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Impact of KVK on adoption of improves agriculture production practices of farmers in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Krishi Vigyan Kendra are well known for their massive role in rural development in term of uplifting life of rural people either culturally, socially and economically. The investigation was done in ten village of Jungle Kauria block. A total of 120 farmers were selected as respondent for the study purpose. The study reveals 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, majority (62.50%) of respondents have medium level of adoption.

Keywords: Krishi Vigyan Kendra, adoption, impact, socio economic

Introduction

Agriculture is the dominant sector of Indian economy. The progress of the nation is directly linked with advancement in agriculture. Sixty five percentage of population of India lives in rural areas and is dependent on agriculture. In agriculture, the individual farmer is the ultimate decision maker. Government has intervened to influence the farmers in many ways so as to enable them to take desired decision for achieving enhanced production and productivity of the desired crops. The government has taken many initiatives to increase the agricultural production. As the experience through community development programme introduced in 1952, the government has tried many extension approaches and systems in rural areas which paved for the significant progress in agriculture production (Sharma *et al.* 2013) ^[4]. The aim of Krishi Vigyan Kendra is reduce the time gap between generation of technology at the research institutions and its transfer to the farmer's field for increasing production, productivity and income from agriculture and allied sectors on a sustained basis. In order to achieve this

goal, the following mandate and activities have been investigated in design of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Mandate of KVK is Technology Assessment and Demonstration for Application (TADA) and Capacity Development (CD).

Research Methodology

Gorakhpur district is located in Uttar Pradesh. The district Gorakhpur is divided into nineteen blocks, one of which was choose at random for the study. The present study was conducted in ten selected villages under Jungle Kauria 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 were scored, tabulated and analyzed by using suitable statistical method.

Objectives of the study

To find out socio- economic status of respondents.
Impact of KVK on adoption of improves agriculture production practices.

Table 1: Socio economic Profile and selected Independent Variable of the respondents in the study. N=120

S. No.	Independent Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	Young (Up to 30 years)	19	15.83
		Middle (31 to 57 years)	77	64.17
		Old (Above 58 years)	24	20.00
2	Education	Illiterate	24	20.00
		Primary	26	21.67
		High school	42	35.00
		Junior school	23	19.16
		Graduate or above	5	4.17
3	Caste	General	22	18.33
		OBC	72	60.00
		SC	26	21.67
		ST	—	—
4	Family Type	Joint	39	32.50
		Nuclear	81	67.50
5	Family size	Up to 8 members	28	23.33
		9-14 members	70	58.34
		Above 15 members	22	18.33
6	Land Holding	Marginal farmer (Less than 1 ha.)	77	64.17
		Small farmer (1-2 ha.)	31	25.83
		Big farmer (More than 2 ha.)	12	10.00
7	Occupation	Agriculture	62	51.67
		Agriculture + Labor	45	37.50
		Agriculture + Business	13	10.83
8	Annual income	Low (Below 1 lakh)	19	15.83
		Medium (1 to 2.5 lakh)	80	66.67
		High (Above 2.5 lakh)	21	17.50
9	Housing Pattern	Pakka	36	30.00
		Mixed	57	47.50
		Kaccha	25	20.83
		Hut	2	1.67
10	Social Participation	No participation	25	20.83
		Participation of one organization	78	65.00
		Participation of two organization	17	14.17
11	Scientific Orientation	Low (Up to 22)	28	23.33
		Medium (23-26)	68	56.67
		High (27 and above)	24	20.00
12	Extension Participation	Low (Up to 7)	24	20.00
		Medium (8-11)	66	55.00
		High (12 or above)	30	25.00
13	Risk Orientation	Low (Up to 21)	23	19.17
		Medium (22-25)	68	56.67
		High (26 & above)	29	24.16

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.

Level of adoption

To measure the adoption behavior a well tabulated eight point index was developed regarding to improve agriculture production practices of farmers through KVK. Response

were record on three point of continuum as strongly agree, agree, disagree and score assigned for each was 3, 2 and 1 respectively. On the basis of range of score, the respondents were categories as low, medium and high category.

The finding presented in the following table reveals that majority (62.50%) of respondents have medium level of adoption, followed by (19.70%) of respondents have high level of adoption and (18.33%) of respondents have low level of adoption towards Krishi Vigyan Kendra Gorakhpur.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their level of adoption.

S. No.	Category	Respondents N=120	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (Up to 15)	22	18.33
2	Medium (16-22)	75	62.50
3	High (23 or above)	23	19.70
	Total	120	100

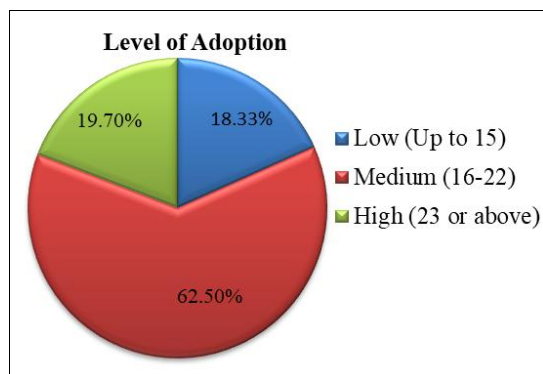


Fig 1: Distribution of respondents according to their level of adoption

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

S. No.	Variables	Correlation coefficient between variables and adoption level
1	Age	-0.0396 NS
2	Education qualification	0.3993**
3	Caste	0.073 NS
4	Family type	0.0409 NS
5	Family size	0.0836 NS
6	Land holding	0.2187*
7	Annual income	0.2068*
8	Occupation	-0.0539 NS
9	Housing pattern	0.4547**
10	Social participation	0.0137 NS
11	Scientific orientation	0.0419 NS
12	Extension participation	-0.0062 NS
13	Risk orientation	-0.0812 NS
14	Mass media exposure	-0.1564 NS

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

** Significant at 0.01 Probability level =0.254

From the above Table it indicates that the variables like education and housing pattern were found at the 1 per cent level of significance, positive relationship with the adoption of the respondents, whereas the relationship with the land holding, family income, were found at the 5 per cent level of significance with the adoption. Rest of the independent variables like age, caste, family type, family size, occupation was found non-significance with respect to adoption of the respondent.

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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