



Impact of KVK training programme on personal, socio-economic status and knowledge level of pigeonpea farmers in Gulbarga district

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ABSTRACT

The study was taken up in Gulbarga district of Karnataka to know the impact of KVK trainings on use of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides, Among 160 farmers, 80 trained and 80 untrained farmers spread in sixteen purposively selected villages with four Talukas namely; Gulbarga, Chittapur, Aland and Sedam under the domain of Krishi Vigyana Kendra. Two variables namely, socio-economic status and levels of knowledge about the training programme of the KVK were measured by pre-structured and pre-tested schedule. Finding of the study showed that 57.50 per cent of the trained and 60.00 per cent of untrained farmers were from the middle age group, With regard to level of education, 30.00 per cent of the trained and 36.25 per cent of the untrained respondents were educated up to Middle School. It was found that 45.00 per cent of trained and 41.25 per cent of untrained respondents were belonging to semi-medium income category and 61.25 per cent of trained and 53.75 per cent of untrained respondents were of medium farmer category. It was evident from study that 33.75 per cent of trained and 11.25 per cent of untrained respondents were regular listener of radio and 75.00 %, 57.14 %, 71.95 % and 42.86 % of trained respondents regularly participated in training, field day, Krishimela, demonstration and field visit, respectively and it was also found that 38.75 per cent of trained and only 17.50 per cent of untrained farmers belonged to high category in overall knowledge level.

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INTRODUCTION

To increase the food production at the rate of at least three per cent per year the efforts of government organizations alone is not sufficient. In this context, appropriate training of practicing farmers, extension personnel and the agricultural teachers and trainers is very crucial in increasing agricultural production. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), during the fifth five-year plan, launched an innovative project for imparting training in agriculture and allied areas to the farmers, school dropouts and field level extension functionaries in the country by establishing Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

Socio-economic status is an important factor, which pervades all the fields of social action in Indian society. This is needless to say that a man's position in the socio economic status is determined, by an large, his behaviour in the society. People belonging to higher socio-

economic status are said to be more modernized in their values and behaviours than the people who are in comparatively low ranges of the socio-economic status. One of the main tasks of Krishi Vigyan Kendras is to conduct trainings on different aspects to transfer the technology. To bring sustainability in farm production through bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gulbarga, Karnataka is imparting training to the farmers in its jurisdiction. There has been no empirical studies in this regard. Gulbarga district is known as "Pulse bowl" of Karnataka. Hence, the present study was designed with the objective; to study the personal, socio-economic profile and level of knowledge of the trained and untrained respondents with respect to use of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides.

METHODOLOGY

The study was taken up in four Talukas

Key words :

Training, Socio-economic status, Knowledge level, Pigeonpea

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