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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ASSESSMENTS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES THROUGH PERCEPTION OF KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA TRAINEES

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Krishi Vigyan Kendra , Hastinapur in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh . A total sample of 100 respondents / K V K beneficiaries (n=100) was selected from 10 villages, (*i.e.* 10 K V K beneficiaries from each village) on random basis. This study aims to estimate the effectiveness of Krishi Vigyan Kendra training programme. The K V K training was perceived as most effective by the respondents as reflected from the perception score 66.32. The respondents were satisfied with teaching output, quality of teaching and coverage of topics information provided during the training . However , the respondents perceived that the physical facilities was not sufficient. Majority of the respondents preferred institutional training as their choice instead of non- institutional training for a period of 5-7 days during July due to free from Ag. work .

Key Words **: kvk, programme, agricultural training, village.**

Training is an integral part of any development activity. Training plays a vital role in making the farmers more receptive and equips them with new technologies. Training needs its context methodologies and approaches changes with developmental phase, strategies and clientele. Hence, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I CAR) established Krishi Vigyan Kendra (K V K) throughout the country in the middle of 70's by adopting the recommendation of Metha's Committee Report (1973). Training consist, largely of well organized apportunities for participants to acquire necessary understanding and skill *(Lynton and Pareek 1990*). Training organized by K V K's are helping to ameliorate the poor socio-economic conditions of the farmers, farm women and rural youths in rural India by raising the level of farm productivity, income and employment with application of agricultural innovation generated at research station **(**Dubey *et al.*, 2008). The K V K's have conducted different types of trainings. The K V K's originally designed to provide vocational training for rural youth to prepare them to self employment.

K V K Hastinapur was established in 1992 by the special efforts of Swami Kalyan Dev Ji Maharaj under the umbrella of Krishi Vadhalaya Society Hastinapur financed by I C A R, New Delhi. After six years period, it transferred to Govind Ballabh Pant Agricultural & Technology,1988 and after existence of Utranchal State it was further transferred to the Sardar Vallabh Bhai

Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut w. e. f. 1st April 2001 with aim to uplift the poorest in rural masses. K V K Hastinapur is located 40 km away from district headquarter Meerut. Hence, this research study was taken up with objective to find out the effectiveness of training programmes through perception of K V K Trainees of Hastinapur, Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The respondents were interviewed through a set of standard questions which was derived in consultation with experts, reports journals about their perception on various aspects of training programme imparted to them by the K V K. The structural questions comprised of statements and were placed on a 3 point continuum ranging from strongly agree / most adequate, agree / adequate and disagree / least adequate with scores 2,1 and 0 respectively. The trainees were asked to provide their preference towards various aspects of the training and tabulated. Procedure followed by *Kulkarni and Nikhade (1996)* was considered as a base for estimating training effectiveness. For identifying the individual effectiveness of the training aspects the following formula was applied :

$$TE = \frac{D_1}{P_1} + \frac{D_2}{P_2} + \frac{D_3}{P_3} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \frac{D_n}{P_n} \times 100$$

Where, TE = Training effectiveness, D_1, D_2, D_3 ……D n refers to the total score obtained by all the respondents on a particular dimension of items P_1, P_2,P_3, ……...P n refers to the potential scores obtainable on each dimensions included in the study. For calculating the overall effectiveness the following formula was used :

$$OPE = \frac{TEI_1 + TEI_2 + TEI_3 + TEI_n}{z}$$

Where, summation $TEI_1 + TEI_2 + TEI_3 + TEI_n$ refers to the individual effectiveness for all the items 1 to Z included in the programme.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The respondents were asked to indicate their perception towards the K V K training programme on a three point continuum scale on four major dimensions viz, Training output, Teaching quality, Physical facilities and Coverage of topics. The responses so obtained from the trained farmers are presented in Table 1.

It could be observed from Table 1 that out of four major dimensions taken for the study,the total effectiveness score for the perceptional factor of training output was 79%, followed by teaching quality (76%), coverage of topics (64.45%) and infrastructure facilities (45.83%). It could be inferred that except physical facilities all the areas of training programme was found to be perceived as effective by the respondents. With regard to the training output, the scores for individual aspect indicating its relative effectiveness ranged from 64 to 90. The K V K training was found to be very effective in the sub areas registered the score of above 74 except the KV K training increased the knowledge on crops production which registered 64%. As regards to teaching quality, the score ranged from 55 to 88, which showed that the score above 75 except the adequate demonstration of new technologies was perceived very much effective and useful of understanding and improving knowledge about new technologies.

With respect to the covereage of topics, the trainees total effectiveness score ranged from 41 to 81.The low average score (43.40) for the coverage of the topics Soil testing, Pig farming, Kitchen gardening, Poultry farming, and Seed treatment technologies. Similar finding was reported by *Halakatti et al.* (2007). Hence, reo-oriented of the syllabus / training according to the need expressed by the clientele would increases the effectiveness. Effective use of audio –visual aids, improve lodging facilities and increase the library facilities might further increase the effectiveness of the training.

Further, it could be observed from the Table -1that overall training effectiveness score of the training programme worked out to be 66.32 percent which indicate that the K V K training was perceived as very effective by the respondents. The K V K beneficiaries also expressed that the K V K staff were technically competent and could deliver goods authoritatively, laying emphasis session and providing opportunities to trainees

for participating in deliberations.

Conclusion :

The result revealed that the respondents were satisfied with coverage of topics, training output and teaching quality provided during the training. However, the trainees perceived that the physical facilities was not sufficient.The result shows that even through considerable efforts have been made in training of farmers in the common vacations in physical facilities, there still remains a lacuna which needs to be filled.The K V K 's do require re – orienting their trainings based on these findings for effective adoption of technologies among the target groups such as field demonstration and field visits to different farms is more effective to

Table 1 : Scores obtained extent potential ratios and total effectiveness score for each perceptional factor of KVK trainees (n=100)

Perceptional factor/ degree of Perception ↓ →	SA	A	D	TS	EPR	TES
Training output						
KVK training halped to know new technologies	82	16	02	180	0.90	90
KVK training increased the knowledge on crop production	35	59	06	129	0.64	64
KVK training improved self confidence	75	25	00	175	0.87	87
K VK training was need based and field oriented	49	50	01	148	0.74	74
Average	*60.25*	*37.50*	*2.25*	*158*	*0.79*	*79*
Teaching quality						
KVK staff are adequate to demo. New technologies	15	80	05	110	0.55	55
KVK staff taught farming tech. in simple manner	79	12	09	170	0.85	85
KVK staff are needed to teach the farming technologies	83	10	07	176	0.88	88
KVK staff mingled freely with the trainees	59	31	10	149	0.75	75
Average	*59*	*33.25*	*7.75*	*151.25*	*0.76*	*76*
Physical facilities						
Lecture Hall	97	03	00	197	0.98	98
Audio –Visual aids	18	24	58	60	0.30	30
Lodging facilities	15	35	50	65	0.33	33
Boarding facilities	20	42	38	82	0.41	41
Transport facilities	25	38	37	88	0.44	44
Library facilities	15	28	57	58	0.29	29
Average	*31.67*	*28.33*	*40*	*91.66*	*0.45*	*45.83*
Coverage of topics						
Soil testing	19	45	36	83	0.41	41
Seed treatment	32	38	30	102	0.51	51
Recommendation of varieties	75	10	15	160	0.80	80
Application of fertlizers	72	12	16	156	0.78	78
Weed control	65	23	12	153	0.76	76
Kitchen gardening	35	28	37	98	0.49	49
Fruit & Vegetables preservation	65	32	03	162	0.81	81
Dairy farming	74	18	92	162	0.81	81
Poultry farming	36	28	36	100	0.50	50
Pig farming	30	32	38	92	0.46	46
Infertility in animals	65	22	13	152	0.76	76
Average	*51.64*	*26.18*	*29.81*	*129.09*	*0.64*	*64.45*
Overall effectiveness score	50.64	31.32	19.95	132.5	0.66	66.32

SA=Strongly Agree A= Agree D =Disagree T S = Total Score EPR = Extent Potential Ratio
TES = Total Effectiveness Score

motivate the farmers for adoption of new technology.

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