ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: http://www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPINION OF TRAINEES ABOUT THE TRAINING PROGRAMME OF KVKS OF HARYANA STATE

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History:

Received: 15 September 2015
Final Accepted: 22 October 2015
Published Online: November 2015

Key words:

Opinion, Knowledge level, Wheat, Fodder and dairy farming, trainers

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Abstract

The study was planned around Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning in Haryana state. Three KVKs namely Karnal, Hissar and Rewari were selected purposively. Ten trainers as of each KVKs and Sixty trainees from chosen course were selected as respondents for present study. Questionnaire was used to elicit data from the respondents and collected information was subjected to appropriate statistical analysis. The study indicated that positive opinion of the trainees were in the range of 66.67 to 31.66 about all the statements related to the training programme. The mean knowledge score of the farmers had increased substantially due to the training programme. The calculated't' value was found to be highly significant at one percent level.

INTRODUCTION

Human resource is the most precious resource for any country. It is, however, not the numerical but the qualitative strength of the people which forges a country ahead towards progress and prosperity. It is basically the development of human resources that brings about socio-economic or political-cultural transformation of any society.

The basic problem of an under-developed country like India is not the scarcity of natural resource but the under-development and limited exploitation of human resources. Hence, building up the human resource is one of the major tasks for the country. KVK plays an important role in strengthening of human resource in agriculture and allied field. The KVK is innovative design to meet the practical training need of the farmers and farm women, providing skill oriented training for the application of agricultural and allied technologies. With this background the present investigation was planned with specific **objectives**

1. To study the opinion of trainees about the training programme of KVKs
2. To access the level of knowledge of farmers before and after training programme

Methodology:-

The study was conducted in purposively selected State of Haryana, 3 KVKs were purposively selected from the total KVKs functioning in the state. They were selected on the basis of their year if establishment, good performance record and one each from ICAR, University and NGO. As per the laid criteria the following KVKs were finally selected

i) KVK,NDRI (ICAR) Karnal (establishment year 1976)
ii) KVK,Sadalpur, CSSHAU, Hissar (establishment year 1989)
iii) KVK,Rampura (NGO), Rewari (establishment year 1984)

The selection of courses for this study was done based on their utility and wider applicability among farmer respondents. Selected course represented different important subject Matter areas of Wheat Crop, Fodder Crop and

dairy farming. A Sample of 60 members representing the sample of each KVK from all subject matter areas were selected for the study.

Result and Discussion

Opinion of trainees about the training programmes of KVKs

The trainees were asked through an open ended questionnaire to indicate their opinion towards the training programmes of KVKS. The following opinion expressed by the trainees which are presented in table.

Table :-1.Opinion of trainees about the training programmes of KVKs during study period

S.No	Question asked	Positive Opinion	Percentage	Rank
1.	Do you get the inputs in time after getting training at KVK?	120	66.67	I
2.	Are the KVKs staff fully qualified and experienced?	105	58.33	II
3.	Are the KVKs staffs skilled well to train the farmers?	101	56.11	III
4.	Do you agree with the criteria of selection of trainees adopted by the KVKs?	100	55.55	IV
5.	Do you agree with the availability of staff in training ?	97	53.88	V
6.	Is the course which is being taught quite appropriate?	95	52.77	VI
7.	Do you like the boarding and lodging facilities at KVKs?	92	51.11	VII
8.	Are you satisfied with the language of training?	90	50.00	VIII
9.	Did you remember the course/ areas in which you have been trained?	87	48.33	IX
10	Do you agree with adequacy of staff in training?	84	46.66	X
11.	Is good conveyance available from village to KVKs?	81	45.00	XI
12.	Is the KVKs far away from your village?	80	44.44	XII
13.	Is the course content enough?	77	42.77	XIII
14.	Are you satisfied with A.V. aids of training?	74	41.00	XIV
15.	Whether the demonstration took place by the KVKs in your field?	72	40.00	XV
16.	Do you think that the duration of training programmes was enough?	69	38.33	XVI
17.	Do you think that the months selected for training programmes are suitable?	65	36.11	XVII
18.	Do you think that the suggested technology can be applied in your field?	63	35.00	XVIII
19.	Did you consult trainers before the training the training about your field problems?	60	33.33	XIX
20.	Are the services of KVK better than C.D. block services?	57	31.66	XX

From the figures reported in table 1. It is revealed that the opinions of trainees were varied. It was reported that 'Do you get the inputs in time after getting training at KVK?' got positive opinion from 66.67 per cent and was ranked first. 'Are the KVKs staff fully qualified and experienced?' was second in rank as mentioned by 58.33 per cent trainees. In the opinion series 'Are the KVKs staffs skilled well to train the farmers?' was perceived by 56.11 per cent trainees and ranked third in order. 'Do you agree with the criteria of selection of trainees adopted by the KVKs? Was said by 55.55 per cent and ranked fourth. However, the opinion about 'Are the services of KVK better than C.D. block services?' was perceived positively by 31.66 per cent and ranked last in the opinion series.

The overall impression which one can make out from these findings is that the farmers had good opinion about the training programmes. They were generally satisfied with most of the training dimensions. There is, however, a lot of scope for improvement in many areas for example hostel facilities were not up to the mark and sometime even hostel was not there. There were no beds in the hostel. The food was not of good qualities. The stipend of rupees 20 per day was given at the end of the training programme. This was not liked by the farmers. They should be given money after every three days so that they do not have to spend the money from their own pockets. Some farmers felt difficulty in transport for coming to training programme. They suggested that either there should be some arrangements to bring them from the villages to the KVKs or the training should be held in the village itself.

Level of knowledge of farmers before and after training programme

Knowledge is an important component needed for a farmer for proper utilization of available human and material resources. Hence, it is imperative to measure the knowledge before and after the training in order to see the amount of gain in knowledge by the farmers, the impact of training on knowledge level is presented in table 2.

Table :-2. Knowledge level of wheat growing farmers

Selected crop	Stage of training	Mean Knowledge score	S.D.	Mean difference (d)	Calculated 't' value
Wheat farming	Before training After training	14.41 20.05	2.069 2.47	5.64	-33.20**

** Significant at 1 per cent level

It is evident from table 2 that the mean knowledge score of farmers had increased substantially from 14.41 to 20.05 due to the training programme. To test the significance of difference between the mean knowledge score before and after training, i.e., the gain in knowledge, paired 't' test was applied. The calculated 't' value (-33.20) was found to be highly significant at one per cent level, thereby suggesting a significancant gain in knowledge by the farmers. This result is in agreement with that of singh(1968), singh & sagar (1977) and Fulzele (1986).

It may be readily inferred from the above result that as far as gain in knowledge was concerned, training had a define and visible impact on wheat growing farmers.

Table :- 3.Knowledge level of fodder growing farmers

Selected crop	Stage of training	Mean Knowledge score	S.D.	Mean difference (d)	Calculated 't' value
Fodder farming	Before training After training	36.53 56.30	4.233 5.64	19.77	-56.15**

It is evident from table 3 that the mean knowledge score of farmers had increased greatly from 36.53 to 56.30 due to the training programme. To test the significant of difference between the mean knowledge score before and after training, i.e., the gain in knowledge, paired 't' test was applied. The calculated 't' value (-56.15)was found to be highly significant at one per cent level, thereby, suggesting a significant at one per cent level, thereby, suggesting a significant gain in knowledge by the farmers. This result is an agreement with that of Singh (1968) and Swaminathan et al.(1989).

It obliviously inferred from the above findings that as far as gain in knowledge was concerned, training had a definite and visible impact on fodder growing farmers. It is a positive trend that the training had desirable impact as far as gain in knowledge is concerned. It concluded that design of training being followed at KVKs is at accepted level.

Table :- 4.Knowledge level of dairy farmers

Selected crop	Stage of training	Mean Knowledge score	S.D.	Mean difference (d)	Calculated 't' value
Dairy farming	Before training After training	47.98 72.30	6.622 11.304	24.32	-27.41**

It is evident from table 4 hat the mean knowledge score of dairy farmers had increased highly from 47.98 to 72.30 due to the training programme. To test the significance of difference between the mean knowledge score before and after training i.e., the gain in knowledge, paired 't' test was applied. The calculated 't' value (-27.41) was found to be highly significant at one per cent level, thereby suggesting a significant gain in knowledge by the dairy farmers. This findings is in agreement with that of singh (1968), Renukaradhyan (1971), singh and sagar (1977), swaminathan et al. (1989), Fulzele (1986) and Chauhan et al (1990). It is clearly seen from the above findings that as far as gain in knowledge was concerned training had a definite and visible impact on dairy farmers.

Gain in knowledge immediately after the training was of desirable level on all the three categories of farmers. The style of presentation followed by trainers was leading to clear gain in knowledge. Direct questioning with farmers after the training showed that those who had come for training without much motivation, did realize that they have gained a lot of knowledge during the training programme. It also points out if better training methodology is followed by trainers, the gain in knowledge will be further enhanced.

Conclusion:-

The findings lead to conclude that the mean knowledge score of the wheat, dairy and fodder farmers had increased substantially due to the training programme. The calculated 't' value was found to be highly significant at one percent level. This study will not only provide a realistic base for making the course contents more appropriate and relevant but also be helpful to the KVK teachers by making them aware of the reactions of trainees towards the selected aspects of training programmes for improvement of learning situations.

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