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A Review on Impact of Training Programmes Conducted by Different Training Institutes

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ABSTRACT

Training on farming-related behaviour were all to the benefit of farming.knowledge and Adoption level was increased in soybean and sugarcane growers after training conducted by framers training centre (FTC). Increase in knowledge among participants after training programme conducted by CRIDA. Increase in knowledge and adoption regarding maize, groundnut, vegetable maize and wheat production technology. After training programme conducted by KVK Increased knowledge, attitude and acquisition of skills after expose to the scientific beekeeping training. Knowledge increased in participants' food processing and preservation aspect after training.

Keywords: Review, Impact, training programmes, training institutes

Introduction

Human resource is the most precious resource for any country. It is, however, not the numerical but the qualitative strength of the people which forges a country ahead towards progress and prosperity. It is basically the development of human resources that brings about socioeconomic or political-cultural transformation of any society. One of the main ways to development of human resource is training. It improves the knowledge of the trainees about the improved farm practices, because knowledge is cognitive component of individual's mind and plays an important role in covert as well as overt behaviour and individuals with a greater knowledge of technical nature of improved practices would lead to a high adoption. Lack of correct and inadequate knowledge leads to under or over adoption of innovation which proves fatal to the farming business. Training can be regarded as an age long concept which performs the therapeutic function of shaping knowledge, skill and attitude that are required for effective performance of duties and or assignment (Adisa and Okunade, 2005). The training of people engaged in agricultural and community development programs aim at communicating information, knowledge and skills, replacing old attitudes by new ones, exchanging opinion and experiences, removing doubts and difficulties (Raab, 1991)

Training provides whatever additional specific items of knowledge, skill or attitude they need to perform up to that standard. Training is conducted whenever an individual engages in an activity that results in the ability to exercise a skill that he does not previously have. The training generally involves four basic components (1) acquiring knowledge of the skill; (2) observing a model perform the skill; (3) practicing the skill; and (4) reinforcing the newly acquired behaviour Meenambigai and Seetharaman (2003) asserted that training is the most singular factor affecting individuals' attitude, productivity, improvement, minimization of risks and quality of job performance in any endeavour.

Objectives of study

1. To provide information for decision makers
2. To find out the training objectives are appropriate or relevant
3. To find out the content appropriate and relevant to the trainees actual job situation
4. To test trainee newly acquired knowledge, skill, and attitude
5. To find out the difference in trainee behaviour
6. To find out whether the trainee feel more confident and better equipped or not

Review of the training impact

- Botha, C. A. J and Lombard, P. P. said (1991) that the effects of education and training on farming-related behaviour were all to the benefit of farming.

- K. K. Shrivastava et al 1996. reported that the percentage gain in knowledge of storage of food grain was 28%, preparation of soybean products 44% and both practices 34%. Adoption level increase of storage of food grain was 28%, %, preparation of soybean products 11% and both practices 12% after training conducted by framers training centre (FTC).

- S. G. Aski et al (1997) reported significance difference in overall knowledge score was (3.147) and adoption score (6.686) of trained and untrained farmers of sugarcane growers after training programme conducted by FTC

- Mahipal and M.S. Prasad 1997 observed that the mean knowledge gain by the participants after training programme conducted by CRIDA was 7.18%.

- M. L. sharma et al (1997) concluded that increase in knowledge regarding maize production technilogy was 8.33% and in adoption 22.33% after training programme conducted by KVK

- S.G. Jondhale (2000) conducted study on the impact of training programme conducted by kvk on improved practices of summer groundnut .It reveals that difference between mean adoption score of trained and untrained farmers was 5.09 %..

- Sandhya Chaudhary (2000) observed that the percentage gain in knowledge after training programme on home science subjects was more in young age group (38%), woman with secondary school level education (64%) and 46% in woman with 10 years experience .

- Shubhangi k. Bonde 2002 reported that The percentage

increase in knowledge of vegetable growers after training programme conducted by KVK was 7.16% and increase in adoption was 38.76% . Impact index was 39.27.

- Chandawat and Mahendra Singh 2002 told that the findings of the study showed the significant difference between beneficiary tribals and non-beneficiary tribals regarding level of overall knowledge of maize and wheat production technology. It shows the effectiveness of training programmes organised by KVKs.

- Thalor and Pramod Kumar (2004) reported that 24 per cent respondents falling in high knowledge category were beneficiary farmers, whereas no one of the non-beneficiary could be placed in high level of knowledge category regarding knowledge about organic farming after training.

- Ashok kumar (2005) said that training played a crucial role in gain in knowledge, change in attitude and acquisition of skills as mean knowledge score, mean attitude score and skill score of the selected trainee were found to increase after expose to the scientific beekeeping training. It had also increased the socio economic condition of trainees.

- Prasad, M. V (2006) conducted study on Perception of farmers about training on oil palm cultivation. Most of the farmers (63%) were in high knowledge category. They perceived oil palm production practices (38%), harvesting of FFB (17%), fertilizer (17%) and irrigation management (16%) practices are beneficial topics.

- Akhilesh Kumar Dubey and J. P. Srivastava (2007) said that the training programme on wheat Production Technologies has a positive effect on farmers.. It was found that trainees had high level of knowledge (100 %) whereas in case of non-trainees, 52% high level, 44 % medium level and only 4 % with low level of knowledge. There was a significant difference between trainees and nontrainees regarding the knowledge about the package of practices of wheat crop.

- Pandit B. Kharde et al (2009) told that mean knowledge gain of the respondents immediately after exposure stage was highest in case of Video Cassette + Folder method, Audio Cassette + Folder, Video Cassette, Folder and Audio Cassettes. Similar findings trends was found in the mean knowledge retention of the respondents fifteen days after exposure to different extension teaching methods.

- Tesfaye, T et al. 2010 has conducted study on Effectiveness of training offered by the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research to farmers. The output of the study indicate that training offered by the three research centers significantly improved knowledge of potato, onion and durum wheat extension packages, attitude of farmers and level of practice of farmers compared to those of untrained sample farmers.

- R.P Sahu et al (2010) said that knowledge gain level was high (80 %) in Training + demonstration + literature followed by training + demonstration (75 %), demonstration (40 %) and training (35 %) when training was conducted on vermicompost. These were found to be best integrated tools among different communication methods for transfer of technology for motivating mobilizing farmers to adopt vermicompost technology.

- M.N. Ansari et al (2011) reported that the training impart an average increase of 24.28 per cent in the knowledge related to improved rice production technology. On average about 12% loss was found in knowledge after 15 days of training.

- M. S Meena et al (2012) concluded that there was significant impact of the training programme with respect to food processing and preservation aspect. The overall increase in knowledge of training was found to be 6.60 percent.

- Nafees Ahmad et al (2012) reported that Almost 3/4th of the farmers have benefitted from the KVK trainings of which about half of the farmers (52.29%) have realized increase in productivity of enterprise followed by generally/domestically useful (37.03%) and gainful employment (10.68%).

- J. Huang et al (2012) was conducted study on Impacts of Training on Farmers' Nitrogen Use in Maize Production in Shandong, China. The present study finds that training does have a positive impact on farmer practices. Indeed, the training was effective in reducing overall N fertilizer use by 22%. Though the N application after training was still higher than the level recommended by scientists.

- Hruska A. J and Corriols. M (2012) were conducted study on the impact of training in integrated pest management among Nicaraguan maize farmers. After training the total trained farmers used fewer pesticides, spent less money on pest control, made higher net returns, and suffered less exposure to cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticides than the farmers who did not receive IPM training.

- P.H.G.J. De Silva1* and A.L. Sandika 2012. Almost 97% of farmers had received knowledge for different activities in dairy production and 45% of them had partici-pated for trainings which related to dairy. The milk yield of studied sample had correlation with credit amount (r=0.500, p=0.018), value of subsidy (r=0.350, p=0.003) and extension and training (r=.453, p=.000) which received by farmers.

Conclusion:

- Training on farming-related behaviour were all to the benefit of farming.
- knowledge and Adoption level was increased in soybean and sugarcane growers after training conducted by framers training centre (FTC).
- Increase in knowledge among participants after training programme conducted by CRIDA
- Increase in knowledge and adoption regarding maize, groundnut, vegetable maize and wheat production technology. after training programme conducted by KVK
- Increased knowledge, attitude and acquisition of skills after expose to the scientific beekeeping training.
- Knowledge increased in participants' food processing and preservation aspect after training.

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