

IMPACT OF ON CAMPUS TRAINING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF FARMERS REGARDING SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION TECHNOLOGY OF OILSEED CROPS

K. D. Tankodara¹, G. R. Gohil² and P. K. Meghwal³

1 PG Student, Dept. of Agricultural Extension and Communication, JAU, Junagadh - 362001

2 Extension Educationist, Director of Extension Education, JAU, Junagadh – 362001

3 Ph.D. Scholar, Dept. of Agricultural Extension and Communication,, JAU, Junagadh – 362001

Email: ktankodara@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Institutional training programmes are designed to acquaint farmers with modern and scientific techniques of farming and also to disseminate information to the farming community for the improvement of their socio-economic status. 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 scientific cultivation technology of oilseed crops organized at Sardar Smruti Kendra (SSK), Junagadh Agricultural University (JAU), Junagadh for selected farmers from various villages of Satlasana tehsil of Mahesana district in collaboration with Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Mahesana during October 4 to 6, 2018. The Sample of 49 farmers was selected from various villages of Satlasana tehsil of Mahesana district of Gujarat. The findings revealed that the majority (42.87 per cent) of the respondents had low knowledge level about different aspects of scientific cultivation technology of oilseed crops before participating in the farmers training. These farmers were trained at Sardar Smruti Kendra, JAU, Junagadh in different aspects of scientific cultivation technology of oil seed crops. After training, majority of the respondents (46.94 per cent) had medium level of knowledge about scientific cultivation technology of oil seed crops. The difference between before and after training is increase 18.37 per cent in medium, 14.29 per cent in high and 08.16 per cent in very high group of knowledge level of farmers. The findings of this study highlighted that there was a significant gain in the knowledge level about different aspect of scientific cultivation technology of oilseed crops by the training programme.

Keywords: training, knowledge level, cultivation technologies of oilseed crops

INTRODUCTION

Oilseed crops have their higher economical values as well as they give higher returns to producers and due to that various training programmes on scientific cultivation technology for their higher production are organized. 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. Mainly institutional training programmes are designed to acquaint farmers with modern and scientific techniques of farming and also to disseminate information to the farming community for the improvement of their socio-economic status. But, 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 oilseed crops cultivation technology. In this study, the Sardar Smruti Kendra, Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh has organized an on campus training programme on oilseed crops cultivation technology of selected farmers from various villages of Satalasana tehsil of Mahesana district in collaboration with Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Mahesana. 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 regarding scientific cultivation technology of oilseed crops

METHODOLOGY

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Mahesana had organized three days on campus training programme during October 4th to 6th, 2018 for farmers at Sardar Smruti Kendra, JAU, Junagadh. Total 49 farmers from various villages of Satalasana tehsil of Mahesana district had participated in training programme. In order to measure the impact of training on change in knowledge regarding scientific cultivation technologies of oilseed crops 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 posttest 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 scientific cultivation technologies of oilseed crops 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 their knowledge level before and after training (n=49)

Sr. no.	Level of knowledge	Before training		After training		Difference in percentage
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
1	Very low	07	14.28	00	00.00	-14.28
2	Low	21	42.87	08	16.33	-26.54
3	Medium	14	28.57	23	46.94	+18.37
4	High	05	10.20	12	24.49	+14.29
5	Very High	02	04.08	06	12.24	+08.16

The above findings revealed that the majority (42.87 percent) of the respondents had low knowledge level about scientific cultivation technologies of oilseed crops followed by medium (28.57 percent), very low (14.28 percent), high (10.20 percent) and very high (04.08 percent) level of knowledge before participating in the on campus training programme. While in case of after training on scientific cultivation technologies of oilseed crops, majority of the respondents (46.94 percent) had medium level of knowledge, followed by high (24.49 percent), low (16.33 percent) and very high (12.24 percent) level of knowledge. The difference between before and after training is increase 18.37 per cent in medium, 14.29 percent in high and 08.16 percent in very high group of knowledge level.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that majority of the farmers had shown the low (42.87 percent) to medium (28.57 percent) level of knowledge about scientific cultivation technologies

of oilseed crops before getting training. While after getting training majority of respondent had shown medium (46.94 percent) to high (24.49 percent) level of knowledge. The gain in knowledge after training was increase 18.37 percent in medium group, 14.29 percent in high group and 08.16 percent in very high group. So, here the impact of on campus training programme on knowledge level of farmers regarding scientific cultivation technologies of oilseed crops can be clearly seen.

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