



Impact of KVK Training Programme on Knowledge Level of Moong Bean Growers

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ABSTRACT

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) being an educational institution of the farmers, organized two institutional training programmes on integrated crop management in moong bean and provided information to 48 farmers of 6 adopted villages of 3 blocks of district Sikar. It was found that after receiving training on moong bean cultivation, the knowledge level of trainees were significantly increased from 8.33 to 18.92 per cent in different practices. The maximum change in knowledge level was recorded in use of high yielding varieties 18.92 per cent followed by plant protection measures (18.11%), grain storage (14.58%), field preparation (14.24%) and 13.54 per cent in seed treatment which show positive impact of trainings. While after imparting the training there was a large knowledge gap was recorded among trainees in practice like plant protection measures (48.40%), seed treatment (40.97%), fertilizer management (40.77%), weed management (40.28%) and 36.98 per cent gap about use of high yielding varieties were remained stable. This large knowledge gap may due to high cost, complexity and some other constraints responsible for non-adoption of new practices. Thus, it was finally concluded that the imparting of trainings is an important tool for enhancing the awareness, knowledge level and motivate the farmers for adoption of new package of practices of different crops.

Key Words: Knowledge, On-campus training, Moong bean.

INTRODUCTION

The KVK being an educational institution of the farmers, offers a very real opportunity by organizing training to work closely with trainees in developing more skilled and educated work force. Presently there are 714 KVKs functioning in the country and organize need based training programmes to farmers, farm women and rural youth for upliftment of their poor socio-economic condition by raising the level of knowledge, level of adoption of proven technologies, farm productivity, income and employment with application of new proven technologies of agricultural. As per KVK mandate this institute organized two on-campus trainings on *Kharif* Moong bean cultivation before conducting and laid out front line demonstrations

(FLDs) at farmer's field. Realizing the importance of trainings to increase knowledge and attitude of the farmers in semi arid region of Rajasthan, the present study was undertaken to identify the level of knowledge and its gap among the trainees about moong bean cultivation practices before and after acquired the training.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted *kharif* 2016 from 6 adopted villages, 48 selected moong bean grower farmers were invited to participate in the on-campus training. They were from 3 blocks of Sikar district namely, Fatehpur, Laxmangarh and Dantaramgarh where maximum area was under rainfed moong bean cultivation. To measure the

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Table 1. Change in knowledge level of famers about package of practices of moong bean before and after training. (N = 48)

Category	Before training	After training
	(%)	(%)
Low Knowledge level	25.00	10.42
Medium Knowledge level	66.66	62.50
High Knowledge level	8.33	27.08
	Mean: 25.46 ±5.43	Mean: 34.00± 3.79

knowledge level of the trainees, a questioner was made available before and after training programme to farmers. One score is given to each right answer and zero to wrong answer. The data were collected and entire data were transformed into normal score and calculation. The level of knowledge was categorized in to low, medium and high on the basis of score obtained by the each trainee before and after training and change in knowledge.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to assess the impact of training programme on the knowledge level of farmers regarding moong bean cultivation practices, the data were classified in to before and after training. It was revealed that initially 25.0 per cent trainee farmers possessed low knowledge, 66.66 per

medium and only 8.33 per high level of knowledge whereas, after acquiring training the values were 10.42 for low, 62.50 for medium and 27.08 per cent trainees possessed high knowledge level. Thus, indicating that there was a considerable increase in the knowledge level of the farmers who attended the KVK training programme organized both on-campus and off-campus trainings. Same findings were also reported by Tendel *et al* (2014).

The data (Table 2) showed that maximum 79.17 per cent of the trainee had knowledge about sowing time followed by seed rate & spacing (68.75%), grain storage (57.64%), weed management (47.92 %) and about 45.50% trainees possessed knowledge of seed treatment, fertilizer management and high yielding varieties, while, after receiving training about package of practices of *Kharif* pulses

Table 2. Change and gap in knowledge level of famers after training.

Sr.No	Particular	Knowledge level in %		Change in Knowledge after training (%)	(%) Gap in knowledge after training
		Before training	After training		
1	Knowledge of HYVs	44.10	63.02	18.92	36.98
2	Field preparation	51.39	65.63	14.24	34.37
3	Seed rate and spacing	68.75	79.86	11.11	20.14
4	Seed treatment	45.49	59.03	13.54	40.97
5	Sowing time	79.17	87.50	8.33	12.50
6	Fertilizer management	45.54	59.23	13.69	40.77
7	Weed management	47.92	59.72	11.80	40.28
8	Plant protection measures	33.49	51.60	18.11	48.40
9	Grain Storage	57.64	72.22	14.58	27.78
	Overall	48.96	65.38	16.42	34.62

Impact of Training Programme

Table 3. Practice wise comparison in knowledge level of moong bean growers.

Sr.No	Particular	Before training		After training		Z value
		Mean	± SD	Mean	±SD	
1	Knowledge of HYVs	5.29	1.25	7.56	1.33	6.095*
2	Field preparation	3.08	0.62	3.94	0.43	5.674*
3	Seed rate & spacing	2.06	1.22	2.4	1.62	0.829 ^{NS}
4	Seed treatment	2.73	0.91	3.54	0.41	4.251*
5	Sowing time	1.58	0.24	1.75	0.19	2.739 ^{NS}
6	Fertilizer management	3.19	0.64	4.15	0.62	5.279*
7	Weed management	1.44	0.54	1.79	0.29	2.922*
8	Plant protection measures	4.35	1.77	6.71	1.75	4.645*
9	Grain Storage	1.73	0.36	2.17	0.35	4.293*
	Overall	25.46	5.43	34.00	3.79	6.417

* significant at 5 per cent level, NS=Non-significant

cultivation, the knowledge level of trainees was increased from 8.33 to 18.92 per cent in different practices. The maximum change in knowledge was recorded in practice like high yielding varieties (18.92%) followed by plant protection measures (18.11%), grain storage (14.58%), field preparation (14.24%) and 13.54% in seed treatment which showed positive impact of trainings.

Further, it was also observed that after imparting the training a large knowledge gap was recorded among trainees in practice like plant protection measures (48.40%), seed treatment (40.97%), fertilizer management (40.77%), weed management (40.28%) and (36.98%) gap about high yielding varieties remained stable. This more knowledge gap may be due to high cost, complexity and some other constraints responsible for non-adoption of new practices.

The practice wise comparison in knowledge level of moong bean growers before and after training showed that calculated Z values were greater than the tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance for all the package of practices except seed rate, spacing and sowing time of moong bean.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that knowledge level of the trainees were enhanced after acquiring training. After receiving training of pulses cultivation the knowledge level of trainees were increased from 8.33 to 18.92 per cent in different practices. The maximum change in knowledge was recorded in practice like HYVs followed by plant protection measures, grain storage, field preparation and seed treatment which showed positive impact of trainings. While after imparting the training there was a large knowledge gap recorded among trainees in practice like plant protection measures, seed treatment, fertilizer management, weed management and gap about HYVs remained stable.

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