



Research Article

IMPACT OF TRAINING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF DAIRY FARM WOMEN

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Abstract- Dairying in India is a female dominated enterprise. Training is viewed as an investment of human resource. This investment has the potentialities in transforming the group of dairy farm women to accomplish the common goal. Two batches of training programme organized at RBRU unit, AAU, Anand was selected for the study and the participants coming from different talukas of Gujarat state. The study conducted to find out the impact of training programme in terms of gain in knowledge and retention in knowledge. Study revealed that great majority of dairy farm women had medium to high level of knowledge gain and retention.

Keywords- Dairy Women, Training Programme, Knowledge Gain and Knowledge Retention

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Introduction

Dairy farming is considered as an extension of domestic activities like feeding and watering of animal, bringing of fodder from the field, cleaning of animals and sheds, preparation of cow dung cakes etc. Dairying in India is a female dominated enterprise [1]. It is established beyond doubt that women always participated in dairy and animal husbandry activities in addition to their daily household chores [2]. About 75 million women as against 1.5 million men engage in dairying in India [3]. The importance of training dairy farmwomen is progressively realized all over the world. Venugopalan [4] emphasized that considering women's involvement in a wide range of activities it is evident that their production potentials can be realized only if women get the necessary training, technical knowhow and support. Training provides a systematic improvement of knowledge and skills, which in turn helps the trainees to function effectively and efficiently in their given task on completion of the training [5]. Training is viewed as an investment of human resource. This investment has the potentialities in transforming the group of dairy farm women to accomplish the common goal. In fact, training is considered as substitute for change and key to national development. It is a low cost and highly productive method extremely suitable for speedy socio-economic development of the dairy farming community. Need based training programme acts as a catalyst for increasing the motivational level of trainees who in turn try to put their sincere efforts to learn and gain maximum from the training program [6].

Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat is a great opportunity for dairy farm women to learn improved animal husbandry practices. So it was necessary to study the effectiveness of the dairy training programme. An attempt has been in the present study to know the impact of dairy training programme on dairy farm women.

Material and Methods

Reproductive Biology Research Unit (RBRU) at Anand Agricultural University runs under the control of Dr. Ankita Kiledar, Research Scientist Cum Head of Department, RBRU organizes dairy training programme for dairy farm women

regularly comprises of 25 participants in each batch. So that two batches organized training were selected purposively for the study. Thus, make a total sample 50 for the study. Dairy farm women participants of the two selected batches coming from different talukas of Gujarat state were selected as respondents. The research design developed for this study were before, after without control experimented design. The knowledge of the dairy farm women measured before, after and fifteen days interval after training with the help of same interview scheduled for the study. A score of '1' was given to each correct answer and the score of '0' was given to each incorrect answer. A suitable Teacher made test was developed and used to measure knowledge gain by dairy farm women. The possible total score that dairy farm women could obtain would vary from 0 to 25.

The knowledge gain index (KGI) and Knowledge retention index (KRI) calculated as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Knowledge Gain Index (KGI)} &= \frac{\text{Knowledge Score of the participants immediate after training} - \text{Knowledge Score of the participants before training}}{\text{Total item included in Knowledge Battery}} \times 100 \\ \text{Knowledge Retention Index (KRI)} &= \frac{\text{Knowledge Score of the participants 15 days after training} - \text{Knowledge Score of the participants before training}}{\text{Total item included in Knowledge Battery}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

The participants were grouped into three categories i. e. Low, medium and high by calculating mean and standard deviation.

Impact of training programme is expressed in terms of knowledge gain and knowledge retained by dairy farm women due to the training programme. "t" test was applied to know whether there was significant difference between the mean pre-test and mean post test score of dairy farm women obtained knowledge. The result of "t" test is given in [Table-3].

Results and Discussion

Knowledge gain by dairy farm women participants after training

Knowledge plays an important role in convert as well as overt behaviour of an individual. Knowledge gain by the dairy farm women from training programme was measured with help of teacher made test developed by researcher.

Table-1 Distribution of the dairy farm women according to knowledge gain n=50

Sr. No.	Knowledge gain	Respondents	
		Number	Per cent
1	Low (Below 48.14 score)	05	10.00
2	Medium (In between 48.14 to 65.05 score)	35	74.00
3	High (Above 65.05 score)	10	16.00
	Total	50	100.00
Mean= 56.6		S. D.= 8.45	

The data presented in [Table-1] show that the majority (74.00 per cent) of the dairy farm women had a medium level of knowledge gained, followed by 16.00 per cent of them had a high level of knowledge gained. Only 10.00 per cent of dairy farm women fell in low category gain from dairy training programme.

It can be concluded that a great majority (90.00 per cent) of dairy farm women had gained in a high level of knowledge from the training programme. The probable reason might be that most of the respondents were educated, so they could easily understand and acquire skills and knowledge from dairy training programme. This finding is similar with the findings of Mahipal and Prasad [7], Karkar et.al. [8], Ramkrishnan et. al. [9] and Banwarilal et.al. [10].

Knowledge retained by dairy farm women participants after 15 days of training programme

It is the quantity of knowledge retained by participants which was gained through training programme. The data regarding knowledge retention is presented in [Table-2].

Table-2 Distribution of the dairy farm women according to knowledge retention n=50

Sr. No.	Knowledge retained	Respondents	
		Number	Per cent
1	Low (Below 41.03 score)	07	14.00
2	Medium (In between 41.03 to 60.88 score)	35	70.00
3	High (Above 60.88 score)	08	16.00
	Total	50	100.00
Mean= 50.96		S. D.= 9.92	

The data presented in [Table-2] show that the majority (70.00 per cent) of the dairy farm women had a medium level of knowledge retention, followed by 16.00 per cent of them had a high level of knowledge retention and 14.00 percent of dairy farm women fell in a low level of knowledge retention after 15 days of dairy training programme.

From the above data, it can be concluded that a great majority (86.00 per cent) of dairy farm women had medium to high level of knowledge retention after 15 days of the training programme. This might be due to that the different audio-visual teaching aids like films, charts, live samples. LCD projector, overhead projector etc. may have increased the retention of knowledge, as the more senses of farm women are involved during the training programme. Further, training literature were also supplied to them for future use might be referred by farm women at home. This findings is in line with the findings of Biradar and Sundaraswami [11] and Sah et al. [12]

Impact of training programme on dairy farm women

It was observed from the [Table-3] that mean knowledge index before training was 34.08 and mean knowledge index immediate after training was 91.36 hence, the mean knowledge index differences of before and immediate after training i.e. knowledge gain was 56.72 it means there was increase in knowledge in dairy farm women participants after training programme. The calculated 't' value 46.96** between the scores of before training and immediate after training was found highly significant. Thus, it is concluded that the knowledge of dairy farm women participate was highly significantly increased due to a training programme.

Table-3 Impact of dairy training programme on dairy farm women

Sr. No.	Impact of training	Stages of training	Mean knowledge index	Calculated 't'
1	Knowledge gain	Before training	34.08	46.96**
		Immediate after training	91.36	
		Knowledge gain	56.72	
2	Knowledge retention	Before Training	34.08	36.46**
		15 days after training	85.84	
		Knowledge retention	50.88	

From the above result, it can be concluded that dairy farm women gain averages 56.72 percent knowledge, immediate after training programme and retained average 50.88 per cent knowledge after 15 days of the training programme. Where as in case of knowledge retention, mean knowledge index before training was 34.08 and after 15 days of training i.e. knowledge retention programme was 85.84 hence, the mean knowledge index difference before and 15 days after training of knowledge by dairy farm women participants after 15 days of the training programme.

The calculated 't' value 36.46** between the score of before training and 15 days after training programme was found highly significant. Thus, it is concluded that the knowledge retained by dairy farm women 15 days after training programme was highly significant due to the way in which training was conducted.

The impact of training in respect to gain in and retention of knowledge might be due to the training programme was organized under the leadership of research scientists conducted and the training was impacted by the team of scientists who are highly knowledgeable at one side and the farm women who have basic experience required to grasp the knowledge. Further, training was organized at research station having well established demonstrative dairy farm to impart practical training which have also increased the impact of training programme.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that majority of the dairy farm women medium level of knowledge gain and knowledge retention. The calculated 't' value 36.46** between the score of before training and 15 days after training programme was found highly significant. Dairy farm women gain 56.72 per cent knowledge retention after training programme and retained 50.88 per cent of knowledge after 15 days training programme. More efforts should be taken by the Government as well as extension functionary and policy makers for organizing such type need based training programme for uplifting the dairy farm women and indirectly the dairy industry.

Conflict of Interest: None declared

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