Agriculture Update
Volume 7 | Issue 3 & 4 | August & November, 2012 | 430-432

Research Article

Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra trainings on knowledge and adoption of tribal farmers

■ **A.R. PATEL, L.T. KAPUR AND R.F. THAKOR**

ARTICLE CHRONICLE :
Received:
28.08.2012;
Revised :
06.10.2012;
Accepted:
02.11.2012

SUMMARY : The study was conducted in Valsad district of Gujarat state with 200 respondents (100 trained and equal number of untrained farmers). The finding reports that the knowledge score was significantly higher for trained farmers as compared to untrained farmers. There was a significant difference between trained and untrained farmers in respect of adoption level of tribal dairy farmers for green fodder production technologies. Thus, it can be concluded that training has played important role in increasing knowledge and rate of adoption of green fodder production technologies.

How to cite this article : Patel, A.R., Kapur, L.T. and Thakor, R.F. (2012). Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra trainings on knowledge and adoption of tribal farmers. *Agric. Update*, **7**(3&4): 430-432.

KEY WORDS :
Knowledge, Adoption level, Tribal dairy farmers

Author for correspondence :
A.R. PATEL
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ambheti, VALSAD (GUJARAT) INDIA
Email:arvindkvkvalsae@gmail.com
See end of the article for authors' affiliations

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Training has been acclaimed as an effective tool in developing favourable attitude, skills, confidence and willingness to adopt recommended practices and thus it plays an important role in transfer of latest agricultural technology to the farmers. Keeping this fact in view, an innovative centre of technology transfer called Krishi Vigyan Kendra were started all over the country to provide skill oriented vocational trainings to farmers and field extension functionaries. One such Krishi Vigyan Kendra-Ambheti was started in Valsad district of South Gujarat in the year 1992. It has organized numbers of training programmes for livestock owners of the district. It was, therefore, felt worthwhile to study the impact of training programmes on knowledge and adoption of tribal dairy farmers. The present investigation was carried out with the following objectives: to study the knowledge level of tribal dairy farmers for green fodder production technology and to study the adoption level of tribal dairy farmers for green fodder production technology

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The study was conducted in ten villages of Kaparada and Pardi blocks of Valsad district of South Gujarat. Five villages from each blocks having the maximum farmers received training on green fodder cultivation were purposively selected. Ten trained and ten untrained tribal dairy farmers were selected from each selected village. Thus, the total of 100 trained and 100 untrained tribal dairy farmers were selected as a sample for the present investigation. An interview schedule was developed and used for collection of data through personal contact. A teacher made test was developed to measure the knowledge and adoption of green fodder production technologies by trained and untrained tribal dairy farmers. The data were statistically analyzed with the help of frequencies, percentages and 't' test.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

Level of knowledge of trained and untrained dairy farmers regarding green fodder production technology:

The distribution of trained and untrained dairy farmers according to their knowledge level is depicted in Table 1. Data furnished in table-1 indicated that more than three fourth of the trained dairy farmers (84.00 %) had high knowledge level.

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge level regarding green fodder production technology

Sr. No.	Knowledge level	Trained farmers (n=100)		Un trained farmers(n=100)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (0 to 33 score)	06	06.00	14	14.00
2.	Medium (34 to66 score)	10	10.00	80	80.00
3.	High (66 to 100 score)	84	84.00	06	06.00
	Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

Table 2 : Comparison between trained and untrained farmers in respect of their knowledge level regarding green fodder production technology

Respondents category	Number	Mean knowledge score	Sampling variance (S^2)	' t ' value
Trained farmers	100	68.2	367.43	7.58**
Untrained farmers	100	51.75	104.23	

** indicates significance of values at P=0.01

Table 3 : Distribution of respondents according to their adoption level regarding green fodder production technology

Sr. No.	Adoption level	Trained farmers (N=100)		Un trained farmers (N=100)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (0 to 33 score)	8	8.00	11	11.00
2.	Medium (34 to66 score)	16	16.00	79	79.00
3.	High (66 to 100 score)	76	76.00	10	10.00
	Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

Table 4 : Comparison between trained and untrained farmers in respect of their adoption level regarding green fodder production technology

Respondents category	Number	Mean knowledge score	Sampling variance (S^2)	' t ' value
Trained farmers	100	76.12	391.48	8.66**
Untrained farmers	100	56.54	118.62	

** indicates significance of value at P=0.01

Where as, large majority of untrained dairy farmers (80.00 %) had medium level of knowledge regarding green fodder production technology. Present results are in line with the findings of Kotadia *et.al* (2006), Rao *et.al.* (2010) and Singh *et al.* (2011).

The 't' test was applied to know whether the trained and untrained dairy farmers differed significantly in respect of knowledge about green fodder production technology. A perusal of data presented in Table 2 shows that there was significant difference between trained and untrained dairy farmers with respect to their knowledge level regarding green fodder production technology.

Extent of adoption by trained and untrained dairy farmers regarding green fodder production technology:

The distribution of trained and untrained dairy farmers according to their level of adoption for green fodder production technology is depicted in Table 3 indicated that great majority of the trained dairy farmers (76.00 %) had high adoption level whereas, large majority of untrained dairy farmers (79.00 %) had medium level of adoption regarding green fodder production technology. The results are in line with the findings of Venkateswar Rao *et al.* (2012).

The 't' test was applied to know whether the trained and un trained dairy farmers differed significantly in respect of adoption of green fodder production technology. A perusal of data presented in Table 4 shows that 't' value was found to be significant at 0.01 level of probability ,which indicates that the trained dairy farmers had significantly higher adoption of green fodder production technology. Thus, it could be inferred that training programmes had played an important role in increasing the rate of adoption of green fodder production technology.

Conclusion:

Since majority of the untrained tribal dairy farmers had medium level of knowledge and adoption as compared to trained tribal dairy farmers. Training would be the most appropriate method to improve knowledge as well as adoption of production technology for tribal farmers. Hence, more emphasis should be given on bringing awareness among the farmers about the available latest know how of the technology.

Authors' affiliations :

L.T. KAPUR AND R.F. THAKOR, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ambheti, VALSAD (GUJARAT) INDIA

REFERENCES

Kotadia, D.G, Chavda, M.G and Karkar, B.R. (2006). Impact of institutional training on farmers knowledge about groundnut production techology. *Gujarat J. Extn. Edu.*, **16-17** : 71-74.

Rao, Uma Maheswara, Chandrashekhara, P. and Veeraiah, R. (2010). Impact of training programme of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. *Agric. Extn. Rev.*, **1**(1) : 1-3.

Singh, Geeta, Singh, C.S, Khare, N.K.and Pathak, Renu (2011). Impact assessment of training on upgradation of knowledge and skill of rural women. *Indian J. Agric. Res. & Extn.*, **4** : 52-55.

Venkateswar Rao, N., Ratnakar, R. and Jain, P.K. (2012). Impact of FFS in KVK adopted villages on level of knowledge and adoption of improved practices of Paddy. *J. Res. ANGRAU*, **40** (1) : 35-41.