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**“AWARENESS OF KVK TRAINING PROGRAMMES AMONG TRAINEES IN DEORIA DISTRICT, U.P.”**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The investigation was under taken among 150 On Campus trainees and 150 Off Campus trainees among ten purposively selected villages from two blocks i.e. Salempur & Bhatpar Rani. The trainees were selected randomly from each selected villages of two blocks. Two variables namely respondents “Socio- Economic status” and their “levels of awareness” about the training programme were measured by utilizing pre- structured and pre- tested interview schedule. Findings of the study showed that 45.34 percent of on-Campus trainees had medium socio- economic status and 52.66 percent of off-Campus trainees had low socio- economic status. It was also found that 71.34 percent on-campus respondents fall under high level of awareness and 78 percent of off-Campus trainees had medium level of awareness. This indicates that there is significant difference regarding awareness among the on-campus and off-Campus trainees regarding KVK training programmes.*

**Key words: - Socio- Economic Status, Awareness, KVK Training**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Indian agriculture occupies a unique position in the country's economy and it is moving fast from subsistence to commercial agriculture. In spite of 220 million tones production of food grains (2001), the per capita availability is low which is the result of low productivity and low use of new technologies by the farmers. There is large section of farming community which is still unaware of technological developments in the field of agriculture for this purpose a number of extension programmes have been introduced by ICAR and state department of agriculture to reduce this gap and these programmes have yielded good result.

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra provides training to the farmers, household ladies and dairy and Horticulture in the latest technology developed by agricultural universities and research station for their upliftment or various aspects relating to the farming community. Training is also provided by KVK regarding allied occupation such as beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, pickle making, candle making, soft toys making, dairy training etc. In this context the socio- Economic status of farmers is low because of inherent Social hierarchy and economic deprivation. To ameliorate the poor Socio- Economic conditions of the farmers by raising the level of farm productivity, income and employment with application of agricultural innovation generated at research station, an innovative extension education institution i.e. Krishi Vigyan Kendra was introduced by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Dubey et al 2008).

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A total of 300 respondents (150 on Campus and 150 Off Campus trainees) were selected for this study. The data were collected through personal interview method using structural schedule as given under. The data were transformed into normal score. The level of awareness was categorized as low, medium and high on the basis of scores obtained.

## **RESULT & DISCUSSION**

### **SOCIO – ECONOMIC STATUS (SES) OF RESPONDENTS:**

The Socio- Economic status of the respondents was computed and their distribution is given in table 1.

As revealed from the table 1 majority of the on campus trainees 45.34 percent had medium Socio- economic status followed by low Socio- economic status 32.00 percent and only 22.66 percent had higher level of Socio- economic status, whereas in case of off campus trainees 52.66 percent had low Socio- economic status followed by 38.00 percent medium level and only 9.33 percent had high level

of Socio- economic status. Thus it can be concluded that the on campus trainees had higher Socio-economic status than the off campus trainees.

**Table 1- Distribution of Trainees According To Their Socio- Economic Status Score**

Category (SES scale)	Trainees			
	On Campus		Off Campus	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low (up to 40)	48	32.00	79	52.66
Medium (>40 up to 80)	68	45.34	57	38.00
High (above 80)	34	22.66	14	9.33
<b>Total</b>	150	100.00	150	100

Z-Value (0.05) = 5.79

The concluded values of 'Z' were found to be 5.79 which was greater than table value of 'Z' (1.96) at 5 percent level of significance. Thus there was significant difference between trainees on and off campus regarding their socio- Economic status. The findings were in conformity with the findings of Dubey et al (2008).

#### **AWARENESS ABOUT KVK TRAINING PROGRAMMES AMONG RESPONDENTS:**

**Training Programme:-** Awareness of the trainees of on and off campus about KVK training programmes was determined by a set of twenty six question.

A perusal of the data in table 2 revealed that majority 71.34 percent of the on campus trainees had high level of awareness followed by medium level of awareness (26.66 percent) and low level of awareness only 2.0 percent where as in case of off campus trainees 78.00 percent respondents had medium level of awareness 14.66 percent had high level of awareness followed by 7.34 percent had low level of awareness. Hence it may be concluded that on campus trainees had high level of awareness than the off campus trainees about KVK training programme.

**Table 2- Distribution of Respondents According To Their Awareness:**

Category (level of awareness)	Trainees			
	On Campus		Off Campus	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low (up to 8)	3	2.00	11	7.34
Medium (Above up to 16)	40	26.66	117	78.00
High (>16)	107	71.34	22	14.66
<b>Total</b>	150	100.00	150	100

Z-Value (0.05) = 13.63

The value of `Z` was found to be 13.63 which was greater than the table value. `Z` (1.96) at 5 percent level of 298 degree freedom. This indicates that there was a significant difference between the trainees of on and off campus with regard to this awareness about KVK training programme. Thus it was concluded that the on campus trainees have more awareness about the KVK training programme than the off campus trainees. These finding tally with those of Kumar et. al (1994), Murthy and Vearabhadriah (1998) and Dubey et al (2008).

### **CONCLUSION**

It is evident from the findings that KVK is capable to bring about significant changes in the socio-economic status as well as the level of awareness among different categories of trainees. Training and guidance provided to trainees have played prime role in influent technological change besides management orientation. Therefore, there is a need to popularize training programmes in off-campus.

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