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Training need of farm women regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices in Gird zone (M.P.)

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Abstract

The study was conducted in Ex-post facto research design. Out of total five KVKs of gird zone, two KVKs (where the KVKs, Gwalior and Sheopur imparting the training to the farm women in relation to agronomical, horticultural and poultry farm practices) were selected purposively. The result reported that the (i) Maximum number of the beneficiaries (18.89%) had needed training regarding agronomical practice. (ii) Most of the respondents (13.33%) had needed training and most of the respondents (16.67%) had needed training regarding horticultural practice. (iii) Most of the respondents (22.22%) had needed training and most of the respondents (16.67%) most needed training regarding poultry practice.

Keywords: Training need, farm women, KVKs

Introduction

Krishi Vigyan Kendra is an innovative science based institution, which undertakes vocational training of farmers, farm women and rural youth conducts on farm research for technology refinement and front line demonstrations to promptly demonstrate the latest agriculture technologies to the farmers as well as the extension workers. The KVK function on the principles and collaborative participation of scientists, subject matter specialist, extension workers, farmers, farm women and rural youth. Krishi Vigyan Kendra are grass root level vocational training Institutions designed for bridging the gap between available technology at one end allied area as both at institutional (on-campus) and non-institutional level (off-campus) training conducting method and result demonstration at institutional farms as well as on the farmers field and also organizing a large number of extension activities for rapid adoption of new agricultural technology among the farmers, farm women, fishermen and rural youth. The KVKs organize composite training programme of short and long duration based on systematic study of the training needs and technology gaps by each Krishi Vigyan Kendra through a scientific survey of villages.

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra have got clear cut mandates for upgrading of farm women in terms of capacity building through training, demonstrated campaign and various sensitization programme. The KVKs are organizing different vocational training for the women so that they can earn and sustain their family through remunerative enterprise like vermin composting, nutritional gardening, tailoring, fabric, preservation of fruits and vegetables, mushroom cultivation, floriculture, pisci culture, etc. Therefore, the study planned to explore the "Impact of KVK training programme on the farm women in Gird zone" with the following specific objectives: (i) To study the training need of farm women regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices. (ii) Impact of various training programmes on the farm women conducted in the agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices.

Material and Methods

The study was conducted in Ex-post facto research design. Out of total five KVKs of gird zone, two KVKs (where the KVKs, Gwalior and Sheopur imparting the training to the farm women in relation to agronomical, horticultural and poultry farm practices) were selected purposively because specifically poultry farm available on both KVKs, locations accessibility, time available with researcher, etc. were criteria for the selection further. The sample respondent for the study comprised of two types:

Sample I: Beneficiaries farm women

Sample II: Non-beneficiaries farm women

Sample I

This sample consisted of farm women who had undergone training conducted by KVKs in different practices. Their selection were made from the various agronomical, horticultural and poultry farm practices wise list of beneficiaries farm women were prepared with the help of scientists of each KVKs and fifteen beneficiaries farm women was selected from each practices in KVKs then forty five beneficiaries in each KVK. Thus a total of ninety beneficiaries' farm women were selected from two selected KVKs under this sample.

Sample II

This sample consisted of non-beneficiaries farm women who had not undergone any training conducted by KVKs. Their selection were done on simple random basis from the list of non-beneficiaries farm women prepared from the selected KVKs. Total forty five non-beneficiaries farm women were chosen from each KVKs. Thus, there were ninety non-beneficiaries farm women in selected under this sample.

Result and Discussion**Practice wise training need of beneficiaries farm women regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices:**

Table 1 reported that the training need of beneficiaries of farm women regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices. It is play vital role for doubling income of the farm women and improved GDP in India. Farm women are an important part of agricultural sector which is not differentiates for the growth of India.

Agronomical Practices

As observed improved variety majority of the respondents (70%) had needed. Seed treatment majority of the respondents (60%) had needed. Weed control, 60 per cent of the respondents had needed. Method of sowing, 56.67 per cent of the respondents had not needed. Irrigation method, majority of the respondents (76.67%) had needed. Balanced fertilizer, majority of the respondents (60%) had most needed. IPM/ IDM, majority of the respondents (73.33%) had most needed and storage, 80 per cent of the respondents had needed.

Horticultural Practices

As observed seed & seedling treatment most of the respondents (46.67%) had needed. Preparation of nursery most of the respondents (46.67%) had not needed. Irrigation method, majority of the respondents (60%) had not needed. Balanced fertilizer, majority of the respondents (60%) had needed. Training and pruning, 56.67 per cent of the respondents had needed and IPM/ IDM, majority of the respondents (80%) had needed.

Poultry Practices

As observed vaccination time majority of the respondents (66.67%) had needed. Balanced nutrition majority of the respondents (60%) had not needed. Species of poultry, majority of the respondents (66.67%) had not needed. Hatchery management, majority of the respondents (86.67%) had needed. Bio-waste management, 83.33 per cent of the respondents had needed. Brooding practice, majority of the respondents (90%) had needed.

Practice wise training need of non-beneficiaries farm women regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices

Table 2 reported that the training need of non beneficiaries of farm women regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices.

Agronomical Practices

As observed improved variety most of the respondents (53.33%) had needed. Seed treatment majority of the respondents (63.33%) had needed. Weed control, 73.33 per cent of the respondents had needed. Method of sowing, 93.33 per cent of the respondents had needed. Irrigation method, most of the respondents (56.67%) had needed. Balanced fertilizer, majority of the respondents (53.33%) had most needed. IPM/ IDM, majority of the respondents (60%) had most needed and storage, 46.67 per cent of the respondents had most needed.

Horticultural Practices

As observed seed & seedling treatment most of the respondents (46.67%) had needed. Preparation of nursery most of the respondents (53.33%) had needed. Irrigation method, majority of the respondents (63.33%) had needed. Balanced fertilizer, majority of the respondents (50%) had most needed. Training and pruning, 60 per cent of the respondents had needed. Mulching, 53.33 per cent of the respondents had most needed and IPM/ IDM, majority of the respondents (60%) had most needed.

Poultry Practices

As observed vaccination time majority of the respondents (70%) had most needed. Balanced nutrition majority of the respondents (63.33%) had needed. Species of poultry, majority of the respondents (63.33%) had needed. Hatchery management, most of the respondents (50%) had most needed. Bio-waste management, 60 per cent of the respondents had most needed and brooding practice, majority of the respondents (63.33%) had most needed.

Training need regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices

The data in Table 3 were subjected to percentage distribution of beneficiaries according to their training need regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices. The data indicated that out of total respondents, maximum number of the respondents (18.89%) had needed training afterward 7.78 per cent of the respondents not needed and 6.67 per cent of the respondents had most needed training regarding improved agronomical practice. On the other hand most of the respondents (13.33%) had needed training subsequently not needed (12.22%) and 7.78 per cent of the respondents had most needed training regarding horticultural practice. Conversely most of the respondents (22.22%) had needed training followed by not needed (8.89%) and 2.22 per cent of the respondents had most needed training regarding poultry practice.

Similarly in case of non-beneficiaries, maximum number of the respondents (18.89%) had needed training whereas, 12.22 per cent of the respondents had most needed and 2.22 per cent respondents had not needed training regarding improved agronomical practice. On the other hand most of the respondents (16.67%) had needed training afterwards 14.44 per cent of the respondents had most needed and 2.22 per cent of the respondents had not needed training regarding horticultural practice. Conversely most of the respondents

(16.67%) most needed training afterwards 15.56 per cent of the respondents had needed and 1.11 per cent of the respondents had not needed training regarding poultry practice.

Impact of various training programmes on the farm women conducted in the agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices

For comparison of practice-wise knowledge, adoption and attitude towards agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices, "Standard Normal Deviate Test" (Z test) was applied and results are presented in Table 4.

Agronomical practice

The data presented in Table 4 reveal that the 'Z' values were comparing knowledge (2.06), adoption (1.79) and attitude

(3.09) indicating significant difference between beneficiary and non-beneficiary farm women.

Horticultural practice

The data presented in Table 4 reveal that the 'Z' values were comparing knowledge (3.66), adoption (2.76) and attitude (3.64) indicating significant difference between beneficiary and non-beneficiary farm women.

Poultry practice

The data presented in Table 4 reveal that the 'Z' values were comparing knowledge (2.67), adoption (3.14) and attitude (3.73) indicating significant difference between beneficiary and non-beneficiary farm women.

Table 1: Practice wise distribution of the beneficiaries' farm women according to their training need regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices

S. No.	Practices	Beneficiaries					
		MN	N	NN	TS	M	R
A.	Agronomical Practices (n=30)						
1.	Improved variety	02 (6.67)	21 (70.00)	07 (23.33)	55	1.83	IV
2.	Seed treatment	03 (10.00)	18 (60.00)	09 (30.00)	54	1.80	V
3.	Weed control	01 (3.33)	18 (60.00)	11 (36.67)	50	1.67	VI
4.	Method of sowing	00 (0.00)	13 (43.33)	17 (56.67)	43	1.43	VII
5.	Irrigation method	01 (3.33)	23 (76.67)	06 (20.00)	55	1.83	IV
6.	Balanced fertilizer	18 (60.00)	11 (36.67)	01 (3.33)	77	2.57	II
7.	IPM/ IDM	22 (73.33)	8 (26.67)	00 (0.00)	82	2.73	I
8.	Storage	01 (3.33)	24 (80.00)	05 (16.67)	56	1.87	III
B.	Horticultural Practices (n=30)						
1.	Seed & seedling treatment	3 (10.00)	14 (46.67)	13 (43.33)	50	1.67	IV
2.	Preparation of nursery	3 (10.00)	13 (43.33)	14 (46.67)	49	1.63	V
3.	Irrigation management	2 (6.67)	10 (33.33)	18 (60.00)	44	1.47	VI
4.	Balanced fertilizer	5 (16.67)	18 (60.00)	7 (23.33)	58	1.93	III
5.	Training and pruning	1 (3.33)	12 (40.00)	17 (56.67)	44	1.47	VI
6.	Mulching	4 (13.33)	21 (70.00)	5 (16.67)	59	1.97	II
7.	IPM/ IDM	3 (10.00)	24 (80.00)	3 (10.00)	60	2.00	I
C.	Poultry Practices (n=30)						
1.	Vaccination time	07 (23.33)	20 (66.67)	03 (10.00)	64	2.13	I
2.	Balanced nutrition	00 (0.00)	12 (40.00)	18 (60.00)	42	1.40	V
3.	Species of poultry	00 (0.00)	10 (33.33)	20 (66.67)	40	1.33	VI
4.	Hatchery management	01 (3.33)	26 (86.67)	03 (10.00)	58	1.93	IV
5.	Bio-waste management	02 (6.67)	25 (83.33)	03 (10.00)	59	1.97	III
6.	Brooding practice	02 (6.67)	27 (90.00)	01 (3.33)	61	2.03	II

MN= Most needed, N= Needed, NN= Not needed, TS= Total score, M= Mean, R= Rank

Table 2: Practice wise distribution of the non-beneficiaries farm women according to their training need regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices

S. No.	Practices	Non-beneficiaries					
		MN	N	NN	TS	M	R
A.	Agronomical Practices (n=30)						
1.	Improved variety	12 (40.00)	16 (53.33)	02 (6.67)	70	2.33	IV
2.	Seed treatment	08 (26.67)	19 (63.33)	03 (10.00)	65	2.17	VI
3.	Weed control	06 (20.00)	22 (73.33)	02 (6.67)	64	2.13	VI
4.	Method of sowing	02 (6.67)	28 (93.33)	00 (0.00)	62	2.07	VIII
5.	Irrigation method	12 (40.00)	17 (56.67)	01 (3.33)	71	2.37	III
6.	Balanced fertilizer	16 (53.33)	12 (40.00)	02 (6.67)	74	2.47	II
7.	IPM/ IDM	18 (60.00)	12 (40.00)	00 (0.00)	78	2.60	I
8.	Storage	14 (46.67)	10 (33.33)	06 (20.00)	60	2.27	V
B.	Horticultural Practices (n=30)						
1.	Seed & seedling treatment	13 (43.33)	14 (46.67)	03 (10.00)	70	2.33	IV
2.	Preparation of nursery	12 (40.00)	16 (53.33)	02 (6.67)	70	2.33	IV
3.	Irrigation management	08 (26.67)	19 (63.33)	03 (10.00)	65	2.17	VI
4.	Balanced fertilizer	15 (50.00)	14 (46.67)	01 (3.33)	74	2.47	III
5.	Training and pruning	09 (30.00)	18 (60.00)	03 (10.00)	66	2.20	V
6.	Mulching	16 (53.33)	14 (46.67)	00 (0.00)	76	2.53	II
7.	IPM/ IDM	18 (60.00)	12 (40.00)	00 (0.00)	78	2.60	I

C.	Poultry Practices (n=30)						
1.	Vaccination time	21 (70.00)	09 (30.00)	00 (0.00)	81	2.70	I
2.	Balanced nutrition	09 (30.00)	19 (63.33)	02 (6.67)	67	2.23	V
3.	Species of poultry	08 (26.67)	19 (63.33)	03 (10.00)	65	2.17	VI
4.	Hatchery management	15 (50.00)	14 (46.67)	01 (3.33)	74	2.47	IV
5.	Bio-waste management	18 (60.00)	12 (40.00)	00 (0.00)	78	2.60	III
6.	Brooding practice	19 (63.33)	11 (36.67)	00 (0.00)	79	2.63	II

MN= Most needed, N= Needed, NN= Not needed, TS= Total score, M= Mean, R= Rank

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents according to their training need regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices

S. No.	Categories	Beneficiaries (n=90)	Non-beneficiaries (n=90)
A. Agronomical practices			
1.	Not needed (8-13 Score)	07 (7.78)	02 (2.22)
2.	Needed (14-18 Score)	17 (18.89)	17 (18.89)
3.	Most needed (19-24 Score)	06 (6.67)	11 (12.22)
B. Horticultural practices			
1.	Not needed (7-11 Score)	11 (12.22)	02 (2.22)
2.	Needed (12-15 Score)	12 (13.33)	15 (16.67)
3.	Most needed (16-21 Score)	07 (7.78)	13 (14.44)
C. Poultry practices			
1.	Not needed (6-10 Score)	08 (8.89)	01 (1.11)
2.	Needed (11-14 Score)	20 (22.22)	14 (15.56)
3.	Most needed (15-18 Score)	02 (2.22)	15 (16.67)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 4: Impact of various training programmes on the farm women conducted in the agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices

S. No.	Indicator	Mean Score		Variance		Z- value
		Beneficiaries	Non-beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Non-beneficiaries	
Agronomical practice						
1	Knowledge	70.97	62.36	234.07	290.33	2.06**
2	Adoption	64.72	56.67	337.35	265.32	1.79*
3	Attitude	10.87	9.07	5.71	7.37	3.09**
Horticultural practice						
1	Knowledge	76.82	56.82	188.84	384.67	3.66**
2	Adoption	72.22	62.22	234.73	157.84	2.76**
3	Attitude	13.33	11.60	3.14	3.66	3.64**
Poultry practice						
1	Knowledge	62.78	55.19	136.54	106.34	2.67**
2	Adoption	58.15	47.96	176.14	139.43	3.14**
3	Attitude	11.36	8.70	5.89	9.46	3.73**

**Significant at 0.01 level of probability *Significant at 0.05 level of probability

Conclusion

The training need of non beneficiaries of farm women regarding improved agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices. It is the process in which the KVKs scientists identify training and development needs of its farm women so that they can do their job effectively. If we go to farm women, no training is received. If they are trained according to their needs, then along with improving the economic condition of the family, India still contributes significantly to the GDP of the country. Reported that the 'Z' values were comparing knowledge, adoption and attitude indicating significant difference between beneficiary and non-beneficiary farm women in agronomical, horticultural and poultry practices.

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