

RESEARCH NOTE

Impact of On Campus Training on Knowledge Empowerment of Trainees in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in four tehsils viz. Bhilwara, Mandal, Sahara and Kotri in Bhilwara district. Randomly two villages were selected from each tehsil and 35 farmers selected from each village. On campus Farmer's trainings were organized from April, 2009- March, 2012 on improved animal husbandry practices and use of farm implements at the KVK. The data were collected from 280 farmers through personal interview method using well structure schedule. Pre and post evaluation of farmers was done on the subjects. The contents of knowledge test consisted of questions called items. The level of knowledge was categorized as low, medium and high on the basis of scores obtained. There was higher significant ($P < 0.05$) difference in low & medium levels of socio-economic status between on-Campus trainees on use of animal husbandry practices and improved farm implements. Majority (45.71%) of the on-campus trainee's use of animal husbandry practices had high level of knowledge followed by medium level of knowledge (41.43%) and low level of knowledge (12.86%). Whereas in use of improved farm implements had majority of 55.71 % trainees, medium level of knowledge 34.29% high level knowledge and 10% had low level knowledge.

Key words: Training; Knowledge; Trainees; Effect; Empowerment;

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra is district level Farm Science Centers established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for speedy transfer of technology to the farmer's fields. The aim of KVK is to reduce the time lag between generation of technology at the research institution and its transfer to the farmer's fields for increasing production and productivity and income from the agriculture and allied sectors on a sustained basis. The Bhilwara district is situated in the South Eastern part of state of Rajasthan between 25.1 & 25.58° N Latitude and 74.1 & 75.28° East Longitude at about 380 m above mean sea level. Bhilwara is basically an agrarian economy. Most of its population lives in small villages & Dhanies. It has a wide range of agro ecosystems from very low rainfall, Magra region in western parts to high rainfall in South Eastern parts of the district. Major part of district is, however, covered by arid & semi arid climatic condition which has a characteristics low erratic & uneven distribution of rainfall associated with lack of other water resources for irrigated farming.

Farmers are very poor knowledge in improved

animal husbandry practices and farm implements uses in the study area. A systematically arranged training programme helps in bringing desirable changes in the behavior of people. Training is an empowerment process of creating awareness, imparting knowledge and capacity building leading to greater participation for greater decision making (Punia et al., 2007). Keeping the importance of training in view the study was planned to ascertain the effect on-campus training programme on knowledge empowerment of farmers in the district.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in four tehsils of Bhilwara district, viz. Bhilwara, Mandal, Sahara and Kotri. Two villages were selected from each block chosen randomly and 35 farmers selected from each village. Total 280 farmers participated in the KVK on-Campus Training organized on improved, animal husbandry and use of farm implements. The data were collected through personal interview method using well structure schedule from 2009- 2012. Pre and post evaluation of farmers was done on the subjects. The contents of knowledge

test consisted of questions called items. Initially, large number of items were collected from available literature and in consultation with subject matter specialist. The entire data were transformed in to normal score. The level of knowledge was categorized as low, medium and high on the basis of scores obtained.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data regarding the socio-economic status scores of the respondents were computed and their distribution is given in Table 1. Table reveals that majority of the On-campus trainees on improved animal husbandry practices (58.57%) had medium socio-economic status allot by high socio-economic status (26.43%) and only 15% had lower level of socio-economic status of improved animal husbandry trainees.

However, in case of use of improved farm implements viz Seed cum fertilizer drill, Rotavator, Disc plough and MB plough On-campus trainees 52.86% had medium socio-economic status 35.71% trainees belong to high SES level and only 11.43% had low level of socio-economic status. Thus it can be concluded that the On-campus trainees had higher socio-economic status, medium level of animal husbandry practices as compared to use of improved farm implements. However, similar observations were depicted in low level socio-economic status. Thus there was higher significant difference in low & medium levels of socio-economic status between on campus trainees on uses of animal husbandry practices and improved farm implements. However, high level of socio-economic status were significantly (P<0.05) higher differences in use of improved farm implements as compared to animal husbandry practices. The finding was closed agreement with the observation of *Dubey et al. (2008)*.

It is evident from Table 2 that majority (45.71%) of the on campus trainees, use of animal husbandry practices, followed by medium level of knowledge (41.43%) and low level of knowledge (12.86%).

Table 1: Distribution of trainees according to the socio-economic status score

Category	Improved AH Practices		Improved farm implements use	
	No.	%	No.	%
Low (up to 40)	11	15.00 ^b	16	11.43 ^a
Medium (40 to 80)	62	58.57 ^b	74	52.86 ^a
High (>80)	37	26.43 ^a	50	35.71 ^b
Total	140	100.00	140	100

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their Knowledge

Category	Improved AH Practices		Improved farm implements use	
	No.	%	No.	%
Low (up to 8)	18	12.86	14	10.00
Medium (8 to 16)	58	41.43 ^a	78	55.71 ^b
High (>16)	64	45.71 ^b	48	34.29 ^a
Total	140	100.00	140	100

Note: a,b Values with different superscript in the same rows differ from each other significantly (P<0.05)

Whereas in case of improved farm implements majority of 55.71 % use of trainees had medium level of knowledge, 34.29% of high level of knowledge and 10% had low level of knowledge. Hence it may be concluded on campus trainee’s high level of knowledge higher in use of animal husbandry practices as compare to the use of improved farm implements, whereas medium level of knowledge higher in improved farm implements as compared to animal husbandry practices.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the investigation revealed that Krishi Vigyan Kendra is compare to transfer of technology through bring about significant changes in the socio-economic status as well as the level of knowledge can improved animal husbandry practices and use of improved farm implement categories of trainees.

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