainees farmer had high level of knowledge where 37.00 per cent non trainees had medium level of knowledge and 63.00 per cent non trainees had low level of knowledge about different activities of Kirshi Vigyan Kendra.

Keywords: KVK, knowledge, trainees, non trainees

Introduction

The KVK is an innovative transfer of technology project, which has been launched with the run to reduce the time gap between the generation of technology and its adoption. Krishi Vigyan Kendra provides training to the farmers, household ladies, dairy and horticultural farmers in latest technology which are developed by Agriculture Universities and research institution.

Research in agriculture is an input to increase and stabilize production. With this guiding principle, Indian scientist during the last three decades have made sustained research effort which resulted in the development of modern high yielding production technologies.

In view of the needs and importance of the farmers and farm women are being trained with the latest know-how by organizing different type of on-campus and off-campus trainings.

Research Methodology

The present study was conducted to ascertain the knowledge of trainees and non trainees towards activities of Kirshi Vigyan Kendra of Faizabad District in Uttar Pradesh. There are 97 villages in Masaudha block out of these 5 villages were selected purposively based on maximum number of trainees and five villages also selected for non trainees from other block namely sohawal. A total of 120 respondents were selected randomly and pre-tested interview schedule was used for the collection of data. Appropriate statistical tools were used to interpret the data. The independent variables were measured by using suitable scale and procedure adopted by various researcher in past with due modification. The knowledge level of the respondent were measured by three point scale.

Results and Discussion

Socio – Economic characteristics of the respondents: It is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's socio-economic position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their socio -economic status (n=120)

S. No.	Category	Trainees (n=60)		Non-Trainees (n=60)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age interval (in year)				
	Young (18-35)	20	30.33	15	25.00
	Middle (36-50)	31	31.00	32	53.33
	Above 50	9	15.00	13	21.66

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2.	Education				
	Illiterate	29	48.33	35	58.33
	Primary School	14	23.33	13	21.66
	Junior High School	08	13.33	5	8.33
	Higher Secondary'	05	8.33	4	6.66
	Graduate and above	04	6.66	3	05.00
3.	Occupation				
	Main (Agriculture).	38	63.33	28	46.67
	i) Agril.+ Caste Occupation	10	16.66	19	31.67
	ii) Agril+ Business	8	13.33	8	13.33
	iii) Agril+ Service	4	6.66	5	8.33
4.	Family Size				
	Up to 05 member	22	36.66	31	51.66
	Above 05 member	38	63.33	29	48.33
5.	Land Holding				
	below 1 hac.	20	33.33	18	30.00
	below 1-2 hac.	25	41.66	29	48.33
	Large above 2 hac.	15	25.00	13	21.66
6.	Annual income				
	Rs 30000.50000	8	13.33	10	16.66
	Rs.50001-100000	16	26.66	36	60.00
	Rs. 100001-150000	24	40.00	11	18.33
	Above Rs. 150000	12	20.00	03	05.00
7.	Overall socio – economic status				
	Low (Up to 22).	25	41.66	20	33.33
	Medium (Between 23-28)	30	50.00	36	60.00
	High (Above 29).	5	08.33	4	06.66

Table 2: Over all knowledge of trainees and non-trainees towards the activities of K.V.K.

Level of Knowledge	Trainees		Non - Trainees	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low (Up to 34).	-	-	38	63.00
Medium (35-40).	16	27.00	22	37.00
High (Above 41).	44	73.00	-	-
Total	60	100.00	60	100.00

It is clear from the above table that 63.00 per cent non-trainees were having low level of knowledge and 27.00 per cent trainees and 37.00 per cent non-trainees were having medium levels of knowledge where as 73.00 per cent trainees

high levels of knowledge regarding different activities of K.V.K. Similar findings is also reported by Singh *et al.* (2000) [6].

Table 3: Relationship between selected socio-economic characteristics and level of knowledge about different activities of KVK.

Si. No.	Variables	Knowledge of trainees		Knowledge of Non Trainees	
		F ratio	Result	R ratio	Result
01	Age	1.352	N S	1.047	N S
02	Education	3.586	S	1.116	N S
03	Occupation	0.0839	N S	0.0759	N S
04	Family Size	0.0938	N S	0.873	N S
05	Land holding	2.188	S	1.062	N S
06	Annual Income	2.431	S	1.239	N S

Above table shows that incase of trainees Education, Land holding and Annual Income have significant relationship with knowledge level of the respondent whereas age, occupation and family have no any relationship with knowledge level. Incase of non trainees age, education, occupation, family, land holding and annual income where found non significant relationship with level of knowledge. The finding is in the line of the findings of Pathak and Dargan (2006).

Conclusion

It was concluded from the present study that the socio-economic status of the trainee was medium to high level where as non trainees was low to medium level. Regarding

knowledge about different activities of Kirshi Vigyan Kendra. The trainees having high level of knowledge where as non trainees having low level of knowledge which reflect in different agricultural activities as well as also lead in agricultural production. This is the high time to provide trainee to each and every farmers as well as proper extension strategies to be follow for the benefit of the rural farmers.

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