

## Factors Affecting the Role Perception of KVK Trainers

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### ABSTRACT

*This research study was conducted in the state of Rajasthan. There are three Agro-Ecological Regions in Rajasthan, out of which one Agro- Ecological Region The role perception of trainers working in SAU-KVKs was positively and significantly associated with their age, family education status number of headquarters changed and communication skill at 0.05 level of probability. The role perception of trainers in ICAR-KVKs was positively and significantly associated with their educational qualification, communication ability and communication skill at 0.05 level of probability and with their communication quality at 0.01 level of probability. Whereas, their family education status and number of head quarters changed were negatively and significantly correlated with the role perception of the trainers at 0.01 and 0.05 level of probability, respectively. Further, the role perception of trainers working in NGO-KVKs was positively and significantly associated with their educational qualification and duration of in-service training at 0.05 level of probability.*

**Key words :** Agro-ecological regions; Role perception; Trainers;

The human resource available in agriculture research and extension are key elements that affect the success of agricultural research and extension in their endeavor. The quality and quantity of these resources has a direct bearing on agricultural development. Runde (1980) also agreed to quote that employees have a positive perception of quality of working life in the organization; he or she will strive to further improve the working conditions and increase production. The emphasis is on assessing, refining and transfer of agricultural technology through on-farm testing/research, keeping in view of the prevailing farming system and situation through participatory mode. Another feature of new mandate is to organize short and long-term vocational training in agriculture and allied subjects. To serve as an active link between research, extension and farmers and provide critical feed back to the ICAR-SAD research system on the one hand and the main extension system on the other, is another fundamental approach of the new mandate. (M.V. Rao, 1996).

### METHODOLOGY

This research study was conducted in the state of Rajasthan because it is the only state. in India, which

has at least one KVK in each district of the following reasons. There are 3 Agro- Ecological Regions in Rajasthan, out of which one AgroEcological Region (*i.e.* AER-2) was selected purposely because; this is the AgroEcological Region which has KVKs run by all the agencies *i.e.* State Agricultural Universities, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Non Government Organizations. In this region KVK Ganganagar, KVK Sikar, KVK Jhunjhunu, KVK Nagaur, KVK Bikaner, KVK Jaisalmer, KVK Jalore and KVK Shrohi are under the administrative control of State Agricultural Universities, whereas, KVK Jodhpur and KVK Pali are under the administrative control of ICAR institutes and KVK Churn and KVK Barmer are under the administrative control of NonGovernment Organizations.

There are 12 KVKs in AER-2, out of which eight are under the administrative control of State Agricultural Universities, two under the administrative control of ICAR institutes and two under the administrative control of non-government organizations. Out of these, four KVKs were selected such that two KVKs were selected from SAUs, one KVK was selected from ICAR institutes and one KVK was selected from non-government organizations with the help of simple random sampling by using lottery method of sampling.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data in Table 1 reveal that the role perception of the trainers working in SAD KVKs was positively and significantly correlated with their Age, Family education status, Number of headquarters changed and Communication skill at 0.05 level of probability. The other variables of SAU-KVK trainers like their Educational qualification, Experience, Duration of in-service training, Communication ability; Communication quality and Expertise in preparation of A V aids were found non significantly associated with their role perception.

Table 1. Relationship of role perception with different independent variables of trainers in KVKs run by different agencies (N = 30)

Independent variables	SAU KVK N = 13	ICAR KVK N = 10	NGO KVK N=7
Age	0.6800*	0.2364	0.0352
Educational Qualification	-0.2449	0.6433*	0.8418*
Total Experience	0.4497	0.5734	0.5319
Family education status	0.6157*	-0.8194**	-0.4673
Duration of in-service training	0.4039	0.1939	0.8131*
Number of headquarters changed	0.6299*	-0.6421*	0.0709
Communication ability	0.2802	0.7346*	0.2539
Communication quality	0.3352	0.8791**	0.4314
Expertise in the preparation of A. V. aids	0.3504	0.3202	-0.2033
Communication	0.5671*	0.6344*	0.2927

\* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level of probability

The role perception of trainers in ICAR-KVKs was positively and significantly associated with their Educational qualification, Communication ability and Communication skill at 0.05 levels of probability and with their Communication quality at 0.01 level of

probability. Whereas, their Family education status and Number of headquarters changed were negatively and significantly correlated with the role perception of the trainers in ICAR-KVKs at 0.01 and 0.05 level of probability, respectively.. The other variables of ICAR-KVK trainers like their Age, Experience, Duration of in-service and Expertise in the preparation of A V aids were non significantly associated with their role perception.

Further, the role perception of trainers working in NGO-KVKs was positively and significantly associated with their Educational qualification and Duration of in-service training at 0.05 level of probability, while their other independent variables viz., Age, Experience, Communication ability, Communication quality, Expertise in preparation of A V aids and Communication skill were non significantly associated with the role perception of trainers working in NGO-KVKs.

## CONCLUSION

From the above findings it was revealed that role perception of trainers working in SAU-KVKs was positively and significantly associated with their age, family education status number of headquarters changed and communication skill at 0.05 level of probability. The role perception of trainers in ICAR-KVKs was positively and significantly associated with their educational qualification, communication ability and communication skill at 0.05 level of probability and with their communication quality at 0.01 level of probability. Whereas, their family education status and number of head quarters changed were negatively and significantly correlated with the role perception of the trainers at 0.01 and 0.05 level of probability, respectively. Further, the role perception of trainers working in NGO-KVKs was positively and significantly associated with their educational qualification and duration of in-service training at 0.05 level of probability.

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