

## IMPACT OF ON CAMPUS TRAINING PROGRAMME ON FARMERS IN TERMS OF GAIN IN KNOWLEDGE REGARDING *RABI* CROP PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

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### ABSTRACT

*Training is a critical input for quick transfer of technology to farmers and a way to improve their agriculture and to uplift their socio economic condition. Only providing training is not sufficient task for development of farmers but it is necessary to measure the effectiveness of that training programme on them in terms of impact. In this context the study of impact is carried out by on campus training programme on rabi crop production technology organized at Sardar Smruti Kendra (SSK), Junagadh Agricultural University (JAU), Junagadh for selected farmers from various villages of Dang district in collaboration with Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Dang during October 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup>, 2018. The Sample of 50 farmers was selected from various villages of Dang district of Gujarat. The findings revealed that the majority (42.00 percent) of the respondents had medium knowledge level about different aspects of rabi crop production technologies before participating in the farmers training. These farmers were trained at Sardar Smruti Kendra, JAU, Junagadh in different aspects of rabi crop production technologies. After training, majority of the respondents (64.00 percent) had high level of knowledge about rabi crop production technology. It was also observed that average knowledge level of all farmers was higher after getting training on rabi crop production technologies as compare to before training. The findings of this study highlighted that there was a significant gain in the knowledge level about different aspect of rabi crop production technologies by the training programme.*

**Keywords:** on campus training, knowledge level, rabi crop production technologies

### INTRODUCTION

Training is a part of human growth and development. Right from the day child is born; training begins, consciously or unconsciously. The International Labour Organization defined training as activities which essential aims at providing the skills, knowledge and attitude required for employment in a particular occupation or for exercising a function in any field of economic activities (Anon., 1986). Training is a critical input for quick transfer of technology to farmers and a way to improve their agriculture and to uplift their socio economic condition. With a view to implement the new agricultural strategy successfully, it is essential to provide production oriented training and education to farmers. Only providing training is not sufficient task for development of farmers but it is necessary to measure the effectiveness of that training programme on them in terms of impact. Impact means measuring the effectiveness of organizational activities and judging the significance of changes brought about by those activities. In this context the study of impact is carried out

by on campus training programme on *rabi* crop production technology. *Rabi* crops are those which sown in the winter season in India. Crops that are grown from November to April are called as *rabi* crops. Some of the important *rabi* crops are wheat, barley, pea, gram, cumin, coriander, fennel, mustard etc. The importance of training as an indispensable instrument for human resource development at any level cannot be ignored. In this study, the Sardar Smruti Kendra, Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh has organized an on campus training programme on *rabi* crop production technology of selected farmers from various villages of Dang district in collaboration with Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Dang. Keeping these points in view, present study was conducted with the following objective.

### OBJECTIVE

To know the impact of on campus training programme on knowledge level of farmers about *rabi* crop production technologies

**METHODOLOGY**

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Dang had organized three days on campus training programme during October 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup>, 2018 for farmers at Sardar Smruti Kendra, JAU, Junagadh. Total 50 farmers from various villages of Dang district had participated in training programme. In order to measure the impact of training on change in knowledge regarding *rabi* crop production technologies a study was conducted. Keeping the theme of the training content in mind a simple yes/no dichotomy type knowledge inventory was prepared

and pre and post test before training and after training respectively were conducted for data collection. The gain in knowledge was operationalized as difference between the knowledge regarding various aspects of *rabi* crop production technologies before and after the exposure of trainings. To measure the knowledge of respondent a score of one for knowledge about that technology and zero for not knowledge about that technology was given. Thus, the summation of all scores treated as the knowledge of the respondents at pre-exposure stage. Similarly post training knowledge score was calculated separately. Suitable statistical tools and techniques were used for analysis of data.

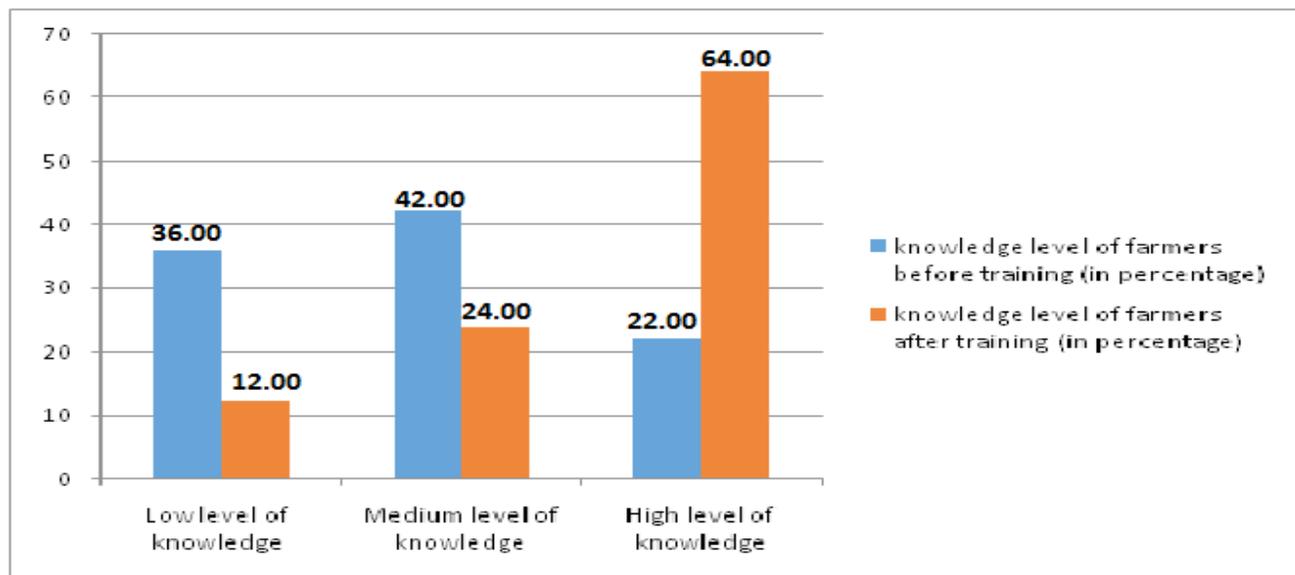
**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 1: Distribution of respondents on the basis of knowledge level before and after training n=100**

Sr. No.	Level of knowledge	Before training		After training	
		No. of respondents	Percentage	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Low	18	36.00	6	12.00
2.	Medium	21	42.00	12	24.00
3.	High	11	22.00	32	64.00

The above findings revealed that the majority (42.00 percent) of the respondents had medium knowledge level about *rabi* crop production technologies followed by low (36.00 percent) and high (22.00 percent) level of knowledge before participating in the on campus training programme. While in case of after training on *rabi* crop production

technologies, majority of the respondents (64.00 percent) had high level of knowledge, followed by medium (24.00 percent) level of knowledge. While only 12.00 percent of them obtained low level of knowledge related to *rabi* crop production technologies after training programme.



**Fig. 1 Average knowledge score of farmers at before and after training**

**Table 2: Average knowledge score of farmers at before and after training****n=100**

Sr. No.	Category	No. of respondents	Mean	Standard deviation
1	Before training	50	8.3600	5.27512
2	After training	50	14.2000	4.45842

It is observed from Table 2 that the mean score of knowledge of farmers who received training was higher than that of before training of farmers. This higher score can be attributed to the impact of training centre. The results are in line with Vinaya et al. (2015).

### CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that majority of the farmers had shown the medium (42.00 percent) to low (36.00 percent) level of knowledge on *rabi* crop production technologies before getting training. While after getting training majority of respondent had shown high (64.00 percent) to medium (24.00 percent) level of knowledge. While in case of average knowledge level of all farmers was higher after getting training on *rabi* crop production technologies as compare to before training. So, here the impact of on campus training programme on knowledge level of farmers regarding *rabi* crop production technologies can be easily seen.

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