

IMPACT OF TRAINING ON KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PARTICIPANTS REGARDING VALUE ADDITION IN PAPAYA

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ABSTRACT

Krishi Vigyan Kendras conduct various on campus and off campus training programmes for the benefits of rural farmers as well as farm women. One of such training for four days was conducted on food processing in August 2016 at Navsari. Value addition in papaya was one of the aspect. A questionnaire was used for data collection. The knowledge of 44 participants of Village Vasana, Taluka Gandevi, District Navsari was assessed by interview method just before commencement ('Pre Test') and after completion of training ('Post Test'). Exactly half of the participants were of middle age group. The young women having the responsibility of children and older woman having low physical ability to work might be the reason for their less participation. About two third of the participants had middle level education i.e. secondary and graduation they might be interested for training to utilize it for self development. The great majority (81.82 percent) of the participants were housewives as they could spare time for training and utilize for family benefit. There was 73.06 percent increase in the overall knowledge of the participants and 72.72 percent participants gained medium level knowledge after completion of their training. It indicates that the training given at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari had positive effect on the knowledge gained on value addition on papaya. That might be useful trainees to establish papaya processing industry at household level and earn for family livelihood. Such other vocational type training may be organized in future.

Keywords: knowledge, value addition training

INTRODUCTION

Rural women in our country share abundant responsibilities and perform a wide spectrum of duties in running the family. Prepare food and feed all the family members to fulfill their nutritional requirement is one of the important job they perform. Besides this they also earn wedges and honored to be partner in their family income by utilizing their spare time. Government of India started Krishi Vigyan Kendra at district / taluka level to provide training in agriculture, animal science, home science, fishers etc. to cater the above said need. It is also necessary to evaluate the knowledge of the participants in order to know the effectiveness of the training and update future

trainings on that basis. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari conducted four days on campus training in area of food processing. Value addition in papaya was one of the topic. The present study was therefore undertaken to evaluate the gain in knowledge of the participants on the specific aspect.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To study the personal characteristics of the participants of papaya value addition training
- (2) To assess the knowledge of the participants on value addition in papaya
- (3) To assess the level of gain in knowledge of participants during training on value addition in papaya.

METHODOLOGY

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari had conducted four days on campus training programme in home science subjects. Total 44 women of Vasana Village of Gandevi Taluka of Navsari District had participated. One of the subject was value addition in papaya. To assess their knowledge in the subject a self developed questionnaire under the guideline of extension education personnel of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari was

prepared and used for data collection. The knowledge of all the participants was assessed by interview method just before commencement of the training and was considered as 'Pre Test'. The collected data was analysed to know the present knowledge of the participants on value addition in papaya and a need base training was planned accordingly. At the end of training the knowledge was again analysed using the same questioner and considered as "Post Test". For studying the impact of training on knowledge of value addition in papaya, participants were exposed through various effective communication media which included lectures, discussions, field visits, demonstrations, practicals etc. during the training period. The data was analysed on the basis of frequency, percentage, mean and SD.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Personal Characteristics

The information on the age, education level and occupation were collected for each participant which is presented in the table one, two and three.

Table 1 : Distribution of Participants according to Age

n=44

Sr. No.	Age Group	No.	Percent
1	Young (18 to 35 Years)	13	29.55
2	Middle (36 to 50 Years)	22	50.00
3	Old (Above 50 Years)	09	20.45

Exactly half of the participants were of middle age group whereas the young patricians were 29.55 percent and the old participants were the least (20.45 percent). The young women having the responsibility of children and therefore they need to stay at home might be the cause of lesser number of young woman participants in on campus training. The older woman could not carry out the work because of their low physical ability might be the reason for very less number of old participants in the training. Thus the maximum

numbers of participants were found of middle age group.

Table 2 : Distribution of Participants according to Education Level

n=44

Sr. No.	Education	No.	Percent
1	Primary (1 st to 7 th Standards)	03	06.82
2	Secondary (8 th to 10 th Standards)	16	36.36
3	Higher Secondary (11 th and 12 th Standards)	05	11.36
4	Graduate	15	34.10
5	Post Graduate	05	11.36

More than one third (36.36 percent and 34.10 percent) of the participants educated up both secondary and graduation level were as about third part of that (11.36%) studied up to higher secondary and post graduation level and about half of them (6.82 percent) had just primary education. Woman who had middle level education opted for training as they might be interested to gain knowledge and utilize for self development.

Table 3 : Distribution of Participants according to Occupation

n=44

Sr. No.	Occupation	No.	Percent
1	Agriculture	05	11.36
2	House wife	36	81.82
3	Service	03	06.82

The great majority (81.82 percent) of the participants were housewives. However, more than one tenth of the participants working in agriculture and only few women (6.82 percent) were serving. The housewives has lousier time thus thought of to start household unit for value addition in papaya after taining might be the reason for their great number of participation.

Gain in Knowledge

Table 4 : Knowledge Gained by the Participants on Value Addition in Papaya

n=44

Sr. No.	Score	Pre - Test			Post - Test			Increase		
		Participants	Percent	Total Score	Participants	Percent	Total Score	Participants	Percent	Total Score
1	00	00	00.00	00.00	00	00	0.00	01	02.27	00.00
2	01	00	00.00	00.00	00	00	0.00	03	06.82	03.00
3	02	01	02.27	02.00	00	00	0.00	09	20.45	18.00
4	03	08	18.18	24.00	00	00	0.00	06	13.64	18.00
5	04	06	13.64	24.00	00	00	0.00	08	18.18	32.00
6	05	04	09.09	20.00	00	00	0.00	03	06.82	15.00
7	06	09	20.46	54.00	00	00	0.00	06	13.64	36.00
8	07	09	20.46	63.00	00	00	0.00	07	15.91	49.00
9	08	05	11.36	40.00	02	04.54	16.00	01	02.27	08.00
10	09	02	04.54	18.00	12	27.27	108.00	00	00.00	00.00
11	10	00	00.00	00.00	30	68.19	300.00	00	00.00	00.00
12	Total	44	100.00	245.00	44	100.00	424.00	44	100.00	179.00
13	Average			05.57			09.64		73.06	04.07

Total score = Score*Participants

The Table 4 indicates that overall the average score of all the participants was 5.57 marks at the time of ‘Pre-Test’ and was increased to 9.64 marks at the time of ‘Post-Test’. This shows that there was 73.06 percent increase in the overall knowledge of the participants after completion of their training regarding VAP. This increase shows that the training given at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari had positive effect on the knowledge gain on VAP. That might be useful trainees to increase the nutritional status of their family members by preparing value added products. The training might be helpful to establish papaya processing industry at household level and become cottage industry entrepreneur.

Table 5 : Gained in Knowledge Level of Participants on Value Addition in Papaya

n=44

Sr. No.	Gain in Level of Knowledge	No.	Percent
1	High	04	09.09
2	Medium	32	72.72
3	Low	08	18.19

About three fourth (72.72 percent) participants had gained medium level knowledge regarding value addition in papaya while 09.09 percent women gained knowledge level on the same aspects in high level and about one fifth of them had gained knowledge at low level (18.19 percent) on value addition in papaya.

CONCLUSION

Out of forty four women participants surveyed, exactly half of them were of middle age group, about one third of them studied up to both graduation and high school level and most of them were housewives. About three fourth participants had gained medium level knowledge regarding value addition in papaya. There was 73.06 percent increase in the overall knowledge of the participants after completion of the training. It had indicated that the training given at Krishi Vigyan Kendra on value addition in papaya had positive effect on the gain in knowledge. Most of the participants had gained medium level knowledge. The increase in gain in knowledge and knowledge level combinedly indicated that all the participants learned regarding value addition in papaya properly.

IMPLICATIONS

The increase in knowledge shows that the training given at Krishi Vigyan Kendra had positive effect on the knowledge gain. That might be useful participants to increase the nutritional status of their family members by providing various dishes utilizing papaya and to setup papaya processing unit and earn wedges by utilizing their spare time, particularly by housewives.

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