

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN CONVERGENCE

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ABSTRACT

Convergence plays a major role in agricultural sector. In agricultural convergence was take place in KVK and ATMA, and also all the line department. It is benefits to achieve common objective and mutual benefits between converting partner around targeted programme. With a view to know the personal, and personality characteristics of respondents, the present study was undertaken in Navsari agricultural university Gujarat. The data were collected with help of well-structured interview schedule following personal interview methods. It was found that majority of the were in the old age group, education up to P.H.D level, half of the respondents have designation is Head and professor & research scientist, half of respondents have extracurricular activity, medium working distribution to research, academic, education, low working distribution to extension, majority of the respondents have up to 8 hours working time.

Keyword : *convergency, characteristic of personnel*

INTRODUCTION

Convergence plays a major role in agricultural sector. In agricultural convergence was take place in KVK and ATMA, and also all the line department. It is benefits to achieve common objective and mutual benefits between converting partner around targeted programmer. It plays important roles to avoid duplication work, collaboration between the departments, conflict management, improve the social relationship. Reducing work load, work finish timely as well as effectively, improve communication ability, improve leadership ability, sharing the strengths and weakness, etc. to members of the different organization. In different members of different department, institutes, organization of agriculture faced different problem like increases work load, conflict between the departments, not proper communication etc this problem is occurred / faced due to low level of knowledge about convergence. Convergence related different aspect about collaboration, communication, leadership the knowledge of convergence has great scope for reducing time, avoid duplication, conflict management, avoid work load in an organization. Keeping in view the present investigation entitled characteristics of personal involved in convergence.

Navsari Agricultural University was undertaken with the objective to study the profile of personal involved in convergence.

OBJECTIVE

To study the profile of personnel involved in convergence

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted during feb-April 2016 in Navsari Agricultural University. Navsari agricultural have 4 sub- college viz., surat, bharuch, dediapada, waghai. Navsari agricultural university divided in five discipline; - agriculture, veterinary, horticulture, forestry, agriculture business management. All the discipline was divided in the different department. 40 respondents selected only those who have power to take the decision purchase money e.g. principal, head of department, and research scientist. An Ex-post-factor research design was used in the present investigation. The respondents were contacted at their office, in the month of March; 2016. By using descriptive statistics the data was analyzed by calculating simple percentage.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1 Age

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their age
n=40

Sr. No.	Categories of age	Frequency	Percent
1	Young age	06	15.00
2	Middle age	08	20.00
3	Old age	26	65.00

The Table 1 indicated that majority (65.00 per cent) of the respondents were old age group followed by 20.00 and 15.00 per cent belonged to middle and young age respectively.

2 Education

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their level of education
n=40

Sr. No.	Categories of education	Frequency	Percent
1	Higher secondary	00	00.00
2	Bachelor degree	00	00.00
3	Master degree	01	02.50
4	Ph.D.	39	97.50

It apparent from the table 2 concludes that majority of the respondents (97.50 per cent) had Ph.D level of education followed by 2.50 per cent had master degree. While none of them found in bachelor degree and higher secondary level of education respectively.

3 Designation

Table 3 : Distribution of respondents according to their designation
n=40

Sr. No.	Designation	Frequency	Percent
1	Assistant professor	00	00.00
2	Associate professor	09	22.50
3	Professor	05	12.50
4	Head and professor & research scientist	23	57.50
5	Principal	03	07.50

Table 3 concluded that half of the respondents (57.50

per cent) were head and professor and research scientist followed by 22.50, 12.50, and 7.50 per cent were associate professor, professor and principal respectively. While none of them were assistant professor respectively.

4 Extracurricular activities

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to their extracurricular activity
n=40

Sr. No.	Extracurricular activity	Frequency	Percent
1	If yes	21	52.50
2	If no	19	47.50

It is observed that Table 4 half of the respondents (52.50 per cent) have a Extracurricular activity, followed by 47.50 per cent had have not Extracurricular activity.

5 Working distribution

In the investigation it refers working distribution of the respondents. It is divided into the 4 categories, 1) academic 2) education 3) research 4) extension. The data in this regards presented in following tables.

5.1 Academic

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to their academic working distribution
(n=40)

Sr. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Low	09	17.50
2	Medium	25	62.50
3	High	06	15.50

In the table 5 found that majority respondents (62.50 per cent) have medium level of academic working distribution followed by 17.50 and 15.00 per cent have low and high level respectively.

5.2 Education

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to their academic working distribution
n=40

Sr. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Low	05	12.50
2	Medium	18	45.00
3	High	17	42.50

The Table 6 revealed that nearly half of the respondents (45.00 per cent) had medium level of education working distribution followed by 42.50 and 12.50 had high and low level respectively.

5.3 Research

Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to their research working distribution

n=40

Sr. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Low	08	20.00
2	Medium	20	50.00
3	High	12	30.00

In the table 7 concluded that half of the respondents (50.00 per cent) had have medium level of research working distribution activity followed by 30.00 and 20.00 per cent had have high and low level respectively.

5.4 Extension

Table 8: Distribution of respondents according to their extension working distribution

n=40

Sr. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Low	24	60.00
2	Medium	13	32.50
3	High	03	07.50

The Table 8 indicate that majority respondents (60.00 per cent) had low level of extension working distribution followed by 32.50 and 7.50 per cent had have medium and high level respectively.

6 Working time

Table 9: Distribution of respondents according to their working time

n=40

Sr. No.	Category	frequency	Percent
1	2-4 hours	03	07.50
2	4-6 hours	09	22.50
3	6-8 hours	10	25.00
4	Above 8 hours	18	45.00

The Table 9 revealed that majority of the respondents (45.00 per cent) had working time is above 8 hours followed by 25.00, 22.50 and 7.50 per cent had working time is 6-8 hr, 4-6 hr and 2-4 hr respectively.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that majority of the respondents were in the old age group, education up to Ph.D level, half of the respondents have designation is Head and professor & research scientist, half of respondents have extracurricular activity, medium working distribution to research, academic, education, low working distribution to extension, majority of the respondents have up to 8 hours working time.

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