Original Research Article

Evaluation of Vocational Training Programmes Conducted by KVK

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A B S T R A C T

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Training programme is generally conducted with a goal that the participants after being trained will translate the acquired knowledge and skill into action. During 2017-18, three different vocational trainings were organized by KVK, Yagantipalle with a total of 65 trainees. In order to evaluate these training programmes, the present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge levels of the participants, adoption status and suggestions from the ex-trainees to enhance the vocational training programmes. It was found that a maximum adoption of 93.33 per cent was observed in Basic and advanced tailoring, fabric painting training programme. Majority of the respondents (46.66%) had medium knowledge on High value floriculture. Almost fifty per cent of the respondents didn't adopted high value floriculture followed by 33.33 per cent of the respondents adopted partially. Only 20.00 per cent of the respondents adopted high value floriculture. Majority of the respondents (45.00%) had high knowledge on Organic farming. Almost 87.00 percent of the respondents expressed that climate is the major factor for non-adoption of High value floriculture and majority (55.00%) of the respondents expressed that due to the perception of low yields after following organic farming was the reason for non-adoption of organic farming.

Introduction

Training is regarded as an age long concept which performs the therapeutic function of shaping knowledge, skill and attitude that are required for effective performance of duties and or assignment. The training of people engaged in agricultural and community development programmes aim at communicating information, knowledge and skills, replacing old attitudes by new ones, exchanging opinion and experiences, removing doubts and difficulties.

Training provides whatever additional specific items of knowledge, skill or attitude they need to perform up to that standard. Looking into its importance, training to farmers and farmwomen was considered as one of the mandatory activities of Krishi

Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). Every year, KVKs conduct trainings based on the most important needs of the farmers, their resources, constraints and nature of the eco-system to change the behavior of farmers about the improved farm practices which would lead to a higher adoption.

Monitoring and evaluation of training programmes of KVK is well defined and designed to achieve greater effectiveness. The pre-test and post-tests conducted before and after the training programme provide an insight on the improvement in the knowledge level among the trainees at the end of the training programme. Whereas, this study was conducted to analyse the post training impact with three specific objectives viz., (1) to study the post training knowledge level of the trainees and (2) to analyze the adoption level of learnt technologies in their farm

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh state during 2018-19 using ex-post facto research design. Three training programmes which were conducted for a period of more than 3 days during 2017-18 were taken into consideration. Frequency and percentage were the statistical used for the study.

Results and Discussion

Training Programme

Basic and advanced tailoring, fabric painting

The results obtained from Table 1 shows that there is 93.33 per cent of adoption was observed in Basic and advanced tailoring, fabric painting training programme. From Table 2 it was observed that more than 50.00 percent of the respondents were employed after the training followed by almost 46.00 percent of them were doing for their home purpose.

From Table 3 it was observed that on an average the respondents are getting an amount of Rs.2800/- per month. While before training they don't have any income generation.

Training Programme

High Value Floriculture

Table 4 represents the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge. Majority of the respondents (46.66%) had medium knowledge on High value floriculture followed by 40.00 per cent of the respondents had low knowledge. Only 13.33 per cent of the respondents had high knowledge on High Value Floriculture. Table 5 shows the distribution of respondents according to their adoption. Almost 46.66 per cent of the respondents didn't adopted high value floriculture followed by 33.33 per cent of the respondents adopted partially. Only 20.00 per cent of the respondents adopted high value floriculture.

Training Programme

Organic Farming

Table 6 represents the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge. Majority of the respondents (45.00%) had high knowledge on Organic farming followed by 35.00 per cent of the respondents had medium knowledge. Only 25.00 per cent of the respondents had low knowledge on Organic farming.

Table.1

Title of training programme	Sample Size
1. Basic and advanced tailoring, fabric painting	30
2.High value floriculture	15
3. Organic farming	20

Table.2 Adoption of training programme

(n=30)

S. No.	Title of the Programme	No. of trainees attended	No. of trainees adopted	Percentage of adoption
1	Basic and Advanced tailoring, fabric painting	30	28	93.33

Table.3 Employment generation

(n=30)

S. No.	Title of the Programme	No. of Unemployed before training	No. of employed after training	Percentage
1	Basic and Advanced tailoring, fabric painting	28	15	53.57

Table.4 Income generation

S. No.	Title of the Programme	Before training (per month)	After training (per month)
1	Basic and Advanced tailoring, fabric painting	Rs. 0/-	Rs. 2800/-

Table.5 Distribution of respondents according to their Knowledge

(n=15)

S. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	6	40.00
2	Medium	7	46.66
3	High	2	13.33

Table.6 Distribution of respondents according to their Adoption

(n=15)

S. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	No adoption	7	46.66
2	Partial adoption	5	33.33
3	Full adoption	3	20.00

Table.7 Distribution of respondents according to their Knowledge

(n=20)

S. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	5	25.00
2	Medium	7	35.00
3	High	9	45.00

Table.8 Distribution of respondents according to their Adoption

(n=20)

S. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Non adoption	7	35.00
2	Partial adoption	8	40.00
3	Full adoption	5	25.00

Table.9 High Value floriculture

(n=15)

S. No.	Reasons for Non-adoption	Frequency	Percentage
1	Climate	13	86.66
2	Small holding	10	66.66
3	Financial Problem	8	53.33
4	Marketing Problem	7	46.66

Table.10 Reasons for Non-adoption of Organic farming

(n=20)

S. No.	Reasons for Non-adoption	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low yields	11	55.00
2	Small land holding	9	45.00

Table 7 shows the distribution of respondents according to their adoption. Forty per cent of the respondents adopted organic farming partially followed by 35.00 per cent of the respondents didn't adopted. Only 25.00 per cent of the respondents adopted organic farming completely.

Reasons for Non-adoption

Table 8 depicts the reasons for non-adoption of High value floriculture. Almost 87.00 percent of the respondents expressed that climate is the major factor for non-adoption of High value floriculture followed by 66.66 per cent of them expressed small land holding is the reason for non-adoption and 53.33 per cent expressed that financial problem was the reason for non-adoption. While 46.66 per cent of them expressed that due to problem of marketing they have not adopted high value floriculture.

Table 9 represents the reasons for non-adoption of Organic farming. Majority (55.00%) of the respondents expressed that due to the perception of low yields after following organic farming they have not adopted organic farming.

While 45.00 per cent of the respondents expressed that due to small land holding they don't want to go for organic farming and obtain low returns. The success of agricultural interventions governed by multifaceted factors including technological,

financial, climatic, market avenues and social capital of a given territory. Therefore, a particular aspect like providing vocational training cannot give sole guarantee for all-round success. Efforts were being made by the scientists in maintaining the quality of vocational training programme and post training follow up.

But, utmost care need to be taken by the organizers in choosing legitimately the interested candidates for vocational courses. The socio-economic and agricultural profile of the rural youth should be properly be analyzed before selecting him/her for vocational courses. There is a strong need to strengthen the feedback system for continuous improvement in training intervention.

Acknowledgement

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