

## **ATTITUDE OF THE TRIBAL FARMERS TOWARDS KVK**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The present study was planned to know attitude of the tribal farmers towards KVK. Sabarkantha district was selected purposively because KVK is functioning in Sabarkantha district and is dominating with respect to tribal population. The district consists of eight talukas, out of which three talukas viz., Khedbrahma, Vijaynagar and Poshina were selected on the basis of activities carried out by KVK during the decade. Six villages were selected from the above selected talukas total 12 villages selected on the basis of activities carried out by KVK. In these villages total 10 respondents were selected randomly from each selected village and considered as beneficiary respondents. Thus, the total sample was comprised of 120 (60 beneficiaries and 60 non-beneficiaries) respondents. Half of beneficiary and 46.67 per cent of the non-beneficiary respondents were found having moderately favourable attitude towards KVK.*

**Keywords :** attitude, KVK, tribal farmers

### **INTRODUCTION**

Krishi Vigyan Kendra continues to play a vital role in carrying out the latest agricultural technology from the laboratories to the field and also carrying back the practical field problems to the laboratories for their solution. The training camps organized by KVK at the district, block and village levels for imparting latest technology to the farmers are very effective. Such training camps are organized during kharif and rabi seasons every year. In addition, specific training camps are organized for production aspects. In these camps, the subject matter specialist of various disciplines imparts skill-oriented training to the farmers through learning by doing methods. The KVK, Khedbrahma was established on February, 2005 and working for farmers of the Sabarkantha district. After so long working of this KVK, there was not such type of research carried out by any agency moreover it is generally believe that attitudes are relatively stable and cannot be change easily, however besides technological traits, there are certain factors on the part of an individual which influence the attitude (Pandya and Timbadiya, 2016). Considering all these facts in view, the present investigation entitled “attitude of the tribal farmers towards KVK” was conducted..

### **OBJECTIVES**

- (a) To know the attitude of the tribal farmers towards KVK
- (b) To know the Association between independent variables

of tribal beneficiaries and their attitude

### **METHODOLOGY**

Sabarkantha district was selected purposively because KVK is functioning in Sabarkantha district and is dominating with respect to tribal population. The district consists of 08 talukas, out of which three talukas viz., Khedbrahma, Vijaynagar and Poshina were selected on the basis of activities carried out by KVK during the decade. Multistage random sampling technique was used for present study. Six villages were selected from the above selected talukas on the basis of activities carried out by KVK. These selected villages were considered as experimental villages in the present study. To select a control group of respondents, six villages were taken from same talukas where KVK has not undertaken any activities; such villages were termed as control villages in the present investigation. Thus, in all 12 villages were included in the study sample. For selection of respondents, a comprehensive list of the beneficiary farmers from each experimental village has prepared with the help of KVK personnel and 10 respondents were selected randomly from each selected village and considered as beneficiary respondents. Thus, the total sample was comprised of 120 (60 beneficiaries and 60 non-beneficiaries) respondents.

This section highlights the attitude of tribal farmers towards KVK. A five- point attitude scale for measuring the farmer’s attitude towards KVK was developed by Subhash Chandra (1993) was used and administered among 60

beneficiary and 60 non-beneficiary respondents. The mean value of the respondents attitude score was calculated. The scores obtained by the respondents varied between 0 to 95.

It suggested that respondents had moderately favourable to highly favourable attitude of tribal farmers towards KVK.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 1: Distribution of respondents having attitude towards KVK**

**n = 120**

Sr. No.	Category	Beneficiaries		Non –beneficiaries		Z' Value
		Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	
1	Less favourable (below 63.00 score)	09	15.00	20	33.33	4.268**
2	Moderately favourable(between 63.00 to 79.00 score)	30	50.00	28	46.67	
3	Highly favourable (above 79.00 score)	21	35.00	12	20.00	

Mean: 71.48

S.D:7.84

\*\* Significant at 0.01 percent level

The data presented in Table 1 shows that 50.00 per cent of the beneficiary respondents were having moderately favourable attitude towards KVK. Whereas, 35.00 per cent and 15.00 per cent of beneficiary respondents had highly favourable and lessfavourable attitude towards KVK. Further analysis of data shows that 46.67 per cent of the non-beneficiary respondents were found having moderately favorable attitude towards KVK. Whereas, 33.33 per cent and 20.00 per cent non-beneficiary respondents were found having less favourable and highly favourable attitude towards KVK. It means that the beneficiary respondents had highly favourable attitude towards KVK than non-beneficiary farmers.

The calculated 'Z' value (4.268\*\*) was found significant indicating there was highly significant difference between beneficiary and non-beneficiary respondents with respect to their attitude towards KVK. This might be due to the reason that majority of the respondents were educated and had medium level of extension contact, timely supply of required information with suitable quality inputs by KVK. This in turn might have played a major role in building up favorable attitude of the tribal farmers towards KVK. The similar findings have been reported by Suthar (2010), Vinaya et al 2016 and Dodiya (2015).

**Table 2: Association between independent variables of tribal beneficiaries and their attitude**

**n=60**

Sr. No.	Independent variables		Correlation coefficient ('r' value)
<b>I</b>	<b>Personal Attributes</b>		
X <sub>1</sub>	1	Age	0.0500 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>2</sub>	2	Education	0.3519**
X <sub>3</sub>	3	Size of family	0.0788 <sup>NS</sup>
<b>II</b>	<b>Socio-Economic Attributes</b>		
X <sub>4</sub>	1	Size of land holding	0.3318**
X <sub>5</sub>	2	Annual income	0.2942*
X <sub>6</sub>	3	Occupation	0.2127 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>7</sub>	4	Social participation	0.3171*
<b>III</b>	<b>Psychological Attributes</b>		
X <sub>8</sub>	1	Achievement motivation	0.3746**
X <sub>9</sub>	2	Scientific orientation (X <sub>9</sub> )	0.2629*
X <sub>10</sub>	3	Innovativeness	0.3482**
<b>IV</b>	<b>Communication Attribute</b>		
X <sub>11</sub>	1	Extension contact (X <sub>11</sub> )	0.3607**

\* = Significant at 0.05 per cent level

\*\* = Significant at 0.01 per cent level

NS = Non Significant.

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It was found that the attitude of the beneficiary farmers towards KVK was positive and significantly associated with, education, size of land holding, annual income, social participation, achievement motivation, scientific orientation, innovativeness and extension contact. Only age, size of family, and occupation were found non-significant association with the attitude of beneficiary farmers towards KVK.

### **CONCLUSION**

Half of beneficiary (50.00 per cent) and 46.67 per cent of the non-beneficiary respondents were found having moderately favourable attitude towards KVK. It was found that attitude of the beneficiary farmers towards KVK was positive and significantly associated with education, size of land holding, annual income, social participation, achievement motivation, scientific orientation, innovativeness and extension contact.

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