

Farm Women's Perception Regarding Training Programme and Opinion about Training Institute

B. N. Kalsariya¹, N. D. Bharad² and H. B. Gardharia³

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, JAU, Junagadh - 362001

² & ³ Training Organizer, Office of Dir. of Extn. Education, JAU, Junagadh - 362001

Email : bnkalsariya@jau.in

ABSTRACT

Extension teaching methods are the devices used to create situation in which communication can take place between trainees and trainers. Teaching methods are the effective tools to impart knowledge and skill. The present research effort was made to study the farm women's perception regarding training methods and opinion about institutional training at Sardar Smruti Kendra, Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh. The study was undertaken to participate in training programme, whose were selected 120 farm women who receiving the training at Sardar Smruti Kendra, Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh. The result of the study indicated that the regarding opinion of the trained farm women, the most appropriate method were lecture with discussion and demonstration (2.73 mean score) secured first rank followed by lecture with discussion and audio visual aids and lecture with audio visual aids obtained second and third rank to make training more effective and beneficial, respectively. Opinion about training environment, curriculum, good interaction and group discussion were expressed by more than 66.00 per cent of trained respondents. More than 90.00 per cent of the farm women have got full satisfaction about hostel and boarding facilities. Trained farm women were suggested their opinions to make training programme more effective that the venue should be at training centre (SSK) (67.50 per cent), duration of training should be of three days (56.66 per cent), time should be during slack season (64.16 per cent), trainees group should be of 25 members (60.83 per cent), training method should be lecturing with discussion and demonstration (86.66 per cent), stipend should be increased (75.83 per cent) and preferred female teacher trainer (81.66 per cent).

Keywords : Training programme, Preception, Opinion, Farm women

INTRODUCTION

The transfer of modern agricultural practices to the farmers with pre- conceived thought of traditional farming calls for a well developed and organized training programmes for the farmers. Training is a critical input for quick transfer of technology 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 farm women. The farm women's training fits in very well in the present context of agricultural extension strategy in India and has become significant to influence the agricultural production and development.

Training helps an individual to development appropriate habits of thought, action, skill, knowledge and attitude to work more effectively (Patel, 1967).

Realizing the importance of training and education, Government is putting more stress on it and a multipurpose approach has been adopted in the country for the training and education to the farmers and farm women. A number of agencies have been engaged in organizing training and educational programmes for the farmers and farm women. The Sardar Smruti Kendra, JAU, Junagadh has been organized short term training programme on the improved farm practices, animal husbandry, home science and allied subjects as a part of their extension activities. So, it is worthwhile necessary to investigate on "Farm Women Perception Regarding Training Programme And Opinion About Training Institute".

OBJECTIVES

- (i) To determine the appropriateness of methods and techniques used for training

- (ii) To know the opinion of the trained farm women regarding training facilities provided to them
- (iii) To seek suggestion to make training programme more effective

METHODOLOGY

The Sardar Smruti Kendra (SSK), Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh is organizing institutional and non- institutional training programme for farmers, farm women and youth of the Saurashtra region. In collaboration with Indian farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd. (IFFCO) area office, Junagadh and SSK, Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh organized one-day farm women training programme during September 18th, 2015. In which, 35 farm women were participate from Junagadh, Mendrada and Bhesan talukas of Junagadh district. SSK, JAU, Junagadh also organized one day farm women training programme during September 24th, 2015. In which, 85 farm women were participate from Nana Kotda, and Visavad village of Visavadar taluka of Junagadh district. These two training programme were organized at SSK, JAU, Junagadh. In these programmes, total 120 farm women from various villages of Junagadh district had participated. All the 120 farm women were included in the present investigation.

To measure the appropriateness of methods and techniques used for training an inventory was developed. The total number of extension methods used for training was nine. The respondents were asked to opine about appropriateness of methods and techniques. They were asked to reply on four

point continuum viz., highly appropriate, appropriate, less appropriate and not appropriate. These response were assigned the score value of 3, 2, 1 and 0, respectively. Considering the reply of all the respondents for each methods, total score value for each method ranges between 0 to 360 score. The ranks were assigned to each method on the basis of total score and mean obtained by them.

Training farm women were asked to mention their opinion regarding training and facilities provided to them during training programme. A list of opinion of the trained farm women mentioned by them were prepared and number of trained farm women i.e. frequency was calculated for each opinion. Later on this frequency was converted into percentage and each opinion was assigned the rank on the basis of percentage response for that opinion.

The suggestions were invited from the trained farm women for making training more effective. The interpretation was made on the basis of frequency and percentage secured by each suggestion. The results were interpreted in term of number and percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study, an attempt has been made to learn from the farm women who had already undergone training conducted at Sardar Smruti Kendra, Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh. To assess the appropriateness of methods and techniques used by the training course for teaching purpose.

Table 1: Distribution of the trained farm women expressing the effectiveness of various methods and techniques used for training n = 120

Sr. No.	Methods	Highly appropriate	Appropriate	Less appropriate	Not appropriate	Total score	Mean score	Rank
1	Lecture with discussion and demonstration	97 (80.84) 291	16 (13.34) 32	5 (4.16) 5	2 (1.66) 0	328	2.73	I
2	Lecture with discussion and audio visual aids	84 (70.00) 252	28 (23.33) 56	7 (5.83) 7	1 (0.84) 0	315	2.63	II
3	Lecture with audio visual aids	77 (64.16) 231	40 (33.34) 80	3 (2.50) 3	0 (0.00) 0	314	2.62	III
4	Method demonstration	58 (48.33) 174	52 (43.33) 104	7 (5.34) 7	3 (2.50) 0	285	2.37	IV

Sr. No.	Methods	Highly appropriate	Appropriate	Less appropriate	Not appropriate	Total score	Mean score	Rank
5	Lecture with field trips	27 (22.50) 81	83 (69.16) 166	6 (5.00) 6	4 (3.34) 0	253	2.11	V
6	Lecture with discussion	24 (20.00) 72	71 (59.16) 142	21 (17.50) 21	4 (3.34) 0	235	1.96	VI
7	Group discussion	20 (16.66) 60	63 (52.50) 126	31 (25.84) 31	6 (5.00) 0	217	1.81	VII
8	Question answer method	16 (13.33) 48	49 (40.83) 98	46 (38.34) 46	9 (7.50) 0	192	1.60	VII
9	Only lecture method	7 (6.66) 21	32 (26.66) 64	73 (60.82) 73	8 (6.66) 0	158	1.32	IX

70.33 Per cent

253 Score

It is apparently clear from the data presented in Table- 1 that out of nine, five extensions training methods secure 70.33 per cent and above score. According to the score, the ranks are assigned to all the nine methods. The lecture with discussion and demonstration got ranked-I, lecture with discussion and audio visual aids ranked-II, lecture with audio visual aids ranked-III, method demonstration rank-IV and lecture with field trips rank-V were secured 70.33 per cent or above score.

Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents suggested to use the lecture with discussion and demonstration or audio visual aids, to make training more

effective and beneficial.

The perusals of the data collected from trained farm women about training programme are presented in Table-2. The data show that majority of the farm women (88.33 per cent) had given their opinion about the training environment as appropriate followed by 80.83 per cent, 71.83 per cent and 66.66 per cent of respondents had given their opinion on the part of suitable practical oriented curriculum, good interaction between trainees and trainer and adequate problem oriented group discussion, respectively. While opinion about the duration of training and the training groups were said by 55.83 per cent and 48.33 per cent of respondents, respectively.

Table 2: Opinion expressed by the trained farm women regarding training and facilities provided to them

n = 120

Sr. No.	Opinion	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
(A)	Opinion regarding training programme			
1	Duration of training was sufficient	67	55.83	V
2	Good interaction between trainees and trainer	85	70.83	III
3	Training environment was good	106	88.33	I
4	Trainees group was appropriate	58	48.33	VI
5	Practical oriented curriculum	97	80.83	II
6	Problem oriented group discussion	74	66.66	IV
(B)	Opinion regarding facilities in institute			
1	Hostel facilities was good	113	94.16	I
2	Proper boarding facility	109	90.83	II

It can be concluded that opinion about training environment, curriculum, good interaction and group discussion were expressed by more than two third (> 66.00 per cent) of trained respondents.

Another opinion regarding hostel facility and

boarding facility were expressed by more than 90.00 per cent of trained farm women i.e. 94.16 per cent and 90.83 per cent of farm women, respectively. It means only 6.00 per cent and 9.00 per cent of farm women have problems regarding hostel and boarding facilities while more than 90.00 per cent of the farm women have got full satisfaction about hostel and

boarding facilities. It means S.S.K., Junagadh has got success to provide complete satisfaction to the trained respondents regarding hostel and boarding facilities provided to them.

The suggestions expressed by the majority trained farm women to raise the training effective are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Distribution of the trained farm women expressing suggestion for making training programme more effective.

n = 120

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage
A	Venue of training		
1	Sardar Smruti Kendra	81	67.50
2	At the farm site	05	05.83
3	In the village	23	19.16
B	Time of training		
1	During slack season	77	64.16
2	During crop season	29	24.16
3	After harvesting the crop	07	05.83
4	Prior to monsoon	42	35.00
C	Duration of training		
1	Three days	68	56.66
2	Five days	21	17.50
3	Ten days	11	09.16
4	Twenty one days	04	03.33
D	Training group		
1	Up to 25 farm women	72	60.83
2	26 to 50 farm women	39	32.50
3	More than 50 farm women	05	4.16
E	Training methods		
1	Lecture	19	15.83
2	Lecture with discussion	81	67.50
3	Lecture with discussion and demonstration	104	86.66
4	Discussion method	57	47.50
5	Demonstration method	64	53.33
6	Field trip	87	72.50
7	Lecture with audio- visual	89	74.16
8	Question answer method	58	48.33
F	Any other aspects		
1	Increase in stipend amount	91	75.83
2	Farm for demonstration	56	46.66
3	Female trainer	98	81.66

The data revealed that 67.50 per cent of respondents were suggested the venue should be at training centre (SSK) and 19.16 per cent of them at village. Time of training should be during slack season (64.16 per cent) followed by prior to season (35.00 per cent). 56.66 per cent of farm women said that the duration of training should be of three days. More than three- fifth of respondents (60.83 per cent) should be selected 25 members of training group. In case of training method, 86.66 per cent trained farm women should be lecture with discussion and demonstration followed by lecture with audio visual aids (74.16 per cent). Other suggestions offered by trained farm women viz., stipend should be increased (75.83 per cent) and preferred female teacher trainer (81.66

per cent).

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that majority of the respondents expressing that lecture with discussion and demonstration or audio visual aids to make training more effective and beneficial. Opinion about training environment, curriculum, good interaction and group discussion were expressed by more than 66.00 per cent of trained respondents. More than 90.00 per cent of the farm women have got full satisfaction about hostel and boarding facilities.

Trained farm women were suggested their opinion

that the venue should be at training centre (SSK), time of training should be during slack season, duration of training should be of three days. More than three- fifth of respondents should be select 25 members of training group. Incase of training method, lecture with discussion and demonstration. Other suggestions offered by trained farm women viz., stipend should be increased and preferred female teacher trainer.

IMPLICATIONS

- (i) Young farmers and farm women who are directly engaged in farming should selected for training.
- (ii) More emphasis should be given on practical oriented training programme. This will be helpful to create interest among respondents and to convince them to adopt new practices.
- (iii) Concentration effort should be made for effective use of audio visual aids in the training programme as well as to organize extension activities such as demonstration, farmers' days/ farm women's days and 3 days training programme with adequate facilities at training centre and persuade them to participate actively in this activities.
- (iv) System follow- up programme should be undertaken to sustain of respondents to continue the latest technology practical.
- (v) More number of farm women should be covered under training programme during slack season.

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