

## Perception regarding content and quality of the presentation in the training

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### ABSTRACT

A study was conducted at Remanded Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Karjat, Dist. Raigad of Maharashtra state. Two on-campus training programmes of three days duration on fruit crop cultivation and vegetable cultivation were selected to study perception of the respondents regarding content and quality of the presentation in the training. It was observed that the level of courses for training programme was adequate and the majority of the trainees were acquired good knowledge through the training programme. The teachers ability to instruct the trainees were well satisfactory. The majority of the trainees were fairly satisfied about the fulfillment of their expectations about training course. The trainees were satisfied about the time allocated to the theoretical aspects but they were not satisfied about the time allocated to the practical during the training. Hence, it was implied that more time should be given to the practicals during the training to make the training programmes more effective.

**Key words :** Content of presentation, Quality of presentation

### INTRODUCTION

Research in Indian agriculture has shown new possibilities of increasing agricultural production. But the effective planned action depends on the translation of the viable technology to those for whom it is meant. Several organized efforts have been made to disseminate the agricultural technology at a greater speed. One of the most important components of these efforts have been the programme of farmers' training which is being conducted through Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) all over the country (Desai *et al.*, 1996). Under the NATP, the KVKs have to work for dissemination farm worth technologies on location specific basis with farming system perspective. Hence, the concept of upgrading the facilities of Zonal Research Stations to take up the additional functions of Krishi Vigyan Kendras have emerged. The remandation of Zonal Research Station has taken place and accordingly, the remanded Krishi Vigyan Kendra was established at Karjat in January, 2000 (Sharma and Chauhan, 1997).

Every training to be effective the content and quality of the presentation has very great importance. If the presentation is good, it has create significant influence on the part of trainee (Ingle and Kude, 1995). With a view, to know the perception of respondents regarding content and quality of presentation in the training at Remanded Krishi Vigyan Kendra, the present investigation was planned and carried out with the objectives to study the profile of the respondents and to study the perception of respondents regarding contents and quality of the presentations.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was undertaken at the Remanded Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Karjat, DistT. Raigad. The fruit crops and vegetables were major commercial crops grown by the farmers of Raigad district. The RKVK, Karjat also engaged in organizing the training programmes on fruit crop cultivation and vegetable cultivation. Hence, the two on-campus training programmes of three days duration on each subject such as fruit crop cultivation and vegetable cultivation selected for the study. All the respondents attended training programmes on each subject were included in the sample for the study. Thus, 100 respondents from four training programmes *i.e.* 25 in each training programme was the sample size for the study. The data were collected through personal interview method.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### *Profile of the trainees:*

The data related to socio-economic profile of the trainees is presented in Table 1.

It is observed from Table 1 that majority (64.00 per cent) of the respondents were in 'middle' age category with are average age of 37.97 years. Majority (39.00 per cent) had secondary education level. The average educational level of the respondents was 9<sup>th</sup> standard. Their major occupation was 'farming' (73.00 per cent) and having 'medium' (60.00 per cent) experience in farming with average experience of 16.78 years. It was also revealed that majority (39.00 per cent) respondents had 'small' size of land holding and 32.00 per cent were 'marginal' farmers. The average farm size of the respondents was 1.99 ha. Majority of respondents (73.00

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