

Socio-economic, psychological and extension attributes of trained and untrained farmers of K.V.K. Bijapur

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ABSTRACT

The study conducted in the jurisdiction of K.V.K., Bijapur district of Karnataka state revealed that, the trained farmers were middle aged, with Higher Secondary to College education, having medium level of land holding and low-income. They had medium level of involvness risk and scientific orientation, high media and extension participation and medium cosmopolitnness when compared with their counter parts untrained. They suggested for community vermi compost pits and need to have low interest loans and subsidy for the loans.

INTRODUCTION

With escalating population and shrinking resource base, the challenge to increase agricultural production on a sustainable basis is indeed a formidable one. The present growth rate of population in India demands production of additional 5-6 million tonnes of food every year for ensuring food security at the house hold level. Considering the major challenges in agriculture including the need for enhanced productivity and enhanced profitability, there is need for greater thrust for technology dissemination without any transmission loss.

To increase the food production at the rate of three per cent per year, the efforts of government organizations alone is not sufficient. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR), launched an innovative project for imparting training in agriculture and allied areas to the farmers, school dropouts and field level extension functionaries in the country by establishing Krishi Vigyan Kendras (K.V.K.'s). The K.V.K.'s have been arranged to take up the responsibilities of technology dissemination, take up demonstrations in the farmers field, updating the knowledge and skill of beneficiaries and organizing on campus and off campus training programmes. The current problem we are facing is decline in production year after year. What we require today is to sustain present production and then increase

slowly. Sustainability is lacking and key to sustainability is inorganic forming. Vermicomposting is component of organic farming. It was found that researchers in social science have mainly gave attention towards the awareness and adoption of vermicompost by the farmers, wherein present investigation has been taken up with the objective to study the socio-personal and economic attributes, psychological and extension attributes of the trained and untrained farmers of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bijapur and also to elicit suggestions made by them from sample areas.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted during 2006-07 in the jurisdiction of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bijapur. A list of formers who were undergone training on vermicompost technology was obtained from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bijapur. Highest number of trainees were observed from six villages viz., Yarnal, Utnal, Telgi, Akalwadi, Mangoli and Tikota. Ten trained and ten untrained respondents from each of these villages were randomly selected. Thus the total sample of the study constituted 120 respondents. A teacher made test was developed to understand the personal, socio-economic, psychological and extension characteristics of trained and untrained farmers. The data were collected through

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