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Impact of KVK services on Birno block in district Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Krishi Vigyan Kendra is renowned for its significant contribution to rural development, improving the social, economic, and cultural well-being of rural residents. Ten villages in the Viron block were the sites of the investigation. For the purposes of the study, 120 farmers in all were chosen as respondents. Personalized interviews and a carefully constructed questionnaire enabled the collection of data. According to the study, the majority of respondents were middle-aged (50.00%) and had completed primary school (35.00%). (58.34%) of respondents are OBC, and (62.50%) are from joint families. A median percentage of responders (65.00%) have a family size. Of those surveyed, (66.66%) percent are marginal farmers. Agriculture is their primary occupation (53.33%), and they have a medium family income (68.33%). Of the respondents, (44.16% have a Pakka housing pattern, (69.16%) have one social participation, (52.50%) have a medium level of scientific orientation, (63.33%) have a medium level of extension participation, and (41.66%) have a low level of risk orientation. Additionally, it was shown that (60.83%) of respondents had a medium level of knowledge, (62.50%) of respondents have high level of adoption, (56.66%) percent had a medium level of attitude toward KVK training programs, and they had encountered less group discussion time. transportation as a primary limitation.

Keywords: KVK services, rural development, agricultural extension, farmer adoption

Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy as it plays a vital role in generating employment for nearly half of the country's population as well as attending to food and nutritional needs (Medhi et. al 2017) [1]. India is one of the most agriculturally advanced countries in the world, with almost 55% of its people relying on agriculture as their main source of income. India is the biggest producer of spices, pulses, and milk worldwide. It also has the largest herd of cattle (buffaloes) and the largest area under cultivation of cotton, rice, and wheat. It is the second-largest producer of fruit, vegetables, fish, tea, rice, wheat, sugar cotton, sugarcane, and agricultural products worldwide. India's agriculture sector employs more than half of the country's workers and has the second-largest quantity of fertile land in the world. In 2018-19 the sectors contribution to national GDP and employment has sunk to 16 per cent and 58 per cent respectively. At present Indian farmers are confronting several challenges (Murugan et. al. 2020) [2] extension system and farmers. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Farm Science Centre), an innovative sciencebased institutions, were, thus, established mainly to impart vocational training to the farmers, farm women and field level extension workers. The concept of vocational training in agriculture through KVK grew substantially due to greater demand for improved agricultural technology by the farmers. All KVKs fall under the jurisdiction of one of the 11 Agricultural Technology Application Research Institutes (ATARIs) throughout India. Indian agriculture started having both institutional reforms and structural adjustment since 1960. In 1952 and with the inception of Community Development Programme (CDP), we introduced what we call, a comprehensive approach by grossly conglomerating the different rural institutions for a loosely defined rural development activity.

Research Methodology: Ghazipur district is located in Uttar Pradesh. The district Ghazipur is divided into 16 blocks, one of which was choose at random for the study. The present study was conducted in ten selected villages under Birno block. Descriptive research design was followed for the present study. A total 120 respondents were selected by proportionate random sampling for the present study. The data collected from the respondents where scored. Tabulated and analyzed by using suitable statistical method.

Objectives of the study

1. 1.To find out the socio-economic and personal characteristics of the respondents
2. 2.To find out knowledge, attitude and adoption behaviour of respondents about KVKs activities training Transfer of Technology.

Review of Literature

Soni. N Arti and. Pandya C.D (2007) [4]. The study was conducted in adopted villages of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mangal Bharti, Dist. Vadodara. Women of these families doing daily wages work in farm which is available only in particular season. Therefore, KVK has made total 20 Self Help Groups in adopted villages of San Kheda taluka since the year2002-2006 having total 246 tribal farm women members.

Acharya S.K *et al* (2020) [3] Krishi Vigyan Kendra was established initially to impart training to the different stakeholders of the farming community as a method of technology delivery system. As the time passed by this grass root institution has undergone a tremendous change, starting from technology generation, testing, verification and ultimately onwards transmission to the end users for the enhancement of the productivity in particular and for the overall socio- economic development of the rural people in general with its mandated programmes.

Table 1: Socio-economic profile and selected Independent Variable of the respondents in the study

S. No	Independent Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	Young (Up to 32 years)	36	30.00
		Middle (33 to 60 years)	60	50.00
		Old (Above 61 years)	24	20.00
2	Education	Illiterate	24	20.00
		Primary	42	35.00
		High school	23	19.16
		Junior school	26	21.66
		Graduate or above	5	4.17
3	Caste	General	24	20.00
		OBC	70	58.34
		SC	26	21.66
		ST	_	_
4	Family Type	Joint	75	62.50
		Nuclear	45	37.50
5	Family size	Up to 8 members	14	11.66
		9-14 members	78	65.00
		Above 15 members	28	23.33
6	Land Holding	Marginal farmer (Less than 1 ha.)	80	66.66
		Small farmer (1-2 ha.)	26	21.66
		Large farmer (more than 2 ha)	14	11.66
7	Occupation	Agriculture	64	53.33
		Agriculture + Labor	43	35.83
		Caste based occupation	13	10.83
8	Annual income	Low (Below 1 lakh)	18	15.00
		Medium (1 to 2.5 lakh)	82	68.33
		High (Above 2.5 lakh)	20	16.66
9	Housing Pattern	Pakka	53	44.16
		Mixed	38	31.66
		Kaccha	25	20.83
		Hut	4	3.33
10	Social Participation	No participation	29	24.16
		Participation of one organization	8	6.66
		Participation of two organization	83	69.16
11	Scientific Orientation	Low (up to 19)	25	20.83
		Medium (19-26)	63	52.50
		High (27 and above)	32	26.66
12	Extension participation	Low (Up to 6)	76	63.33
		Medium (7-12)	20	16.33
		High (13 or above)	22	20.00
13	Risk orientation	Low (Up to 19)	22	18.33
		Medium (20-26)	58	48.33
		High (27&above)	40	33.33
15	Mass media exposure	Television	43	35.83
		Radio	12	10.00
		Newspaper	20	16.66
		Internet	22	18.33
		Social media	23	19.16
16	Knowledge level	Low (up to 14)	42	35.00
		Medium (15-21)	73	60.83
		High (22 or above)	5	4.16

From the above table it represented that majority of the respondents had middle age group (64.17%) having education high school (35.00%). (60.00%) of respondents belongs to OBC category (67.50%) of respondents belongs to nuclear family (58.34%) of respondents belongs to medium number of family size (64.17%) of respondents are marginal farmers. Their main occupation (51.67%) is agriculture and having medium (66.67%) family income, (47.50%) of respondents have mixed housing pattern, (65.00%) of respondents have one social participation, (56.67%) of respondents have medium level of scientific orientation, (55.00%) of respondents having medium extension participation, (56.67%) of respondents have medium level of risk orientation.

Table 2: Level of knowledge

S.no	Category	Respondents	Percentage
		Frequency	
1	Low (up to 14)	42	35
2	Medium (15-21)	73	60.83
3	High (22 or above)	5	4.16
	Total	120	100.00

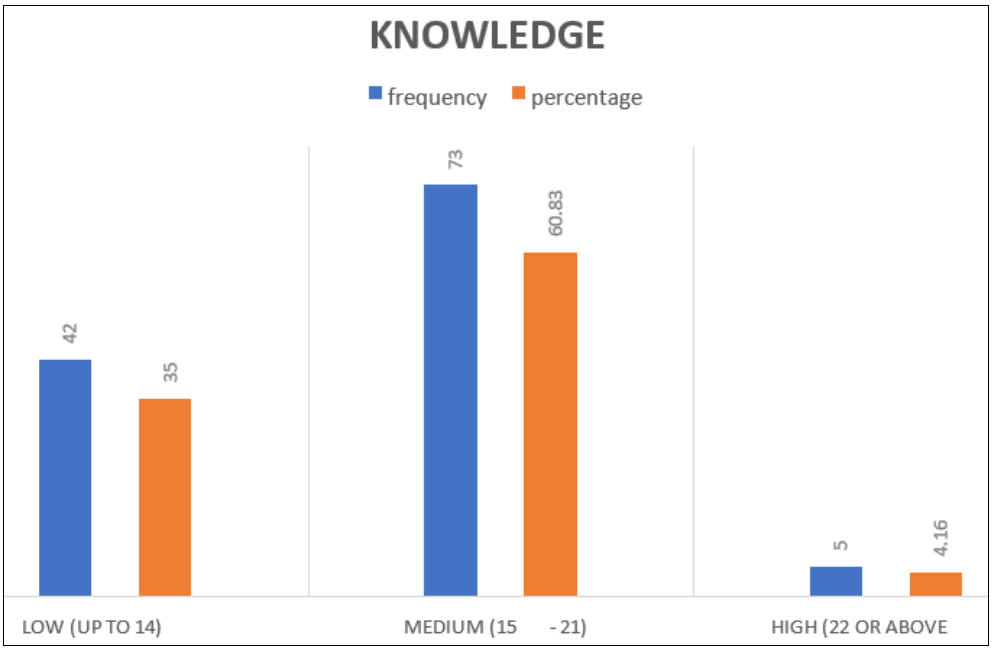

Fig 1: Distribution of respondents on the basis of their level of knowledge

The finding presented in the table and figure reveals the majority (60.83) of respondent have medium level of knowledge followed by (35%) of respondents have high level of adoption and (4.16%) of respondents have level low level of knowledge.

Table 3: Correlation studies with various variables with level of knowledge

s.no	Variable	Correlation coefficient (r)
1	Age	0.524
2	Education qualification	0.2967**
3	Caste	0.1944*
4	Family type	-0.0271
5	Family size	0.0077
6	Land holding	0.1928*
7	Annual income	0.1939*
8	Occupation	-0.0067
9	Housing patter	0.3489**
10	Social participation	0.0234
11	Scientific orientation	0.1932
12	Extension participation	0.021
13	Risk orientation	0.0418
14	Mass media exposure	0.0838

Significant at 0.05 Probability level -0.195 NS- Non-significant

"Significant at 0.01 Probability level-0.254

From the above Table 4.4.2 indicated that the variables like education. Housing pattern were found at the I percent level of significance, significant and positive relationship with the of the respondents, whereas the relationship shape, caste, family type, family size, land holding, annual income occupation. Social participation, scientific orientation, extension participation, risk orientation Mass media exposure was found non-significant with respect to adoption of the respondents

Conclusion

From the present research it is concluded that majority of respondents belongs to middle age group, having education high school and belongs to OBC category. Their main occupation is agriculture and having medium number of family size and most of farmers live in nuclear family. It also found that majority of respondents have medium level of scientific and risk orientation. It also found that respondents have medium level of adoption towards KVK.

Conflicts of Interest
The authors have no conflicts of interest.

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