

ATTITUDE OF THE FARMERS TOWARDS TRAINING PROGRAMME ORGANIZED BY KVK DEVATAJ

H. B. Patel¹, P. C. Patel² and G.G.Patel³

1 Extension Educationist, Office of DEE, AAU, Anand - 388110

2 Assistant Professor, Office of DEE, AAU, Anand - 388110

3 Scientist & Head, KVK, Devataj - 387240

Email : harishhpatel@aaui.in

ABSTRACT

KVKs are well known for their massive role in rural development in terms of uplifting the life of rural people either socially, economically, and culturally etc. The study was conducted in KVK Devataj in a year of 2009 with 100 randomly selected respondents. Ex post facto research design was used for the study. The findings revealed that nearly half of the respondents were of middle aged group, 39 per cent had education up to secondary school level, majority of them had 2 to 5 animals and cent percent of them had received at least 1 day training. In case of attitude it was found that majority of the trainers had medium level of attitude towards the KVK Devataj.

Keywords : attitude, farmers, KVK

INTRODUCTION

An agricultural invention-and-innovation continuum in all facets of agriculture and allied activities with its effective diffusion is a key to sustainably increase the agricultural production and productivity with environment sustainability. With half of the workforce engaged in agricultural sector in India, the role of science and technology in agriculture is pertinent to not only ensure food security of the country, but also to provide farmers a competitive edge and to maintain affordability of the food items for the public at large.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra is a noble concept developed and funded by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi. KVKs are working under the administrative control of ICAR, SAUs, Central Universities and NGOs. The basic concept of functioning of KVKs is transfer of technology from laboratory to farmer's field (under lab to land programme) with respect to important fields of agriculture, viz. Crop Production, Plant Protection, Horticulture, Livestock Production and Management, Farm Engineering, Soil Water Conservation, Home Science and allied fields. They are directly working for rural development through transfer of technology. New/improved technologies developed by ICAR and SAUs are transferred to the farmers field through On Farm Trials (OFTs),

Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs), Trainings and Extension activities such as Kisan *gosthies*, Farmer fairs, etc. In recent times agriculture is not only farmers' job; it is growing as agri-business for both rural as well as urban areas. In the present scenario farmers are educated, intelligent, attentive, skilled and eager to learn new things that may help in their working. They are using most modern technologies for better production and marketing of their produce. Hence, agriculture is flourishing as agri- business and it has a better potential to uplift the socio-economic status of rural community. In this way, KVKs are playing an important role in agricultural and rural development through all the above mentioned activities. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been emphasizing on the research in various disciplines of agriculture and allied subjects since 1960's to generate new technologies to increase crop production in different agro-climatic zones of the country. A number of technologies have so far been developed through constant efforts of the scientists which have contributed to boost up the agricultural production. Keeping the above facts the study was conducted with following objectives.

OBJECTIVES

- (a) To study the profile of the trainees
- (b) To study the attitude of farmers towards training

programme organized by KVKs

- (c) To explore the relationship between profile of farmers and their attitude towards training programme organized by KVKs

METHODOLOGY

Out of three KVKs of AAU jurisdiction, KVK Devataj was purposively selected for the study. Hundred trainees from KVK Devataj were selected randomly for the research work as respondents

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(1) Profile of the trainees

Table 1 : Distribution of profile of the trainees of KVK Devataj n=100

Sr. No	Category	Fre-quency	Per-centage
1	Age		
	Young (Up to 35 years)	35	35
	Middle age (36 to 50 years)	48	48
	Old age (above 50 years)	17	17
2	Education		
	Illiterate	00	00
	Primary (up to VII Std.)	17	17
	Secondary school (VIII to X Std.)	39	39
	Higher secondary (XI to XII Std.)	28	28
	College education	16	16
3	Occupation		
	Farming	00	00
	Farming + Animal husbandry	77	77
	Farming + Animal husbandry + service	23	23
4	Size of land holding		
	Marginal (up to 1 ha)	31	31
	Small (1.01 to 2.0 ha)	40	40
	Medium size of land holding (above 2.00 ha).	29	29
5	No of milch animals		
	No animal	00	00
	Up to 1 animal	17	17
	2 to 5 animal	73	73
	Above 5 animal	10	10

Sr. No	Category	Fre-quency	Per-centage
6	Experience in Farming		
	<5 years	12	12
	5 to 10 years	32	32
	11 to 15 years	27	27
	16 to 20 years	13	13
	>20 years	16	16
7	Training Received at KVK		
	1 day	97	97
	2-4 days	77	77
	5 day and above	7	7
8	Scientific orientation		
	Low	13	13
	Medium	72	72
	High	15	15
9	Innovative proneness		
	Low	9	9
	Medium	71	71
	High	20	20

The results disclosed in Table 1 indicate that less than half (48 percent) of the trainees were from middle age group, 39 percent of them were having secondary school level of education, majority (77 percent) of the respondent were involved in Farming and Animal Husbandry type of occupation, majority (69 percent) of them were having small to medium size of land holding with two to five numbers of milch animals. Slightly less than three forth (56 percent) of the farmers were having above ten years of experience of farming, 77 percent of them had received 2-4 days training, while 72 and 71 percent of the trainees had medium level of scientific orientation and innovation proneness, respectively.

Attitude of the farmers

Table2 : Overall Attitude of trainees towards training programmes n=100

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (up to 35)	10	10
2	Medium (36 to 46)	73	73
3	High (47 and above)	17	17

Mean=40.82

SD=5.55

The result in table -2 indicate that majority (90 per cent)

of the trainees had medium to high level of attitude towards training programme conducted by KVK Devataj.

Relationship between profile of farmers and their attitude towards training programme

Table 3: Relationship between profile of farmers and their attitude towards training programme organized by KVKs n-100

Sr. No	Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient (r value)
X ₁	Age	-0.1121NS
X ₂	Education	0.0852NS
X ₃	Occupation	0.2891*
X ₄	Size of land holding	-0.0419NS
X ₅	No of milch animals	-0.1426NS
X ₆	Experience in Farming	0.3934*
X ₇	Training Received at KVK	0.3123*
X ₈	Scientific orientation	0.6856*
X ₉	Innovative proneness	0.3115*

The “r” value in Table 3 concluded that in case of the trainees of Devataj, traits like occupation, experience in farming, training received, scientific orientation, innovation proneness had a positive and significant relationship with their attitude towards training programme.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it may be concluded that majority of respondents, who were from middle age with secondary level of education, farming and animal husbandry as an occupation, small land holding, 2 to 5 animals and experience of more than 10 years, respectively. In case of attitude, trainees who were involved in more number of occupations, higher level of experience in farming, received more number

of trainings with scientific and innovative thoughts had favorable attitude towards training programme. It was also seen that motivating traits of the trainees to have positivism towards training programs were number of training received by them, scientific orientation and innovation proneness of the trainees. While trainees who were young with small size of land holding, milch animals and less experience of farming had not up to the mark of trust towards training programs organized by KVK Devataj. Their attitude towards training programs was not affected by education and occupation of the trainees.

REFERENCES

Ahmad, N., Singh, S.P. and Parihar, P. (2012). Farmers Assessment of KVK Training Programme. *Economic Affairs*, 57(2): 165-168

Dubey, A.K., Srivastava, J.P. and Sharma, V.K. (2008). Attitude of respondents towards KVK Training Programmes *Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu.*, 8 (2&3) :78-80

Goswami, A. (2008). Impact of KVK training on advance dairy farming Practices (AFPS) in changing knowledge and attitude of Prani-bandhu. *J. Dairying, Foods & H.S.*, 27(1): 43-46

Patel, Meena C. and Chauhan, N.B. (2015). Development of Scale to Measure Attitude Towards Farmer’s Training Programmes Organized by SAUs of Gujarat State. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.*, 26(1): 1-3.

Prabhukumar, S. and Veerabhadraiah, V. (1998). Behavioural changes among farmers due to training in Krishi Vigyan Kendra. *Curr. Res. Univ. Agric. Sci., Bangalore*, 27 (5) : 103-104

Singh, C.H. and Kumar, R. 2012. Role Perception of the Trainers of Krishi Vigyan Kendras. *Indian Res. J. Extension Education*, 12(1): 83-86

Received : September 2017 : Accepted : November 2017