

Efficiency of KVK Trainees about Influence of KVK

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Abstract: Efficiency is the convergence of potential in the real and the potential of farmers may be changed after the influence of KVK. This research is conducted in year 2021-2022 in Gujarat. So, the research was conducted to study the profile of KVK trainees about influences of KVK. A random sampling method was used to selection of 150 KVK trainees from all purposive selections of 30 KVKs in Gujarat. An Ex-post-facto research design was used. Majority of the KVK trainees belonged to middle to young age group, had primary to secondary level of education, medium to marginal size of land holding, medium to small family size, membership in more than one organization, farming alone or farming with animal husbandry as the main occupation, frequently assesses the source of information, good to best decision making ability, medium to low level of annual income and risk orientation, medium to high level of farming experience, innovativeness, economic orientations and scientific orientation. While, majority of KVK trainees had moderate level of efficiency regarding influence of KVK.

Key-Words: Efficiency, Influence, KVK trainees and Ex-Post Facto.

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1. Introduction

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an apex organization in the field of agricultural research at the national level which plays a crucial role in promoting and accelerating agricultural research and extension education activities. The ICAR, constituted a committee in 1973 headed by Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta of Seva Mandir, Udaipur (Rajasthan), for working out a detailed plan for implementing this scheme. The Committee submitted its report in 1974. The first KVK, on a pilot basis, was established in 1974 at Puducherry (Pondicherry) under the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. ICAR introduced Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) as a grassroots vocational training centre, it has emerged focal point of technology transfer through its diverse activities like OFT (On-farm trail), FLD (Front line demonstration), capacity building, updating knowledge & skills of extension personnel and farmers. (Anonymous, 2020)

Nowadays KVKs work very hard to empower farmers and farm youth and increase their efficiency by using the most available resources. Farmers also give well support to KVK for technology transferring. Activities of KVKs whether effective or efficient to the farmers. Thus, under the study for assessing or to measure the efficiency of KVK trainees regarding the influence of KVK study was conducted.

2. Methodology

The study was conducted in all 30 KVKs of Gujarat state selected purposively. Five KVK trainees were selected from each KVK. Thus, a total 150 KVK trainees were selected randomly. The data was collected using personal interview method and collected data was tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the light of the objective. The statistical measures like frequency, percentage, mean and S.D was used. (Sahu, 2007)

3. Results and Discussion

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Efficiency has been recognized as an index of performance of the degree of achievement to economic course of action. According to Wyllie (1960), efficiency is the capacity or ability of any person, process or thing to reach whatever end desired. Collin (1986) meant efficiency as the ability to work well or to produce the right results or the right work quickly and effectively to produce results. The data in table 1 revealed that nearly two third (65.33 %) of the KVK trainees had moderate level of efficiency about influence of KVK whereas, 16.67 per cent and 18.00 per cent of the KVK trainees belonged to lower and higher levels of efficiency, respectively.

Table 1: Distribution of KVK trainees according to their efficiency regarding

influence of KVK (n=150)

Sl. No.	Categories of efficiency	No.	Per cent
1.	Lower	25	16.67
2.	Moderate	98	65.33
3.	Higher	27	18.00

Selected characteristics of the KVK trainees

The data presented in Table 1 indicates that less than two third (62.00 %) of the KVK trainees were in the middle age group, followed by 24.00 and 14.00 percent belonged to young and old age groups, respectively. Slightly more than half (52.00 %) of the KVK trainees had secondary level of education, followed by 31.33 and 10.67 per cent had received primary and college level education, respectively. While only 06.00 per cent KVK trainees were illiterate.

Table: Distribution of selected characteristics of KVK trainees

(n=150)

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Classification	f	%
1.	Age	Young age (Up to 35 years)	36	24.00
		Middle age (36 to 50 years)	93	62.00
		Old age (Above 50 years)	21	14.00
2	Education	Illiterate (No education)	09	06.00
		Primary education (Up to 8 th standard)	47	31.33
		Secondary education (9 th to 12 th standard)	78	52.00
		College and above education (Above 12 th standard)	16	10.67
3.	Annual Income	Low (Up to ₹ 50,000/-)	30	20.00
		Medium (₹ 50,001 to 1,00,000/-)	93	62.00
		High (Above ₹ 1, 00,000/-)	27	18.00
4.	Land Holding	Marginal farmers (Up to 1.00 ha)	48	32.00
		Small farmers (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	51	34.00
		Medium farmers (2.1 to 4.00 ha)	35	23.33
		Large farmers (Above 4.00 ha)	16	10.67
5.	Size of Family	Small (Up to 4 members)	34	22.67
		Medium (5 to 8 members)	87	58.00
		Large (More than 8 members)	29	19.33
6.	Farming Experience	Low (Up to 11 years)	23	15.33
		Medium (12 to 32 years)	84	56.00
		High (Above 32 years)	43	28.67
7.	Social Participation	No membership / participation	06	4.00
		Membership in one organization	31	20.67
		Membership in more than one organization	99	66.00

		Holding position in an organization	14	09.33
9.	Occupation	Farming only	82	54.67
		Farming + Animal Husbandry	54	36.00
		Farming + Animal Husbandry + Business	14	09.33
10.	Source of Information	Rarely	21	14.00
		Frequently	102	68.00
		Regularly	27	18.00
11.	Risk Orientation	Low	39	26.00
		Medium	85	56.67
		High	26	17.33
12.	Scientific Orientation	Low	18	12.00
		Medium	96	64.00
		High	36	24.00
13.	Economic Orientation	Low	18	12.00
		Medium	97	64.67
		High	35	23.33
14.	Innovativeness	Low	10	06.67
		Medium	92	61.33
		High	48	32.00
15.	Decision making ability	Poor	23	15.33
		Good	85	56.33
		Best	42	28.00

While, less than two third (62.00 %) of the KVK trainees had medium level of annual income, followed by 20.00 and 18.00 per cent of the KVK trainees had low and high level of annual income, respectively. More than one fourth (34.00 %) of the KVK trainees belonged to small land holding, followed by 32.00, 23.33 and 10.67 per cent of them belonged to marginal, medium and large level of land holding, respectively.

Furthermore, more than half (58.00 %) of the KVK trainees had medium family size, followed by 22.67 and 19.33 per cent had small and large family size, respectively. More than half (56.00 %) of the KVK trainees had medium level of farming experience, followed by 28.67 and 15.33 of the KVK trainees had higher and lower level of farming experience, respectively.

Moreover, majority (66.00 %) of the KVK trainees had membership in more than one organization, followed by 20.67

per cent had membership in one organization. While 09.33 per cent had holding position in the organization and 04.00 per cent had no membership in any organization. More than one half (54.67 %) of the KVK trainees had farming as their major occupation, followed by 36.00 per cent of the KVK trainees were having farming with animal husbandry and 09.33 per cent of them had farming + animal husbandry+ business as their occupation, respectively. Slightly more than two third (68.00 %) of the KVK trainees were frequently assessed the information, followed by 18.00 and 14.00 per cent of them were regularly and rarely assessed the information, respectively.

Moreover, more than half (56.67 %) of the KVK trainees had medium level of risk orientation, followed by 26.00 and 17.33 per cent had low and high level of risk orientation, respectively. Nearly two third (64.00 per cent) of the KVK trainees had medium level of scientific orientation,

followed by 24.00 and 12.00 per cent of them belonged to high and low level of scientific orientation categories, respectively. Nearly two third (64.67 %) of the KVK trainees had medium level of economic orientation, followed by 23.33 and 12.00 per cent had high and low level of economic orientation respectively.

Furthermore, majority (61.33 %) of the KVK trainees had medium level of innovativeness, followed by 32.00 and 06.67 per cent had high and low level of innovativeness, respectively. More than half (56.67 %) of the KVK trainees had good level of decision making ability, followed by 28.00 and 15.33 per cent with poor and best level of decision making ability, respectively.

4. Conclusion

From above result it can be concluded that majority of the KVK trainees belonged to middle to Young age group, had primary to secondary level of education, medium to marginal size of land holding, medium to small family size, membership in more than one organization, farming alone or farming with animal husbandry as the main occupation, frequently assess the source of information, good to best decision making ability, medium to low level of annual income and

risk orientation, medium to high level of farming experience, innovativeness, economic orientations and scientific orientation.

While, majority of the KVK trainees had moderate to high level of efficiency regarding influence of KVK.

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