

NEED OF CHANGES AMONGST TRAINING PROGRAMME

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Training programmes for the practicing farmers rural youth and extension functionaries are organised by the KVKs as a regular activity, all year round. The success of the training programmes has not been so encouraging especially with respect to the development of women. Thus this study was conducted to know the trainees views about the training programmes. Whether they think that training programmes should remain in their original shape or they think it should be changed and what are their suggestions for the change.

METHODOLOGY

On the basis of various criteria (2002) five KVKs were selected from different agro-climatic zones of U.P. Area of operations of all five selected KVKs was sampled out. Two blocks from each KVK where it has sufficient contacts were selected. Exhaustive lists of families who have been the beneficiary of any of Home Science training programme were made from each selected block. 25 families from each block were selected randomly. So a total of 50 families from each KVK and a total 250 farm families form the sample for this study.

A pilot study was conducted and interview schedule was prepared for this purpose. This was pretested on 25 beneficiaries of KVK Aonla. On the basis of experience in pretesting and analyses of data so collected, appropriate changes in format & content of the schedule were made. The data were collected by personal interviews with head of families along with farm women who attended trainings. Data were collected from May 2000 to March 2001.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As far as the need of change in the training programmes (Table 1.) is concerned majority of the respondents reported that the training programmes need change, and there was no significant difference in their views among the various KVKs. Deshpande et.al. (1987) opined that training should be planned with due consideration of the trainee's personal, social and practical problems. Rangnekar, S., (1999) also felt that there is a great need for redesigning training and extension inventions to suit the women's requirements.

Table 1. Frequency of the respondents saying programmes need change

KVK	Yes		No		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
IVRI	31	62	19	38	50
Sultanpur	27	54	23	46	50
Awagarh	26	52	24	48	50
Lohaghat	38	76	12	24	50
Ghaziabad	33	66	17	34	50
Total	155	62	95	38	250

Chi - square value = 7.98

Majority of the respondents suggested (Table 2.) that the topic of the training programmes should be selected according to their needs, followed by change in duration of the training programmes. Verma and Verma (1985) also stated that rural women acquired more knowledge if exposed to trainings according to their preferences. This finding is also identical with that of Desai et al., (1996) that emphasis should be given on specified training courses for different groups of farmers

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according to their needs and to make the Krishi Vigyan Kendra trainings fruitful and effective, it is recommended that training classes of 5 days duration need to be arranged.

Table 2. Type of change in training programme suggested by the respondents

Sl.	KVK	Increase the duration		Improve selection of trainees		Better organised		Change in Topic		Training produce should sold by KVK		Total
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	
1.	IVRI	23	46	20	40	17	34	28	56	6	12	94
2.	Sultanpur	29	58	10	20	10	20	28	56	5	10	82
3.	Awagarh	27	54	16	32	10	20	28	56	10	20	91
4.	Lohaghat	9	18	7	14	22	44	28	56	0	0	66
5.	Ghaziabad	16	32	6	12	18	36	15	30	13	26	68
Total		104	41.6	59	23.6	77	30.8	127	50.8	34	13.6	401

CONCLUSION

Thus this study reflects that there is a need to bring some significant changes in the training programmes as far as their topics are

concerned. Training's should be need based and duration of the training programme should be such that they get sufficient time to understand and learn so that KVK trainings could be more fruitful and effective.

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