

Follow up of Training Programmes Organised by Sardar Smruti Kendra

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Training plays an important role in transfer of latest agricultural technology to the farmers. It is the function of helping others to acquire and apply knowledge, skill and abilities which they do not possess but which are needed. Training is a process of instruction and learning. In fact, training is considered as a substitute for change and key to national development. It is a low cost and highly productive method, extremely significant for speedy socio-economic development of the farming community. Keeping this fact in view, the Sardar Smruti Kendras have been set up in Gujarat Agricultural University. Sardar Smruti Kendra, Anand has been working since October, 1975 with a sole objectives of imparting training to the farmers, farmwomen and young farmers with a view to increase their crop production. There fore, it is important to study, whether this training has made any impact on participating farmer's knowledge and adoption. The knowledge and aboption of this aspect would be helpful in deterring the impact of training of farmers. Hence, this study was undertaken with following objectives.

OBJECTIVES

- 1 To know the level of knowledge of trained farmers.

2. To study the level of adoption of trained farmers.
3. To study the relationship between level of knowledge and adoption of agricultural technology and other characteristics of trained farmers.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was carried out in three districts viz: Kheda, Vadodra and Panchmahals of Gujarat State. From these districts the farmers who had taken a training at Sardar Smruti Kendra, during the years of 1990 to 1995 were selected. For presents study, 15 villages were selected purposively. A total 130 farmers were selected through proportional random sampling technique. The respondent were interviewed personally with the help of schedule prepared for it. Knowledge level of the respondents was measured by using knowldge test developed by Jha and Singh, (1970) and extent of adoption was measured by using the scale developed by Sengupta (1967) with some modifications.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of mean knowledge score and standard deviation, the trained farmers were grouped as below low, medium and high

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knowledge. Table-1 indicated that most of the trained farmers (81.54 percent).

Table 1: Distrubution of respondents according to their level of knowledge regarding agril. practices : (N=130)

Sr. No	Knowledge Level	No	Percent
1.	Low (below 47.00)	24	18.46
2.	Medium (48.00 to 72.00)	85	65.38
3.	High (above 72.00)	21	16.16
Total		130	100.00

had medium to high level of knowldge about the agricultural technology (65.38 per cent medium and 16.16 per cent high levels) only 18.46 per cent of them had low level of knowledge.

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to their extent of adoption of agril. practices.

Sr. No	Extent of adoption	No	Percent
1.	Low (below 34)	31	23.86
2.	Medium (35 to 75)	78	60.00
3.	High (above 57)	21	16.14
Total		130	100.00

Similarly scores for extent of adoption obtained by the trained farmers were measured and they were grouped in high, medium and

low abopters. Table.2 showed that about three fourth of respondent farmers were under medium and high level of adoption (76.14 per cent) 60.00 and 16.14 per cent respectively. About 24 per cent of them were low adopters of agricultural technology.

Table 3 : Relationships of knowledge and adoption with personal characteristics of respondents. (N=130)

Sr. No	Characteristics	Adoption	Knowledge Level
1.	Age	-0.03519NS	-0.10527NS
2.	Education	0.26425*	0.35367*
3.	Land holding	-0.18339*	-0.08752NS
4.	Knowledge	0.83549**	-

* Significant NS: non significant

** Highly Significant

The data presented in Table-3 indicated that the respondents' education and knowledge were singnificantly related with adoption level of farmers. While land holding had negative and significant relationship with adoption. This might be due to the fact that / small land holders take more care of their crops in all respect because it was their only lively hood. Further, education had significant relations with knowledge while land holding had no relations with their knowledge about technology. Age had no relations with knowldge and adoptions.

CUNCLUSION

Since majority of the trained farmers had medium level of knowledge and

adoption. There was positive and significant relationships of adoption level of the respondents with their education and level of knowledge, while it was found negatively significant with size of land holding of the respondents.

IMPLICATION

knowledge of trained farmers had highly significant and positive relations with

adoption level of agricultural technology. So that such training should be imparted in every five years.

Over and above of the knowledge and adoption of agricultural technology the skills of trained farmers should be measured and its relation with the adoption of agricultural technology should be work out.

DAILY

D : Duty with Joy
A : Adopt Hobby
I : Interest in People
L : Live in Present
Y : Youthful