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Study of socio-economic profile of scientists, teachers and extension workers in State Agriculture Universities

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ABSTRACT

The study on ICT was conducted in Akola district of Maharashtra State. Data were collected from 120 scientists, teachers and extension workers in state agriculture universities. It is found that majority of the respondents (49.17 %) were between middle age group, (62.50 %) respondents were having Ph.D. holders, (44.17 %) of the respondents were associate professor, (76.67 %) of the respondents were having high experience more than 20 years, (73.33 %)of the respondents were from rural background (70.83 %) of the respondents were passed through training in ICT (47.50 %)of the respondents were engaged in all three work activities teaching research and extension activities.

INTRODUCTION

Information Technology encompasses development and use of electronic and allied gadgetry for effective generation, documentation, processing, storage, retrieval and use of information for maximum and speedy output (Chaturvedi and Khare, 2004).

Discoveries are made by scientists and yet that information does not reach to cultivators and person in time cultivators not getting timely and authentic information. Hence Information Technology is necessary to know the availability of information through internet facility (Devraj *et al.*, 2001).

To improve publication and innovation behaviour of scientists, scientists need to concentrate on the extension literature output, an information service, education and status of scientists influence research and extension productivity whereas service experience could only influence the research productivity of scientists (Gogai and Talukdar, 2000).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A list of scientists teachers and extension workers working in all three activities teaching research and extension. Respectively or any one of the above activities was obtained from Directorate of extension education

Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola it was possible to personally contact and give questionnaire. After constant persuasion responses was received from 120 respondents *i.e.* scientists teachers and extension workers. Whole data of this study was collected with the help of questionnaire

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been presented below.

Table 1 indicate that relatively higher proportion of respondents 49. 17 per cent were between 40-50 years the observation of Kalla *et al.* (1994) and Patel *et al.* (1994) are complimentary to the present study while Premlata and Singh (1991) found that majority of scientists working are middle age.

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their age

Sr. No.	Age (in years)	Respondents	
		Number	Per cent
1.	25-30	2	1.67
2.	30-40	18	15.00
3.	40-50	59	49.17
4.	Above 50	41	34.16
	Total	120	100.00

Table 2 indicate that 62.50 per cent of respondents were having Ph.D. Degree this finding conferm to the observation of Samantha (1985) and Iqbal *et al.* (1998).

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to their qualification

Sr. No.	Qualification	Respondents	
		Number	Per cent
1.	M.Sc.	45	37.50
2.	Ph.D.	75	62.50
	Total	120	100.00

It is observed from Table 3 that about 44.17 per cent of respondents were associate professors findings of present study are complmentory to the findings of Behara *et al.* (1994) and Iqbal *et al.* (1994).

Table 3 : Distribution of respondents according to their post held

Sr. No.	Post held	Respondents	
		Number	Per cent
1.	SRA/JRA	11	9.17
2.	Assistant Professor	46	38.33
3.	Associate Professor	53	44.17
4.	Professor and Head	10	8.33
	Total	120	100.00

It is observed from Table 4 that about 76.67 per cent of respondents were having higher experience more than 20 years findings of present study are complementary to the findings of Saxena (1997); Iqbal (1983); Apage (2000) and Hallakatti and Sunderswamy (1999).

Table 4 : Distribution of respondents according to their experience

Sr. No.	Experience	Respondents	
		Number	Per cent
1.	Upto 10	9	7.50
2.	10-20	19	15.83
3.	Above 20	92	76.67
	Total	120	100.00

It is observed from Table 5 that about 73.33 per cent of respondents were from rural background having higher experience more than 20 years findings of present study are complementary to the findings of Hallakatti and Sunderswamy (1999) and Behara *et al.* (1994).

Table 5 : Distribution of respondents according to their background

Sr. No.	Background	Respondents	
		Number	Per cent
1.	Rural	88	73.33
2.	Urban	32	26.67
	Total	120	100.00

It is observed from Table 6 that majority of respondents about 70.83 per cent of respondents were having training about ICT.

Table 6 : Distribution of respondents according to their training received

Sr. No.	Training received	Respondents	
		Number	Per cent
1.	No training	15	12.50
2.	1 training	19	15.83
3.	2 training	27	22.50
4.	3 training	5	4.17
5.	4 training	15	12.50
6.	More than 4 training	39	32.50
7.	Only ICT training	85	70.83
	Total	120	100.00

Conclusion :

Majority of respondents were PhD holders having experience more than 20 years and from rural background and they pass through training in ICT *i.e.*MS-CIT,MS-

OFFICE,C^{+},etc.

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