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Measure changes in knowledge and attitude of rural youths after receiving the training from KVKs in Western part of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The present study is to assess the impact of KVK training on rural youths in Western part of Uttar Pradesh. Total 89 KVKs have been set up in Uttar Pradesh, and 20 KVKs come under the jurisdiction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut, UP. Out of these 20 KVKs, the researcher purposely selected three KVKs, namely Meerut, Ghaziabad, and Saharanpur, and these KVKs are the best in this training area of mushroom production. mostly (45.56%) of the rural youth belonged to the age group of 25 indicates that majority (83.90%) of the gender belonged to male followed shows that majority (53.33%) of rural youth belonged to the Other Backward Caste followed shows that majority (93.90%) of the rural youth were literate followed shows that majority (77.80%) of the rural youth were married followed shows that majority of the rural youth had their Mushroom Production (52.78%). the knowledge percentage before training was (25.00%) and after training was (95.00%). The change in knowledge level was (70.00%). The knowledge percentage for the statement "Do you know about different types of mushrooms grown in western UP?" before training knowledge was (20.00%) and after training was (87.50%). Majority (57.10%) of the rural youth had more favorable attitude followed by favorable (36.60%) and less favorable (06.60%) attitude.

Keywords: Attitude, KVK, knowledge, mushroom, rural youth

Introduction

In India, various initiatives have been undertaken by the government and other welfare organizations such as social welfare departments, home science institutions, and agricultural universities to provide various training courses for raising awareness among farmers, farmwomen, and rural youth as well as educating and motivating them to adopt and manage new agricultural technology in the fields. A significant effort needs to be made to create specialized institutions that offer training in agriculture and related fields to meet the training demands of a large number of boys and girls coming from rural areas, according to the

education commission's 1964–1966 recommendations.

Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) decided to support the programme under the names of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK). The establishment of KVK by the ICAR during the fifth five-year plan (1974–1979) marked the beginning of a ground-breaking initiative to provide training to farmers, farm women, rural youth and field level extension officials across the nation. The ICAR was the first started KVK programme. A district-level innovative institute, Krishi Vigyan Kendra is primarily focused on the transfer of technology (TOT) knowledge through on-farm testing (OFT), front-line demonstration (FLD), training, and

consulting services at the grassroots level. According to Nazir *et al.* (2013) [3], KVKs are created and dedicated to providing short- and long-term vocational training courses that are need-based and skill- oriented.

At its meeting in August 1973, the ICAR's standing committee on agricultural education requested the formation of a group led by Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta of the Seva Mandir in Udaipur, Rajasthan, to develop a comprehensive strategy for the implementation of KVK. The first KVK was founded in 1974 in Pondicherry under the administrative supervision of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore Ajrawat *et al.* (2012) [2]. In December 1976, the Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust created the first KVK of Uttar Pradesh in Sultanpur District. For the purpose of the district's framing community's overall development, ICAR, New Delhi, financed this project. The KVKs have two functions: they educate farmers about new technologies, and they also provide demonstrations. There are eleven agricultural zones, each of which is run by a zonal coordinating organisation. The KVKs that are subject to district-level- administrative administration must be coordinated with and guided by the zonal head. The ministry of agriculture announced certain modifications following the 87th anniversary of ICAR's founding. Nowadays, all regions are referred to as ATARIs (Agricultural Technology Application Research Institutes).

Research Methodology

The present study is to assess the impact of KVK training on rural youths in Western part of Uttar Pradesh.: Total 89 KVKs have been set up in Uttar Pradesh, and 20 KVKs come under the jurisdiction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut, UP. Out of these 20 KVKs, the researcher purposely selected three KVKs, namely Meerut, Ghaziabad, and Saharanpur, and these KVKs are the best in this training area of mushroom production. The KVK personnel provided the list of rural youth trainees. 60 respondents from each KVK are chosen at random from the information provided by KVK staff. Thus, 180 rural youths were selected as respondents. Data gathering was carried out through personalized interviews and aided by a well-developed questionnaire the coefficient of correlation 'r' was used to understand the interplay between KVK training on rural youths.

Results and discussion

This chapter presents the findings of investigation along with discussion which have been arrived after subjecting data to statistical analysis and interpretation. Keeping in view the objectives of the study for the convenience of the presentation. The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under following heads

Table 1: To study the socio-economic profile of the trainees

Parameter	Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Up to 24 Years	46	25.56
	25 to 30 Years	82	45.56
	Above 30 Years	52	28.89
Gender	Male	151	83.90
	Female	29	16.10
Casts	General	58	32.22
	Other Backward Caste (OBC)	96	53.33
	Schedule Caste (SC)	26	14.45
Education	Illiterate	11	06.10
	High School	82	45.56
	Intermediate (10+2)	53	29.40
	Graduate	24	13.30
Marital status	Married	140	77.80
	Unmarried	40	22.20
Land holding	Marginal (< 1 ha.)	89	49.40
	Small (1-2 ha.)	66	36.70
	Medium (2-4 ha.)	20	11.10
Occupation	Mushroom production	95	52.78
	Farming + Services	36	20.00
	Farming+ Mushroom production	49	27.22
Domestic animal	Low (< 2)	55	30.56
	Medium (2-4)	85	47.22
	High (> 4)	40	22.22
Social Participation	Member	137	76.10
	Non-Member	43	23.90
Mushroom cultivation experience	Up to 5 years	120	66.67
	5 to 10 years	44	24.44
	More than 10 years	16	08.89
Annual Family Income	Low (up to 1lakh)	64	35.60
	Medium (1to 4 Lakh)	78	43.30
	High (above 4 Lakh)	38	21.10
Information source utilization	Low (up to 42)	37	20.56
	Medium (43-58)	92	51.11
	High (above 58)	51	28.33

Table 1. The distribution of the rural youth based on their age is presented in indicates that mostly (45.56%) of the rural youth belonged to the age group of 25 indicates that majority (83.90%) of the gender belonged to male followed shows that majority (53.33%) of rural youth belonged to the Other Backward Caste followed shows that majority (93.90%) of the rural youth were literate followed shows that majority (77.80%) of the rural youth were married followed shows that majority of the rural youth had their Mushroom Production (52.78%) followed Shows that

mostly rural youth had medium (47.22%) of domestic animals followed that majority (76.10%) of rural youth had membership of one or more than one organization majority of rural youth (66.67%) had up to five years of mushroom cultivation experience followed mostly of the rural youth (43.30%) of rural youth had medium family income of 1 to 4 lakhs followed majority of the rural youth (51.11%) had medium level of information source utilization followed Similar finding were also reported by Narendra *et al.* (2022) [4].

Table 2: Change in knowledge of trainees after receiving the training from KVK

Sr. No.	Statement	Knowledge before training (%)	Knowledge after training (%)	Change in knowledge level (%)
1.	What is the spawn?	25.00 (45)	95.00 (173)	70.00
2.	Do you know about different types of mushrooms grown in western UP?	20.00 (36)	87.50 (159)	67.50
3.	Do you know about the nutritive and medicinal value of mushroom?	17.60 (32)	84.15 (153)	66.55
4.	Do you know about method of compost preparation?	08.25 (15)	80.00 (144)	71.75
5.	Do you know about method of casing?	04.40 (08)	87.50 (159)	83.10
6.	Do you know about chemical used for? sterilization of casing mixture?	13.75 (25)	90.00 (162)	76.25
7.	Do you know about management practices in mushroom cultivation? (Optimum moisture and temperature)?	10.00 (18)	71.50 (130)	61.50
8.	Do you know about control of pest and diseases infestation in mushroom? cultivation?	06.60 (12)	76.45 (139)	69.85
9.	Do you know about method of harvesting? and storage process?	03.85 (07)	86.90 (158)	83.05
10.	Do you know about chemical used for? washing mushroom?	12.10 (22)	85.25 (155)	73.15
11.	Do you know about mushroom spawn? production?	08.80 (16)	78.10 (142)	69.30
12.	Do you know about marketing channels of mushroom products?	12.10 (22)	72.60 (132)	60.50
13.	Do you know about different value-added products of mushroom (Badi, Pickle, Papad, Dry mushroom packing? mushroom powder and others)?	45.00 (81)	75.00 (135)	30.00

Table 2. For the statement "what was the spawn?" the knowledge percentage before training was (25.00%) and after training was (95.00%). The change in knowledge level was (70.00%). The knowledge percentage for the statement "Do you know about different types of mushrooms grown in western UP?" before training knowledge was (20.00%) and after training was (87.50%). The change in knowledge level was (67.50%). The change in knowledge level was shown in Table no. For the statement "Do you know about the nutritive and medicinal value of mushroom?" the knowledge percentage before training was (17.60%) and after training was (84.15%) The change in knowledge level was (66.55%). The change in knowledge level was shown in Table no. For the statement "Do you know about method of compost preparation?" the knowledge percentage before training was (08.25%) and after training was (80.00%) The change in knowledge was (71.75%). The change in knowledge level was shown For the statement "Do you know about method of casing?" the knowledge percentage before training was (04.40%) and after training was (87.50%). The change in knowledge was (83.10%). The change in knowledge level was shown For the statement "

Do you know about chemical used for sterilization of casing mixture?" the knowledge percentage before training was (13.75%) and after training was (90.00%) The change in knowledge was (76.25%). the statement "Do you know about management practices in mushroom cultivation (optimum moisture and temperature) the knowledge percentage before training was (10.00%) and after training was (71.50%). The change in knowledge was (61.50%). For the statement "Do you know about control of pest and infestation in mushroom cultivation?" the knowledge percentage before training was (06.60%) and after training was (76.45%) The change in knowledge was (69.85%). For the statement "Do you know about method of harvesting and storage process?" the knowledge percentage before training was 03.85% and after training was (86.90%) The change in knowledge was (83.05%). The change in knowledge level was shown in Table no.2. For the statement "Do you know about chemical used for washing mushroom?" The knowledge percentage before training was 12.10% and after training was (85.25%). The change in knowledge was (73.15%). For the statement "Do you know about mushroom spawn production?" The knowledge percentage

before training was (08.80%) and after training was (78.10%). The change in knowledge was (69.30%). The change in knowledge level was shown in Table no.2. For the statement " Do you know about marketing channels of mushroom products?" the knowledge percentage before training was (12.10%) and after training was (72.60%). The

change in knowledge was (60.50%). For the statement " Do you know about different value-added products of mushroom (Badi, Pickle, Papad, Dry mushroom packing, mushroom powder and others)?" the knowledge percentage before training was (45.00%) and after training as (75.00%) The change in knowledge was (30.00%)

Table 3: Change in attitude of trainees after receiving the training from

Sr. No	Category	Before training		Category	After training	
		F	P (%)		F	P (%)
1.	Less favorable (up to 20)	92	51.11	Less favorable (up to 33)	12	06.60
2.	Favorable (20-24)	37	20.56	Favorable (33-39)	66	36.30
3.	More favorable (above 24)	51	28.33	More favorable (above 39)	102	57.10

After training the attitude of the trainees was shifted more towards favorableness which is seen in the table 3. Majority (57.10%) of the rural youth had more favorable attitude followed by favorable (36.60%) and less favorable (06.60%) attitude. Similar finding were also reported by Pandey *et al.* (2017) [5].

Conclusion

The Krishi Vigyan Kendras are actively contributing for the empowerment of young people in rural areas. The KVK programme helped the majority of rural young people to improve their socioeconomic status. The majority of rural youth were the medium age group, the majority of rural youth belong to the male category and the majority of rural youth were literate. The majority of rural youth had engaged in their mushroom production, mostly rural youth had rural participation with non-government organization, panchayat and also participated in social activities because of their willingness to volunteer their time, mostly rural youth had medium annual family income of 1-4 lakhs, majority had medium level of information source utilization and they are look for gather information from a variety of sources and disseminated it among their friend, family and neighborhood, majority of the rural youth were belong to medium achievement motivation in order to acquire a sense of personal accomplishment and rural youth were also belong to medium economic motivation group.

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