



Research Article

ATTITUDE OF THE RESPONDENTS TOWARDS ACTIVITIES OF KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA OF FAIZABAD DISTRICT IN UTTAR PRADESH

ALIMUL ISLAM*, BOSE D.K. AND KESHRI A.K.

Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Paryagraj, 211007, India

*Corresponding Author: Email - alikhan9695@gmail.com

Received: March 06, 2019; Revised: March 26, 2019; Accepted: March 27, 2019; Published: March 30, 2019

Abstract: The present study was conducted "ascertain the Attitude of trainees and non trainees towards activities of Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Faizabad District in Uttar Pradesh" which was Masaudha and Sohawal block selected purposively. Ex-post-facto research design was used for the present research. There are 50.00 percent trainees had medium level attitude 43.00 percent trainees had low attitude status whereas 67.00 percent non-trainees had medium level and 30.00 percent non-trainees had high level of attitude towards activities of Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

Keywords: Trainees, Non Trainees, Socio- economic, Status, Training, Participation

Citation: Alimul Islam, *et al.*, (2019) Attitude of the Respondents Towards Activities of Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Faizabad District in Uttar Pradesh. International Journal of Agriculture Sciences, ISSN: 0975-3710 & E-ISSN: 0975-9107, Volume 11, Issue 6, pp.- 8154-8156.

Copyright: Copyright©2019 Alimul Islam, *et al.*, This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Academic Editor / Reviewer: Dr Varinder Pal Singh

Introduction

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is known Farm Science Centre in India. The first KVK was established in 1974 at Pondicherry and has grown as a largest agricultural network in the country. Krishi Vigyan Kendra's provide several farm support activities like providing technology dissemination to farmers, training, awareness etc. Krishi Vigyan Kendra's play a vital role in conducting on farm testing to demonstrate location specific agricultural technologies. As a part of lab-to-land programme, our efforts to reach out to the farmers/villages is gaining momentum through frontline demonstration by KVKs and also village adoption under 'Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav' initiative. The ICAR has constituted State Level Coordination Committees with a mission to doubling farmers' income. (ICAR Annual Report 2017-18) KVK, is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), aims at assessment of location specific technology modules in agriculture and allied enterprises, through technology assessment, refinement and demonstrations. KVKs are evolving as the future grass root level institutions for empowering the farming community. KVKs has become a part of decentralized planning and implementation instrument to achieve desired level of growth in agriculture and allied sector with proper guiding principle. Indian scientist during the last three decades has made sustained research effort which resulted in the development of modern high yielding production technologies [1]. Agriculture Sciences Centres are the innovative vocational training institutions designed for bridging the gap between the available technologies at the one end and their applications for increased food production at the other. These centres fall under front line extension project aimed to demonstrate the application of science and technology input of agricultural research and education on the farmers, farm women, and rural youth and extension functionaries working at the grass root level. In KVK the emphasis is laid for imparting technology on their farms with an aim to increase agricultural productivity and also become economically self-reliant though [2]. Major aspect of KVKs is to create and execute the plan outlay on- farm testing, verification of the research, test, validate and refine location specific technology developed the zonal agricultural research station of state agricultural Universities which assists the people to have an appropriate technology which may be economically profitable, sustainable, feasible and culturally compatible.

Research Methodology

The study was conducted in the year 2015 to determine the attitude of the respondents towards activities of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Five villages were selected purposively from Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh because whole area of the block covered by KVK as well as there are large numbers of trainees. A total of 120 respondents were selected randomly and pre-tested interview schedule was used for the collection of data. Frequency, Percentage and F ratio were used to interpret the data. Twenty questions were framed to measure the attitude of the respondents and three point scales were followed to measure the level of attitude. Three point scale where given for agree, two point for undecided and one points for disagree in positive statement and in case of negative statement the points where given one, two and three respectively.

Results and Discussion

The findings related to socio- economic status of the trainees and non-trainees towards activity of Krishi Vigyan Kendra given in the following table. It was evident from table no.1 that 33.33 percent trainees and 25.00 percent non-trainees were between the young age group of 18-35 years. Similarly, 51.67 percent trainees and 53.33 percent non-trainees were between the middle age group of 36-50 years. In age of above 50 years there were 15.00 percent trainees and 21.67 percent non-trainees. Similar findings are also reported by Sharma (2013)[3]. 25.00 percent trainees and 20.00 percent non-trainees were in general caste, 26.67 percent trainees and 30.00 percent non trainees were in other backward caste, 25.00 percent trainees and 25.00 percent non-trainees were schedule caste. 23.33 percent trainees and 25.00 percent non-trainees were in the scheduled tribe. It is apparent that 48.34 percent trainees and 58.33 percent non-trainees were illiterate, 23.33 percent trainees and 21.66 percent non-trainees were up to Primary School and 13.33 percent trainees and 8.33 percent non trainees were up to junior high school, 8.33 percent trainees, 6.67 percent non trainees were Higher Secondary Whereas data found that in graduate level were 6.66 percent trainees and 5.00 percent non trainees. Similar findings are also observed by Dube *et al.* (2008) [4]. It is clear that 46.67 percent trainees and 43.33 percent non trainees belongs from joint family.

Table-1 Distribution of respondents according to socio-economic status

Category	Trainees (N=60)		Non-Trainees (N=60)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Age interval (in year)				
Young (18-35)	20	33.33	15	25
Above 50	9	15	13	21.67
Middle (36-50)	31	51.67	32	53.33
Above 50	9	15	13	21.67
Caste				
General	15	25	12	20
OBC	16	26.67	18	30
SC	15	25	15	25
ST	14	23.33	15	25
Education				
Illiterate	29	48.34	35	58.33
Primary School	14	23.33	13	21.66
Junior High School	8	13.33	5	8.33
Higher Secondary	5	8.33	4	6.67
Graduate and above	4	6.66	3	5
Type of Family				
Joint	28	46.66	26	43.33
Nuclear	32	53.33	34	56.67
Type of House				
Hut	28	46.67	36	60
Semi Cemented	20	33.33	16	26.67
Cemented	12	20	8	13.33
Annual income				
Rs 30000-50000	8	13.33	10	16.67
Rs.50001-100000	16	26.67	36	60
Rs. 100001-150000	24	40	11	18.33
Above Rs. 150000	12	20	3	5

53.33 percent trainees and 56.67 non-trainees from nuclear family. It was found that 46.67 percent trainees and 60.00 percent non-trainees had their types of house hut, 33.33 percent trainees and 26.66 percent non-trainees had their types of house semi cemented and 20.00 percent trainees and 13.33 percent non-trainees had cemented house. It was observed that 13.33 percent trainees and 16.66 percent non-trainees' annual income were below Rs.50000, 26.67 percent trainees and 60.00 percent non-trainees' annual income were Rs.50000-100000. Whereas Rs. 100000-150000 annual income were 40.00 percent trainees and 18.33 percent non-trainees, 20.00 percent trainees and 05.00 percent non-trainees' annual income were above Rs. 150000. Similar findings are also reported by Singh and Pandey (2013) [5].

Table-2 Overall socio-economic status of the respondents.

Socio-economic status	Trainees (N=60)		Non-Trainees(N=60)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low (24-32)	25	41.67	20	33.33
Medium (33-40)	30	50	36	60
High (41-48)	5	8.33	4	6.67
Total	60	100	60	100

It is clear from table no.2 that 41.66 percent trainees and 33.33 percent non-trainees were having low level of socio-economic status whereas 50.00 percent trainees and 60.00 percent non-trainees were having medium level socio-economic and 08.33 percent trainees and 06.66 percent non-trainees were having high in the socio-economic status. Similar findings are also reported by Dube, *et al.* (2008).

Table-3 Overall Attitude level of the trainees and non-trainees towards the activities of K.V.K.

Level of the Attitude	Trainees (N=60)		Non-Trainees (N=60)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low (12-20)	2	3	26	43
Medium (21-28)	40	67	30	50
High (29-36)	18	30	4	7
Total	60	100	60	100

It is clear from table no.3 that 03.00 percent trainees and 43.00 percent non-trainees were having low level of attitude and 67.00 percent trainees and 50.00 percent non-trainees were having medium level of the attitude, 30.00 percent

trainees and 07.00 percent non-trainees were having high level of the attitude. The probable reason may be due to their background. The similar findings are in the line of Gautam *et al.* (2000) [6].

Table-4 Correlation coefficient between selected socio-economic Characteristics and level of attitude about different activities of KVK.

Si.No.	Variables	Attitude of Trainees		Attitude of Non Trainees	
		F ratio	Result	R ratio	Result
01	Age	0.832	N S	0.753	N S
02	Education	3.482	S	0.986	N S
03	Caste	1.137	N S	1.032	N S
04	Type of Family	0.852	N S	0.653	N S
05	Type of House	1.025	NS	0.936	N S
06	Income	2.589	S	1.021	N S

It was observed from [Table-4] that education and income was positively and significantly relationship with attitude level of the trainees whereas age, caste, type of family and type of house was non-significant relationship with attitude of the respondents towards activities of KVK. In case of non-trainees education was positively significant relationship with attitude whereas age, caste, type of family, type of house and income was non-significant relationship with the attitude towards different activities of KVK. Similar findings are also reported by Singh *et al.* (2014) [7,8].

Conclusion

It is concluded that majority of the trainees and non-trainees belongs to medium level of socio-economic status. The attitude level of the trainees was medium to high level whereas in case of non-trainees it was low to medium level. Age, income was positively and significantly relationship with the attitude of the trainees towards activities of KVK. In case of non-trainees only education was positively and significantly relationship with attitude. Government should take proper steps and accurate extension strategies to be followed to build up the positive attitude among the farmers which lead a sustainable development in agriculture.

Application of research: Study of Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Faizabad District in Uttar Pradesh

Research Category: Extension Education and Rural development

Acknowledgement / Funding: The authors are thankful to Crop Research Station, ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Masodha, Dabha Semar, 224133. authors thankful to extension functionaries of agricultural development of Faizabad district as well as all the trainees and non-trainees farmers who are co-operated during data collection. Authors are also thankful to Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Paryagraj, 211007, India.

***Research Guide or Chairperson of research: Dr D. K. Bose**

University: Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Paryagraj, 211007

Research project name or number: MSc Thesis

Author Contributions: All authors equally contributed

Author statement: All authors read, reviewed, agreed and approved the final manuscript. Note-All authors agreed that- Written informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to publish / enrolment

Study area / Sample Collection: ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Masodha, Dabha Semar, 224133

Cultivar / Variety name: Nil

Conflict of Interest: None declared

Ethical approval: This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

Ethical Committee Approval Number: Nil

References

- [1] Ayyapan S. (2010) *J. of Rural Development*, 58, 38-40.
- [2] Ahmad Nafees, Singh S.P. and Parihar P. (2012) *Economic Affairs*, 57(2), 165-168.
- [3] Sharma Keerja Arora, Sanjay Kher R.K. (2013) *Agriculture Update*, 13, 8(1/2), 31-34.
- [4] Dube A.K., Srivastav J.P., Singh R.P., Sharma V.P. (2008) *Indian J. Ext. Edu.*, 8, 60-63.
- [5] Singh K.K. and Pandey M.L. (2013) *Agril. Extn. Review*, 22-23.
- [6] Gautam, Verma H.K. and Dalal R.S. (2000) *Maha. J. Extn. Edu.*, 19, 77-81.
- [7] Singh P., Choudhary M. and Lakhera J.P. (2014) *Ind. Res. J. Ext. Edu.*, 14 (2), 54-59.
- [8] Mahapatra T. (2018) *Development agriculture research and education coated of Agriculture and farmers welfare Government of India DARE annual report 2017-18*.