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Exploring the attitude of farmers towards training program in Dhenkanal Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

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Abstract

The KVKs are essential in implementing several developmental projects on farmers' farms to raise agricultural output and raise their standard of living. Today's agricultural organisers and institutions must create efficient, practical, and need-based programmes to help farmers gain the necessary knowledge and cultivate a positive attitude towards agricultural methods. The study was conducted in Dhenkanal district of Odisha. The total number of respondents selected randomly were 130. The study revealed that most of the farmers were having medium level of attitude towards KVK training. The study also revealed that educational qualification and source of information are positively and significantly associated with the dependent variable attitude towards training.

Keywords: KVK, Dhenkanal, attitude, training

Introduction

The agriculture system in India is very large due to different types agro-climatic zones, soil structure, food habits and types of farmer's needs. To fulfil the need of farmers, Indian Council of Agriculture (ICAR) established Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in different districts of our country. KVK is the organisation working at the district level that supports the farmers technologically and socioeconomically for their development. KVK provides all type of agricultural information, modern technologies, location specific technologies, research facility and different types of training according to the farmers need to increase the production, productivity and profit of the farmers. So, the attitude of farmers towards KVK training program is good. The farmers had most favorable attitude towards training methodology and least favourable attitude towards the physical facilities provided to trainees during training programmes. However, the majority of the respondents had a medium level of favourableness, towards training programmes conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Sahare *et al.* 2017) ^[1]. The KVK training programmes were quite effective in increasing the favourable attitude of the trainees (Ramakrishnan *et al.* 2020) ^[2]. The exposure of KVK training programmes significantly changed the attitude of farmers in desired direction, which one could obviously expect (Sharma *et al.* 2013) ^[3]. From the nine independent variables, correlation coefficient had shown positive and significant relationship in case of variables namely,

occupation, experience in farming, training received at KVK, scientific orientation and innovation while, non-significant relationship in case of age education, size of land holding and animal possession with attitude of the farmers toward training organized by KVK (Katole *et al.* 2017) ^[4]. As per the agriculture is concerned in Dhenkanal, the District produces a substantial agricultural yield and paddy, ground nut, cashew nut, potato, mango, jackfruit, sugarcane and some vegetables as its primary agricultural products. The study conducted with the objective: To understand the attitude of farmers towards KVK training program.

Materials and Methods

The present study was followed descriptive research design. The study was carried out in 3 blocks selected purposively of Dhenkanal district Odapada, Gondia, Dhenkanal Sadar. The villages were selected randomly that is Indipur, Arachua, Jhili, Tarava, Siminai. The total number of respondents from these villages were 130 selected randomly. In accordance with the proposed study's objectives, a structured interview schedule will be used as a data collection tool. Based on variables selected, statements were framed under each variable with experience gained during pilot study, consultation with experts and referring literature. The statistical tools used for the study were mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentage, correlation coefficient.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution according to their Attitude of farmers towards KVK training Program

Category	Frequency	Percentage	Statistics
Low (up to 62)	18	13.84	Range = 43.00 Mean = 72.50 SD = 9.87
Medium (62 to 82)	91	70	
High (More than 82)	21	16.15	

Respondents had more favourable attitude and exposure to KVK training programmes significantly changed the attitude of farmers in desired direction. It also indicated that KVK training have major impact on farmers to adoption of newer technologies and knowledge than those farmers who have not undergone any training. The table-1 represent the

distribution according to their attitude of farmers towards kvk training program and it is categorised under low (13.83%), medium (72.50%) and high (16.15%). the variable of respondents is distributed with a mean value 72.50 and standard deviation is 9.87.

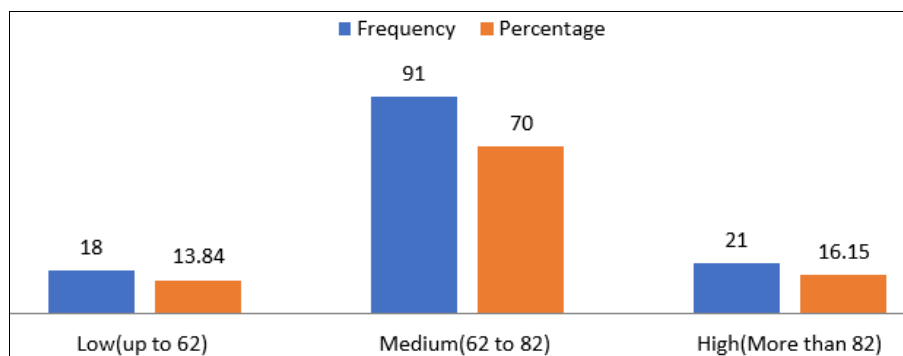


Fig 1: Distribution according to their Attitude of farmers towards KVK training Program

Table 2: Correlation Coefficient of Attitude of the farmers towards KVK training Program of respondents with independent variables

Variables	Coefficient of correlation (r)
Age	.130
Caste	-.003
Experience in farming	.071
Educational Qualification	.261**
Land holding (in acre)	.086
House Type	.042
Occupation	.003
Marital Status	.007
Extension contacts	-.158
Annual Income	.034
Source of information	.318**
Economic motivation	-.063
Scientific Orientation	.114
Risk Orientation	-.099
Knowledge of the farmers about KVK training programs	-.093

** Significant at 1% level

*Significant at 5% level

Table-2 reflects the Pearson's coefficient of correlation among the dependent variable, attitude of the farmers towards KVK training Program with the fourteen causal variables. The result shows that the educational qualification and source of information are positively and significantly associated with the dependent variable. It means changes in these variables will change the knowledge of the farmers in same direction. Education is the process through which one individual can gather knowledge and change the attitude to adopt something. In other words, education makes an individual perfect through the manifestation of different positive traits prevailed within an individual. The perfection

of any activity needs risk assimilation and creativity. Educated farmers having positive attitude towards KVK training as it is helpful for them to increase their production as well as marketing of agricultural produce. Information also plays a vital role in the change of attitude. Source of information creates changes in the farmers towards KVK training.

Conclusion

According to the study, after participating in the training programmes, participants shown a considerable improvement in their knowledge acquisition and gave more accurate answers. These initiatives seek to provide farmers with workable solutions that will increase production on land, in water, and with labour, all the while reducing demand on water resources and promoting ecosystem restoration. All the farmers expressed gratitude for the technical assistance they received during the training sessions, which included field trips and demonstrations. This suggests that KVK, Dhenkanal, is essential to the spread of new agricultural technologies, which in turn raises crop yields. The farming community finds the transferred technology to be profitable and widely welcomed.

Acknowledgement

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