



EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING IN ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE OF RURAL YOUTHS IN ARARIA DISTRICT OF BIHAR

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ABSTRACT

KVK imparts need based skill oriented training to the Rural Youths in order to create employment as well as changing the behavioural components of the trainees which ultimately lead to increase in agricultural production. The present study was concentrated at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Araria engaged in imparting need based skill oriented vocational training in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. Here, the sample comprised of purposively selected 92 Rural Youths of Araria districts who were imparted on campus vocational training of 7 days and above by the Centre in the year 2010. The training were given on four different topics like Mushroom Production, Beekeeping, Vermicomposting and Farm machinery. Several lectures with different appropriate visual aids were delivered. The data were collected through personal interview by designing a questionnaire. The pre and post data were collected, tabulated and analysed by employing appropriate statistical tools like frequency and percentage. It shows that during pre- training session very few of the trainees 8% in Mushroom Production, 4% in Beekeeping, 16% in Vermicomposting and 8% in Farm machinery had Fully level of knowledge while most of them possessed somewhat level of knowledge i.e., 68% in Mushroom Production, 84% in Beekeeping, 56% in Vermicomposting and 80% in Farm machinery while during post- training session only few of them had somewhat level of knowledge i.e. 20% in Mushroom Production, 36% in Beekeeping, 16% in Vermicomposting and 44% in Farm machinery but the number under Fully level of knowledge had considerably increased to 52% in Mushroom Production, 40% in Beekeeping, 52% in Vermicomposting and 36% in Farm machinery. It clearly indicates a positive role of training in enhancing the level of knowledge among the selected trainees.

Key Words : Training, knowledge and rural youths.

Agriculture and allied sectors contributes significantly to the Indian economy. Despite of the fact that numbers of Agricultural Programmes introduced by both the Central and State government to bust up the production but still there exist a wide gap between potential yield and the actual yield of the technologies. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) or Farm Science Centre, an innovative science based institution, has been established mainly to impart need based skill oriented vocational training to the farmers/ Farm women and Rural Youths in all the field of agriculture and allied vocations keeping an eye on the requirements of a farm family. Tyson and York (1989) has the opinion that training in a work organization is essentially a learning process, in which learning opportunities are purposefully structured by the managerial personnel and training staff, working in collaboration or by external agents, acting on their behalf. The aim of the process is to develop in the organisation's employees the knowledge, skills and attitudes that have been defined as necessary for the effective performance of their work and hence for the

achievements of the organizational aim and objectives by the most cost effective means available. Verma (2003) reports that the basic idea behind training is to improve overall effectiveness and thereby reduce waste in the use of money, materials, etc. The measurement of this improved effectiveness is crux of any evaluation of training. Learning from training programme should be transferred to the field/job. In the ultimate analysis, it is the performance of the farmers which is the best available measure of the effectiveness of training. In order to convert obtained skill into practice, a follow-up programme was organized. The vocational training programme will have bearing on changing the behavioral components of the trainees i.e. developing skill, changing attitudes as well as enhancing knowledge regarding the recommended technologies. This will result in increasing the potential of the trainees. Keeping in mind the impact of vocational training imparted by the KVK, a study was done to assess the impact of vocational training programme on the knowledge of the Rural Youths.

Table-1 : Rural youths vocational training programme.

Name of the training programme	Duration	No. of Participants
Mushroom Production	7 Days	25
Beekeeping	7 Days	27
Vermicomposting	7 Days	20
Farm machinery	10 Days	20

Table-2 : Level of Knowledge of Rural Youths during pre-training and post-training session.

Name of the training programme	Pre-training session			Post-training session		
	Fully (%)	Partly (%)	Somewhat (%)	Fully (%)	Partly (%)	Somewhat (%)
Mushroom Production	2 (8.0)	6 (24.0)	17 (68.0)	7 (28.0)	13 (52.0)	5 (20.0)
Beekeeping	1 (4.0)	3 (12.0)	21 (84.0)	6 (24.0)	10 (40.0)	9 (36.0)
Vermicomposting	4 (16.0)	7 (28.0)	14 (56.0)	13 (52.0)	4 (16.0)	Farm
Farm machinery	2 (8.0)	3 (12.0)	20 (80.0)	9 (36.0)	9 (36.0)	

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was concentrated at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Araria engaged in imparting need based skill oriented vocational training in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. Here, the sample comprised of purposively selected 92 Rural Youths of Araria districts who were imparted on campus vocational training of 7 days and above by the Centre in the year 2010. The training were given on four different topics like Mushroom Production, Beekeeping, Vermicomposting and Farm machinery. Several lectures with different appropriate visual aids were delivered. The data were collected through personal interview by designing a questionnaire. The pre and post data were collected, tabulated and analysed by employing appropriate statistical tools like frequency and percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table-1, shows the description of the vocational training programmes conducted in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Araria. Four vocational training programmes were conducted pertaining to agriculture and allied fields. The training programmes were of 7 days and there were 25 trainees in Mushroom Production, 27 trainees in Beekeeping, 20 trainees in Vermicomposting and 20 trainees in Farm Machinery.

The perusal of table-2 shows that during pre-training session very few of the trainees 8% in Mushroom Production, 4% in Beekeeping, 16% in Vermicomposting and 8% in Farm machinery had Fully level of knowledge while most of them possessed somewhat level of knowledge i.e. 68% in Mushroom

Production, 84% in Beekeeping, 56% in Vermicomposting and 80% in Farm machinery.

During post-training session only few of them had somewhat level of knowledge i.e. 20% in Mushroom Production, 36% in Beekeeping, 16% in Vermicomposting and 44% in Farm machinery but the number under Fully level of knowledge had considerably increased to 52% in Mushroom Production, 40% in Beekeeping, 52% in Vermicomposting and 36% in Farm machinery. It clearly indicates a positive role of training in enhancing the level of knowledge among the selected trainees. Similar result was found by Singh and Gill (1980) who reported that on the whole the farmers had low level of knowledge prior to training and as a result of participation in training courses of K.V.K., there was a significant improvement in knowledge level of participants. Ahmad and Philip (1999) found that effectiveness of training programme for farm women conducted by KVK of Central Agricultural Research Institute in the Andaman and Nicobar Island. Four types of programme were evaluated i.e. kitchen gardening, apiculture, layer farming and fresh water pisciculture. A before-after experimental design was followed for measuring knowledge gain, about 50 percent of the trainees gained a medium level of knowledge. Kumari *et al.* (2000) found that difference between pre-test and post-test showed a higher significant statistical variation between the knowledge revealing a significant gain in knowledge after exposure to the treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

From the above facts it could be concluded that training plays a very crucial role in enhancing the behavioral components like knowledge of the beekeepers which has been considered as the treasure of human being. Therefore, it is expected that the findings of this study has been of much help and will provide feedback to the programme planners, entrepreneurs, scientists and the extension personnel related with the dissemination of new knowledge.

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