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Effectiveness of Skill Training Programme on Rural Beneficiaries of Dhenkanal District of Odisha

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the backbone to the economy of developing countries like INDIA. The present study entitled "Effectiveness of training programme on the rural beneficiaries of Dhenkanal district of Odisha" was undertaken with a view to study the opinion of the respondents regarding the training programmes conducted in Dhenkanal district of Odisha. Analysis of the training was done in the context of topic selected, need assessment, development of training modules, use of training methods, conductance of training , feedback mechanism to find out the effectiveness of training as well as constraints perceived by the farmers related to training programmes.The total sample size is 120.The findings of the study revealed that two training institute namely Krishi Vigyan Kendra(KVK) and Regional Institute of Training on Extension(RITE) are imparting training to the rural communities. According to 18.33 percent respondents they had high level of effectiveness and 68.33 percent respondents opined that for them training effectiveness was of medium level.

Key words: *Training, Rural beneficiary.*

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is and will remain a very important component of social and economic development of a country, particularly the developing country. About half of INDIA's is wholly or significantly dependent of agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. So agricultural training to the right people at the right time and in a right way will remain essential for the development of the agriculture sector. Empowerment of the small and marginal farmers through education, reforms and development will ensure a better, efficient and strengthen agriculture. Motivating them and imparting education to small farmers will help in development of the sector and more importantly improving the status of poor farmers.

Agriculture trends are changing everyday with the development of new techniques. To make the best of emerging technologies, it is vital that agriculturalists receive continuous education and training. The topics under the provision of training are seed treatment, pest management, uses of better farm implements, which will ultimately reduce the time consumed in traditional practices.

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It helps to do the things in a better way. The central and state governments have major contributions in this area. Training institutions like KVK, ATMA are imparting training to the farmers.

Objective

To study the opinion of respondents with regard to the effectiveness of training programmes

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study entitled "Effectiveness of skill training on the rural beneficiaries of Dhenkanal district of Odisha" was undertaken with a view to draw the opinion of the respondents regarding developments in different fields.Analysis of the trainings conducted by training institutions of the sample area was done in the sample district of Dhenkanal of Odisha state. Both purposive and random sampling procedure was followed for selection of district, blocks, panchayats, villages and respondents. The total sample size was 120. The response was obtained from each individual respondent through pre-tested structured interview schedule prepared for the collection of data. The collected data was tabulated and analysed with the use of suitable statistical tools and techniques.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The main purpose is to influence the productivity to achieve the social justice for the neediest and deserving weaker section of the society. KVKs are also imparting training on the most important needs of the clientele, their resource and nature of the eco system. It is therefore expected that significant improvements might have been made to the farmers after taking training from KVKs.

Attempt was therefore made in the study to assess the opinion of respondents with regard to effectiveness of training programes. Indicators such as technological, economic, social, farm activities, development in aspiration of farmers are taken in to consideration to assess the effectiveness.

1. Technological development

The fundamental objective of KVK is to impart skill oriented training with the principle of teaching by doing and learning by doing. The beneficiaries practised the application of technologies by themselves, equipped with sufficient knowledge and skills for use at optimum level to increase farm productivity.

Table 1: Extent of technological development (N=120)

Sl. No.	Aspects of Development	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Mean Score	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1.	Increase in production and productivity	87	72.50	17	14.16	16	13.33	2.35	I
2.	Acquisition of sufficient skill through demonstration	48	40	42	35	30	25	2.23	II
3.	Adopt recommended practices	46	38.33	46	38.33	28	23.33	2.15	III
4.	Better use of resources	34	2.33	48	40	38	31.6	1.83	IV

From the table 1 it was concluded that 72.5 percent of beneficiaries had strongly agreed about their increase in production and productivity and 17 percent people agreed and only a few i.e 16 percent disagreed towards that thus having rank I. About 48 percent and 46 percent of respondents strongly agreed towards their acquisition of sufficient skill through demonstration and adopting recommended practices respectively. The beneficiaries had also developed a habit of better use of resources as 34 percent strongly agreed and 48 percent beneficiaries agreed towards that. This was possible because of attending various training programme conducted by the training institutions.

2. Economic development

Economic status of the farmers is comparatively poor. Number of developmental programmes are implemented to increase their socio-economic status.

Table 2: Extent of economic development (N=120)

Sl. No.	Aspects of Development	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Mean Score	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1.	Employment generated	42	35	46	38.33	32	26.6	2.06	V
2.	Family income increased	62	51.66	28	23.33	30	25	2.26	I
3.	Improvement in living condition	52	43.33	38	31.66	30	25	2.18	II
4.	Exposure for self employment	48	40	44	36.66	28	23.3	2.13	III
5	Exposure to marketing of the produce	46	38.33	44	36.66	30	25	2.18	II
6	Better repayment capacity	48	40	38	31.66	34	28.3	2.11	IV

From the table 2 it was seen that 51.66 percent, 23.33 percent respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that their family income increased hence ranked as I in economic development. 52 percent strongly agreed towards their improvement in living condition. Then 48 percent respondents strongly agreed that due to training their exposure for self-employment had also increased. 48 percent, 46 percent, 42 percent beneficiaries strongly agreed towards their improvement in the areas of better repayment capacity, exposure to marketing of produce and employment generated respectively.

3. Social development

Training institutions are also sensitizing people on community organisation, group approach, team work, etc. which create good impact for farming on cluster basis to minimize cost and better return. Attempt was also made in the study to access the extent of social development.

Table 3: Extent of social development (N=120)

Sl. No.	Aspects of Development	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Mean Score	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1.	Establishment of linkage with officials	64	53.33	36	30	20	16.67	2.38	I
2.	Increase in team work and team spirit	38	31.6	44	36.33	38	31.6	2.03	V
3.	Community approach	56	46.6	46	38.3	18	15	2.3	II
4.	Optimum utilisation of community resources	58	48.3	34	28.3	28	23.3	2.25	III
5.	Increase in capacity of decission making	50	41.6	40	33.3	30	25	2.16	IV

The table 3 indicated that 53.33 percent beneficiaries strongly agreed that their establishment with the officials had increased and 36 percent agreed with it. 46.6 percent and 38.3 percent people strongly agreed and agreed respectively towards development in community approach. 48.33 percent, 41.6 percent and 31.6 strongly agreed towards their development in optimum utilisation of community resources, increase in capacity of decision making and increase in team work respectively.

4. Farm activities development

Training usually empowered farmers and increase his vision and conscious on farming. The farmers after equipping with knowledge and skills are expected to use in their farm activities. Attempt was therefore made to assess the extent of development on farm activities. Data collected from the respondents have analysed and presented in table below.

Table 4: Extent of farm activities development (N=120)

Sl. No.	Aspects of Development	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Mean Score	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1.	Cropping pattern increased	46	38.3	48	40	26	21.67	2.18	VII
2.	Increase in quality inputs	60	50	32	26.6	28	23.3	2.26	III
3.	Emphasis on organic inputs	54	45	30	25	36	30	2.13	VIII
4.	Skill development in use of inputs	62	51.6	36	30	22	18.3	2.30	I
5.	Soil testing and use of fertiliser accordingly	56	46.6	32	26.6	32	26.6	2.25	IV
6	Diversified farming system approach	52	43.3	38	31.6	30	25	2.21	V
7	Development in irrigation facility	48	40	48	40	24	20	2.20	VI
8	Cooperative farming	60	50	38	31.6	22	18.3	2.29	II

The table 4 intimated that 51.6 percent respondents strongly agreed and 30 percent agreed about their skill development in use of inputs hence ranked as 1. 50 percent people strongly agreed that there was development in cooperative farming and increase in quality inputs. About 46.6 percent beneficiaries strongly agreed and 26.6 percent agreed that there was development in soil testing and use of fertiliser accordingly.45 percent people strongly agreed with emphasis on organic inputs.

Table 5: Extent of development in aspiration of farmers (N=120)

Sl. No.	Aspects of Development	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Mean Score	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1.	Higher education for children	60	50	38	31.1	22	18.3	2.33	I
2.	Good occupation for children	50	41.6	32	26.6	38	31.6	2.11	III
3.	Secondary occupation for increase total income	42	35	56	46.6	22	18.3	2.16	II

5. Development in aspiration of farmers

From the table 5 it was depicted that there was development in the aspiration of the beneficiaries on different aspects. The aspect higher education for children was ranked as first as 50 percent and 31.1 percent of the beneficiaries strongly agreed and agreed respectively to the statement. As per the beneficiaries aspects like secondary occupation for increase total income and good occupation for children were ranked as second and third respectively. The reason behind the development of aspiration might be the economic and social development due to training.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents with regard to their opinion towards effectiveness of training programmes. (N=120)

Level of development	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High: > $\bar{X}$ + SD (> 11.34)	22	18.33
Medium: $\bar{X}$ – SD to $\bar{X}$ + SD (8.14 to 11.34)	82	68.33
Low: < $\bar{X}$ – SD (< 8.14)	16	13.33

WhereMean score- 9.74 Standard deviation-1.60

According to table 6 18.33 percent beneficiaries level of development was high. 68.33 percent respondents opined that development was of medium level whereas rest 13.33 percent people were in the category of low level of development.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that 72.5 percent of the beneficiaries had strongly agreed about increase in production and productivity due to technological changes. Whereas only 23.3 percent respondents strongly agreed about better use of resources. The study clearly reflected that 51.66 percent respondents strongly agreed that their family income has increased due to training hence having rank I in economic development. The study intimated that 53.3 percent respondents strongly agreed that their linkage with officials increased due to training and also community approach having the 2nd rank. From farm activities development it was depicted that 51.6 percent respondents strongly agreed, 30 percent agreed towards skill development in use of inputs hence ranked first. According to them training helps them a lot in increasing their skills. When it came development in aspiration of farmer higher education for children was ranked as first as 50 percent strongly agreed and 31.1 percent agreed towards that aspect, which is followed by secondary occupation for increase in total income.

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