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Perception of beneficiaries towards training programmes organized by KVKs of Haryana

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Abstract

The study was conducted in six randomly selected KVKs Hisar, Mahendragarh, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad and Kaithal of Haryana state. On the basis of simple random sampling, two blocks were selected from each district. Out of these, two blocks were selected from each district on the basis of simple random sampling. one village from each selected block was selected by using random sampling technique. In this way, twelve (12) villages were selected from twelve selected blocks. a fixed size of 25 women farmers was taken from each village, thus a total of 300 women respondents formed the sample of the study. The data were collected by personal interview technique. The study was conducted that Most of the respondents belonged to upper middle age group of above 29 years, were married and belonged to medium size nuclear family. Beneficiaries put more weightage to duration of training and ranked Ist followed by physical facilities with IInd rank, efficiency of scientists at IIIrd rank, content of training at IVth rank and method of training at Vth rank.

Keywords: beneficiaries, perception, training

Introduction

The perception of beneficiaries is an important factor to consider when assessing the performance of any training programme. As a result, an attempt has been made here to investigate the beneficiaries' perceptions of various aspects of training programmes, such as course content, duration of training, physical facilities, scientist efficiency, and training method, as well as their background profile and source of information about training programmes. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) offers a variety of training programmes aimed specifically at rural women, with the goal of preparing them to do a variety of tasks in the fields of home science and agriculture. In this context, a study was conducted with specific objectives to study the perception of the beneficiaries regarding training programmes.

Methodology

The study was conducted in six randomly selected KVKs Hisar, Mahendragarh, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad and Kaithal of Haryana state. On the basis of simple random sampling, two blocks were selected from each district. Out of these, two blocks were selected from each district on the basis of simple random sampling. one village from each selected block was selected by using random sampling technique. In this way, twelve (12) villages were selected from twelve selected blocks. a fixed size of 25 women farmers was taken from each village, thus a total of 300 women respondents formed the sample of the study.

Results and Discussion

Background profile of the beneficiaries

Table-1 clearly shows that less than half of the respondents (46.00%) of Hisar KVK belonged to the lower middle age group, followed by 36.00 per cent in the younger and 18.00 per cent in the upper middle age group. In Rohtak KVK, nearly half of the respondents (44.00%) belonged to the lower middle age group, followed by the younger group of 34.00 and 22.00% of the upper middle age group. In Kaithal KVK, 46.00 percent of respondents belonged to the lower middle age group, followed by 38.00 percent in younger age group and only 16.00 percent in the upper middle age group. In Faridabad, half of the respondents (50.00%) belonged to the lower middle age group, followed by the younger group of 34.00 and 22.0 per cent of the upper middle age group. In Mahendragarh, 48.00 percent of respondents belonged to the lower middle age group, followed by 36.00 percent in the younger age group and 20.00 percent in the upper middle age group.

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The data further show that 48.00 percent of the respondents of Kurukshetra KVK belonged to the lower middle age group, followed by younger and upper middle age groups. In the pooled sample, less than half of the respondents (45.66%) belonged to the lower middle age group, followed by younger (36.33%) and upper middle age groups.

Education: Data show that more than half of Hisar KVK respondents (54.00%) were middle class, with 22.00 percent matriculated, 14.00 percent graduates, and 10.00 percent illiterate. In Rohtak KVK, most of the respondents (56.00%) were educated upto middle followed by matriculation (26.00%), 10.00 per cent were illiterate and only 8.00 percent were graduates. In Kaithal KVK, more than half the respondents (58.00%) were educated upto middle class,

followed by 20.00% matriculated, 12.00% illiterate, and (10.00%) graduates. In Faridabad KVK, more than half the respondents (56.00%) were middle class, followed by 34.00 percent matriculated and 10.00 percent illiterate. In Mahendragarh KVK, 56.00 per cent of respondents were educated upto middle class, followed by 30.00 percent in matriculation, 8.00 per cent graduate and 6.00 per cent illiterate. According to the data, 48.00 percent of Kurukshetra KVK respondents were educated upto middle class, followed by 26.00 percent matriculation, 14.00 percent graduate, and 12.00 percent illiterate. In the pooled sample, the respondents (54.66%) were educated upto middle class, followed by 26.33 percent matriculated, 10.00 percent illiterate, and only 9.00 percent were graduate.

Table 1: Variables & Categories of various places in haryana

Sr. No	Variables & Categories	KVK (Haryana)						Total N=300
		Hisar n=50	Rohtak n=50	Kaithal n=50	Faridabad n=50	Mahendragarh n=50	Kurukshetra n=50	
Age								
1	Younger (20-28 years)	18(36.00)	17(34.00)	19(38.00)	17(34.00)	18(36.00)	20(40.00)	109(36.33)
	Lower Middle (29-37 years)	23(46.00)	22(44.00)	23(46.00)	22(50.00)	23(48.00)	24(48.00)	137(45.66)
	Upper middle(38-46 years)	09(18.00)	11(22.00)	08(16.00)	11(22.00)	09(20.00)	06(12.00)	54(18.00)
Education								
2	Illiterate	05(10.00)	05(10.00)	06(12.00)	05(10.00)	03(06.00)	06(12.00)	30(10.00)
	Middle	27(54.00)	28(56.00)	29(58.00)	28(56.00)	28(56.00)	24(48.00)	164(54.66)
	Matriculation	11(22.00)	13(26.00)	10(20.00)	17(34.00)	15(30.00)	13(26.00)	79(26.33)
	Graduate	07(14.00)	04(08.00)	05(10.00)	00.00	04(08.00)	07(14.00)	27(09.00)
Marital Status								
3	Married	43(86.00)	45(90.00)	47(94.00)	48(96.00)	49(98.00)	44(88.00)	276(92.00)
	Unmarried	07(14.00)	05(10.00)	03(06.00)	02(04.00)	01(02.00)	06(12.00)	24(8.00)
Family type								
4	Nuclear	38(76.00)	39(78.00)	40(80.00)	38(76.00)	42(84.00)	41(82.00)	238(79.33)
	Joint	12(24.00)	11(22.00)	10(20.00)	12(24.00)	08(16.00)	09(18.00)	62(20.66)
Family Size								
5	Small (upto 2-4 members)	22(44.00)	20(40.00)	21(42.00)	22(44.00)	26(48.00)	23(46.00)	134(44.66)
	Medium (5-7 members)	24(48.00)	25(50.00)	26(52.00)	24(48.00)	23(46.00)	25(50.00)	147(49.00)
	Large (Above 7 members)	04(08.00)	05(10.00)	03(06.00)	04(08.00)	01(02.00)	02(04.00)	19(06.33)

Marital Status: It is evident from Table-1 that the majority of respondents (92.00%) in pooled sample were married, whereas 8.00 per cent were unmarried. The data district wise also followed the same pattern as the majority of respondents fall under the married category.

Family Type: The data in Table-1 indicated that the family type of the respondents envisaged that the majority of the families in pooled sample (79.33%) were nuclear in structure, while 20.66 per cent belonged to joint families.

Family Size: Nearly half of the respondents (49.00%) in pooled sample had a medium family size, followed by 44.66 per cent of respondents who had a small size, and only 6.33

per cent had a large family.

Comparative analysis of perception towards effective training

Comparative analysis on perception of the respondents towards effective training presented in Table-2 revealed that the respondents put more weightage to duration of training and ranked Ist followed by physical facilities with IInd rank, efficiency of scientists at IIIrd rank, content of training at IVth rank and method of training at Vth rank.

However, the respondents did not put much emphasis towards methods of training and content of training as compared to other dimensions of effective training.

Table-2: Comparative analysis of the perception towards effective training

Sr. No.	Perception	Mean Score	Rank
1	Content of the training	4.26	IV
2	Method of training	4.21	V
3	Duration of training	4.72	I
4	Efficiency of Scientists	4.52	III
5	Physical facilities or training material supplies	4.53	II

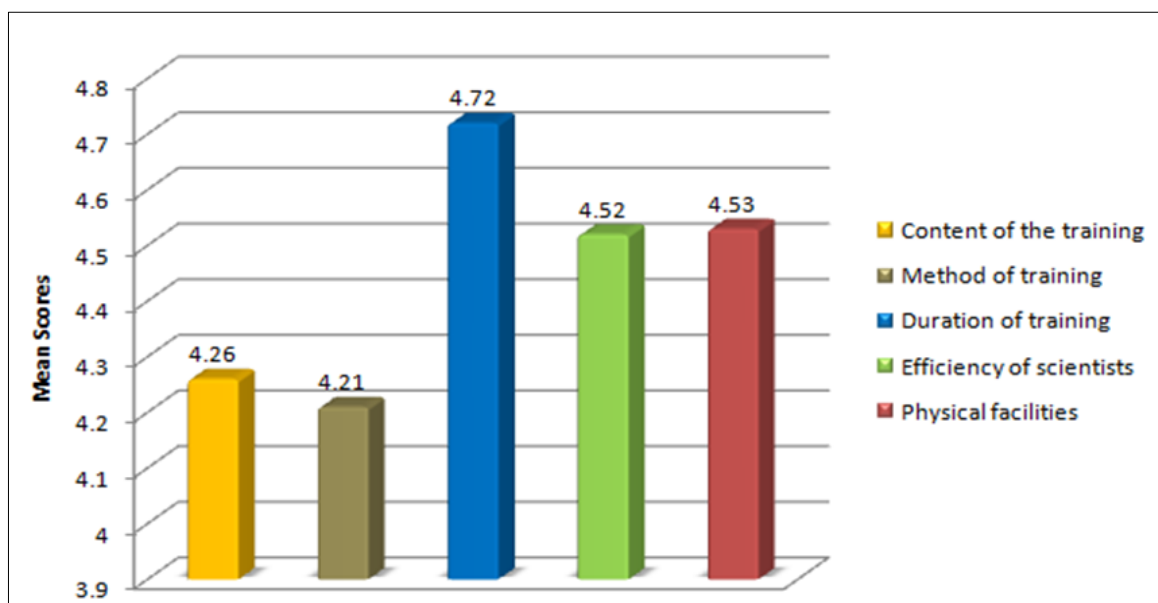


Fig 1: Comparative analysis of the perception towards Training management

Discussion

The findings of the present study revealed that most of the respondents (52.88%) belonged to lower middle age group of above 29 years, most of them were married, having medium sized family and belonged to nuclear family (68.33%), more than half respondents (54.00%) were middle class, Findings of Kumari (2009) [3], Gita (2010) [2] and Tayal (2012) [7] also supported the study. Comparative analysis on perception of the respondents towards effective training revealed that the respondents put more weightage to duration of training (M.S. 4.72) and ranked 1st followed by physical facilities (M.s.4.53) with second rank and attributes of the scientists at 3rd rank. The results were in close agreement with Singh *et al.* (2013) [6] who also observed that most of the beneficiaries in KVK Daniapur (Rae Bareli) had high level of opinion about physical facilities (50.00%) course contact (48.00%) and training facilities (45.00%). Regarding the overall usefulness were found to be of high level. Bar *et al.* (2015) [1] also concluded that need based information and immediate use of the technologies was the main concern of tribal farmers in attending the training programmes. Mix responses were obtained on the perceptions of the respondents although majority of (52.00%) strongly agreed for emphasis on skill upgradation and 52.00 percent agreed for immediate use.

Conclusion

It may be concluded that Most of the respondents belonged to upper middle age group of above 29 years, were married and belonged to medium size nuclear family. Comparative analysis on perception of the respondents towards training programmes of all the KVKs revealed that the respondents put more weightage to the duration of training followed by physical facilities, efficiency of the scientists, content of the training and method of the training.

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