



An Evaluative Study of Training Programmes Organized By Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Wyra

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Wyra adopted villages of Khammam District with a sample size of 140 respondents selected randomly. The findings of the study revealed that there was a significant increase in the knowledge of trainees after attending the training programmes on Cotton and Paddy crops organized by KVK during 2007 – 10. The respondents suggested some of the topics should be included in the training programmes for imparting knowledge and skills.

Key words : K V K, Knowledge, Profile, Training Programmes

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Wyra imparting the training to farmers, farm women and rural youth, but no evaluative study has been conducted to know the effectiveness of the training programmes. Keeping in view the need for this, the present study was undertaken with the objectives to study the effectiveness of the training programmes organized by KVK, Wyra and to study the problems experienced by the trainees and their valuable suggestions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted at KVK adopted villages (Gannavaram, Siripuram, Thatipudi, Lakshmiapuram and Konijerla) of Khammam District. 140 farmers who attended the KVK training programmes were selected randomly from five KVK adopted villages. All the trainees (140) of training programmes (26) from 2007 – 2010 organized by the KVK, Wyra Scientists on Paddy and Cotton during the period of three years were taken as the respondents for the study. An interview schedule was specially designed for collection of data. The data were collected by administering knowledge test before/after each training programme. Problems and suggestions studied at the end of each training programme.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Profile of the trainees :-

About 40.71 per cent of the respondent's young age group (< 35 years) and 36.43 per cent of the respondents middle age group (35 – 44 years) (Table-1). Minimum interest in training was found in the old age group (>44 years). Only 22.86 per cent of trainees fell in this age group. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondents were found to be hailing from rural setting. It was also observed that majority 85.71 per cent of the respondents belong to farming occupation while 14.28 per cent belonged to non-farming occupation.

The table further indicates that most of the respondents (41.43 %) had 10-20 years of experience and majority of the respondents i.e., (73.57 %) got the information from the television and (72.86 %) from radio for updating their Agricultural knowledge.

Knowledge items of the Paddy crop

1. Varieties
2. Seed rate
3. Seed treatment with fungicides
4. Nursery management
5. Herbicide application in nursery

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents according to their Personal, Socio economic and communication characteristics

Age	Response	
	Frequency	Per centage
< 35 (Years)	57	40.71
35 – 44 (Middle)	51	36.43
> 44 (Old)	32	22.86
Family Background	Frequency	Per centage
Farming	120	85.71
Non – Farming	20	14.28
Educational Qualification	Frequency	Per centage
Illiterate	0	0
Can read & Write	20	4.28
Primary School	68	48.57
Middle School	32	22.85
High School	14	10.00
College level	6	14.285
Experience (Years)	Frequency	Per centage
<5 Years	53	37.86
10 – 20	58	41.43
>20	29	20.71
Sources of Information for Updating the Knowledge	Frequency	Per centage
News Paper	102	72.86
Farm magazine	79	56.43
Journals	51	36.42
Radio	98	70.00
Television	103	73.57
Seminars/ Conference	27	19.28
Trainings	39	27.85

6. Pest and disease management
7. Plant population in Kharif and Rabi
8. Herbicide application in main field
9. Water management
10. Fertilizer application
11. Plant protection measures

Knowledge items of the Cotton crop

1. Bt. technology
2. Refugia crop
3. Seed treatment in Cotton
4. Stem application technique
5. Weeding
6. Thinning and Gap filling
7. Pest and Disease management
8. Plant density
9. Water management

10. Fertilizer application
11. Storage and Marketing

It is evident from table – 2 that before attending the training programmes majority of respondents i.e., 78.57 per cent belongs to low knowledge level (score < 19), 19.29 per cent belonged to medium knowledge level (score 19-33) and only 2.14 per cent belongs to high knowledge category.

It is also clear from the table that after attending the trainings most of the respondents i.e., 61.43 per cent belonged to medium knowledge level and remaining (33.57 per cent) belonged to higher knowledge level and only 5 per cent of respondents belonged to low knowledge level. These results are completely in agreement with the studies conducted

Table 2. Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge level before and after training programmes in Paddy and Cotton.

Knowledge level (score)	Pre Test		Post Test	
	Frequency	Per centage	Frequency	Per centage
< 19 (Low)	110	78.57	7	5.00
19 – 33 (Medium)	27	19.29	86	61.43
>33 (High)	3	2.14	47	33.57

Paired t - test value 83.26 significant at 1% level

Table 3. Per cent increase in the knowledge level of respondents.

Pre training knowledge level	Percent increase in the knowledge level				Frequency / Per centage
	Up to 75	75 – 150	150 – 225	>225	
< 19 (Low)	21(19.09 %)	42(38.18 %)	23(20.19 %)	24(21.82 %)	110(78.50)
19 – 33 (Medium)	21(77.78 %)	6(22.22 %)	0	0	27(19.29)
> 33(High)	3(100.00 %)	0	0	0	3(2.14)
Total	45(32.14 %)	48(34.29 %)	23(16.43 %)	24(17.14 %)	140(100.00%)

by kulakarini and Nikhade (1996) who also reported that there was gain in knowledge of the trainees after attending the training programmes.

Calculated values of paired t-test was 83.26 which is significant at 1 per cent level. The results reveal that the trainees gained significantly as a result of training programmes of Cotton, Paddy organized by KVK, Wyra. During 2007 – 10

It is observed from the data in the table-3. 38.18 per cent of respondents out of those whose pre training knowledge score were low (<19 per cent), gained knowledge between 75 – 150 per cent. Almost equal per cent age of respondents gained knowledge 150 – 225 per cent and more than 225 per cent over their pre training knowledge score. About 78 per cent of respondents were with the pre training knowledge score between 19–33 (Medium), their gain knowledge was up to 75 per cent. Where as all the respondents whose pre training score was high registered up to 75 per cent gain in the knowledge.

The Table-4 shows that majority of respondents i.e., 90.7, 90, 79.28, 78.57, 65.00 and 38.57 per cent never faced the problems regarding

method of presentation, pitch/ tone, language used, clarity, understandability of course content respectively

It was observed that equal distribution of respondents i.e., 40.71 per cent and 38.57 per cent rarely and oftenly faced the problem with punctuality and duration regarding demonstration respectively. However 67.14 per cent respondents always faced the problem with opportunity to clarification sought regarding field demonstrations.

The table further shows that almost 88.57 per cent and 69.29 per cent of respondents never faced the problem with the sitting arrangement and lighting arrangement respectively. However 52.14 per cent and 46.4 per cent respondents often and always face the problem of ventilation and audio visual equipments. While 78.57, 76.42 and 65.7 per cent respondents never faced the problem of transportation, drinking water and food quality.

The data presented in the table-5 indicates that 45.71 per cent respondents suggested that notes / written material / Xerox copies should be given before the lecture is delivered. Other suggestions regarding the training were that duration of the

Table 4. Distribution of respondents according to the problems faced them regarding various aspects of training programmes

Aspects of Training Programme	Never		Rare		Often		Always	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1.Course Content								
Clarity on contents of training programme	110	78.57	16	11.42	14	10.00	0	0
Understandability	91	65.00	24	17.14	23	16.4	2	1.42
Language used	111	79.28	18	12.89	10	7.14	1	0.7
Organization	54	38.57	77	55.00	8	5.70	1	0.7
Method of Presentation	127	90.70	11	7.85	2	1.42	0	0
Pitch/ tone	126	90.00	10	7.14	4	2.85	0	0
Notes distributed	4	2.8	10	7.14	6	4.2	120	85.7
2.Field demonstration								
Duration	35	25.00	39	27.80	54	38.57	12	8.50
Punctuality	31	22.14	57	40.71	37	26.42	15	10.70
Opportunity to clarification sought	16	11.42	23	16.42	7	19.2	94	67.14
3.Physical facilities								
Seating arrangements	124	88.57	11	7.86	5	3.57	0	0
Ventilation	16	11.43	13	9.29	73	52.14	38	27.14
A.V. Equipments	29	28.7	44	31.42	2	1.42	65	46.40
Lighting arrangements	97	69.29	27	19.28	16	11.42	0	0
4. Boarding, Lodging and transportation								
Lodging arrangements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food quality/ Snacks	92	65.70	25	17.85	16	11.42	7	5.00
Drinking water	107	76.42	17	12.14	11	7.85	5	3.50
Transportation	110	78.57	28	20	2	1.42	0	0

training should be increased and training should not be organized during the peak crop season and that 50.71 per cent respondents suggested that crop CD's (Paddy, Cotton) should be supplied to all trainees.

It was also suggested by 74.28 per cent of respondents that chairs should be used for sitting. Another important suggestion was that drinking water should be served/ provided in the training hall.

About 82.8 per cent of respondents suggested that information about latest technology should be given. About 56.42 per cent respondents suggested that result oriented entrepreneurship development activities should be included, respectively and also suggested the need based,

location specific, farmer friendly , profitable technologies and farm mechanization should be included in the training programmes.

Trainees views to attend the training :

views of the trainees were ascertained based on the reasons given by them for attending the training. Almost all the participants stated that they have joined the training to learn in depth knowledge about the improved Agricultural practices, equipments, to get practical knowledge on improved practices and to develop rapport with KVK Scientists for further help.

More than three fourth of the trainees have expressed their views by disagreement that they

Table 5. Suggestion of trainees for making improvement in future training programmes of KVK, Wyra

Aspects of training programmes	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1. Training			
a) Notes/ Written material should be distributed before the lecture delivered	64	45.71	5
b) Duration should be increased	61	43.57	6
c) Training should not be organized during the peak crop season	57	40.71	8
d) Mismatch of crop conditions & training of different crops	48	34.28	12
2. A.V. Aids			
a) Crop C.D's should be supplied to all farmers	71	50.71	4
b) Timely suggestions in Radio & Television programmes	59	42.142	7
c) Posters should be supplied at the time of heavy infestation	41	29.28	13
3. Physical facilities			
a) Chairs should be used for seating arrangements	104	74.28	2
b) Drinking water should be provided/ served in the training place	59	42.14	7
4. Course contents			
a) Information about latest technology should be given	116	82.8	1
b) Topics related to Paddy transplanting should be included	49	35.0	11
c) Topics related to Farm mechanization should be included	56	40	9
d) Topics related to micro irrigation should be included	53	37.85	10
e) Need based & Location based specific technologies should be included	59	42.14	7
f) Climate change topics should be included	14	10.00	14
g) Result oriented entrepreneurship development activities in Agri. & Allied sectors	79	56.42	3

have joined the training to visit the venue and enjoy it, to keep away himself from regular working environment and family for few days.

The above findings indicated that trainees were having keen interest with positive intention to attend the training and hence, they have gained knowledge and developed their skills due to training.

Conclusion

It can be concluded from the findings of the study that majority of the respondents were hailing from rural setting and maximum interest in attending the training was shown by the graduate

respondents. The results of the study also reveal that there was a significant increase in the knowledge of trainees after attending the trainings on Cotton and Paddy crops organized by the KVK, Wyra. Therefore, these trainings are very useful for imparting knowledge and skills. The respondents suggested that topics related to Farm mechanization, Micro irrigation, Climate Change, Entrepreneurship related activities should be included in the training calendar. These trainings may be made more effective and efficient by keeping in mind the suggestions given by trainees while organizing training programmes

Table 6. Reasons for attending the training.

Reasons for attending the training	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree
1.To learn in-depth about improved agricultural practices	112	8	10
2.To establish rapport and linkage with KVK/DAATTC/ Ag. dept. officials for future help	98	30	12
3.To visit the venue and enjoy it	10	12	128
4.To learn new skills	80	41	19
5.Hope to meet old friends	11	13	116
6.Forced to join the training programe as was nominated by KVK/ DAATTC Scientist	8	18	114
7.To learn/ aware about new technologies for increasing production and productivity	87	25	28

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(Received on 21.09.2012 and revised on 20.02.2013)