

IMPACT OF TRAINING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING VALUE ADDITION BY TRIBAL FARM WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Training is an important mechanism for human resource development and transfer of technology. It is a crucial requirement for agricultural development, means to educate a person so as to be qualifying proficient in doing some job. The present study was conducted by tribal women training centre, Dediapada for three years i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 with the objective to find out the effectiveness of vocational training programme on knowledge of value addition of fruits and vegetables among tribal farm women. The data revealed that just after completion of training, majority 76.00 per cent of trainees were having high level of knowledge regarding value addition followed by 24.00 per cent respondents having medium level of knowledge. After seven days of training, most 31.00 of the trainees had medium level of knowledge followed by high level of knowledge 69.00 percent of trainees, whereas none of the trainees had low level of knowledge. The results clearly indicated that vocational training on value addition was effective in enhancing the knowledge of trainee. Therefore, it could be implied that more and more such training programmes on value addition may be organized which would benefit tribal farm women in particular and farming community in general.

Keywords: vocational training, impact, value addition, processing knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Tribal women training center, Navsari agricultural university, dediapada, Narmada district designs different types of training courses for the tribal farm women and rural youths. training is critical input for the farmers for quick transfer of technology and way to improve their agriculture and uplift their socio-economic condition. Training is an important aspect of the entrepreneurship development and it is considered as part of strategy for growth and development of an organization. Basically, training is intended to help individuals to learn and to bring the desired standard of efficiency, condition and behavior. Thus, it is sustained, coordinated and focused effort to enhance individual's competence for enduring success. Courses are based on the information received through family and village survey. There is no specific qualification is required to be the participant of the training programme. After conducting the training programmes, follow up programmes were organized for converting the obtained skills of the trainees into practice. While designing the training programmes, the concept of the farming system is taken into account to make the enterprises commercially viable. The vocational training programmes take into account all methods. India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China but due to poor postharvest facilities, wastages of the food grains, fruits and vegetables was occur to the tune of 30 to 40

per cent. Thus, importance of training is aimed at reducing the post-harvest losses and to provide remunerative prices to growers. In this context, Tribal women training centre, Navsari agricultural university, Dediapada has organized an institutional training programme of selected tribal farm women from various villages of Narmada district. Keeping these points in view, present study was conducted with following objectives.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To know the socio-economic characteristics of tribal farm women.
- (2) To know the level of knowledge of tribal farm women regarding value addition

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted by the Tribal women training center, Navsari agricultural university, Dediapada with an attempt to know the impact of vocational training on knowledge and adoption level of rural women. two vocational trainings were organized from 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 on value addition of mango and tomato. fifteen tribal farm women from each training programme were selected and total sample for the study was 100. The data were collected with the help of interview schedule. A knowledge test was developed to ascertain the knowledge of

the women on traditional food processing practices. The gain in knowledge was operationalized as the difference between the knowledge regarding various aspects of post harvest practices by the respondents before and after the exposure of

vocational trainings. The marks obtained by the participants in both the tests were recorded and analyzed to evaluate the knowledge gain the gain in knowledge was assessed using the formula (in percentage):

$$\text{knowledge} = \frac{\text{Post training knowledge} - \text{Pre training knowledge}}{\text{Pre training knowledge}} \times 100$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 : Profile of tribal farm women

(n=100)

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	Age (Years)	Young (<20)	18	18.00
		Middle aged (20-36)	55	55.00
		Old	27	27.00
2	Educational Level	Illiterate	10	10.00
		Primary education	16	16.00
		Middle school	18	18.00
		High school	36	36.00
		Intermediate	15	15.00
		Graduate and above	05	5.00
3	Land Holding	Marginal	16	16.00
		Small	35	35.00
		Medium	31	31.00
		Large	18	18.00
4	Income Level	High	15	15.00
		Medium	45	45.00
		Low	40	40.00
5	Extension participation	Low	33	33.00
		Medium	52	52.00
		high	15	15.00

Level of knowledge of tribal farm women regarding value addition

Table 2: Pre-training knowledge score of respondents

(n=100)

Sr. No.	Pre-Training Knowledge level	Frequency	Percent
1	Low (0% to 30%)	66	66.00
2	Medium (30% to 60%)	34	34.00
3	High (60% and above)	-	-

The data presented in Table 2 revealed that the majority 66.00 percentage of the respondents had low level of knowledge about value addition of fruits and vegetables followed by medium 34.00 percent, while none of the

respondents obtained high level of knowledge score before participating in training program me conducted by the Tribal women training centre.

Table 3: Post-training knowledge score of respondents

(n=100)

Sr. No.	Post-Training Knowledge level	Frequency	Percent
1	Low (0% to 30%)	-	-
2	Medium (30% to 60%)	24	24.00
3	High (60% and above)	76	76.00

It is clear from Table 3 that after the exposure of training on value addition, majority of the respondents 76.00 percent had high level of knowledge score followed by

medium level of knowledge score 24.00 percent, while none of the respondents obtain lower level of knowledge score related to value addition.

Table 4 : Knowledge score of respondent after seven days of training (n=100)

Sr. No.	Knowledge level	No.	Percent
1	Low (0% to 30%)	-	-
2	Medium (30% to 60%)	31	31.00
3	High (60% and above)	69	69.00

Table 4 clearly shows that after 7 days of training, 31.00 per cent of respondents had medium level of knowledge followed by high level of 69.00 per cent, while, the none of the respondents obtained low level of knowledge after 7 days of training.

CONCLUSION

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that Tribal women training centre is an important institutional mechanism for Vocational Training and promotion of appropriate technology. Vocational training conducted under this center to enhancement of the knowledge of tribal farm women on traditional & processed food, preservation technique, quality control and food processing machine. Such training programme help in capacity building of form women and enable them with requisite technical knowledge and skills need to start entrepreneurial activities in fruit and vegetable processing and preservation and thereby creating opportunities of income generation and livelihood security.

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