Evaluation of Training Programmes Organized on Fish Production Technology

*Laxmi, R. P. Sharma, K. S. Bhargav, Moni Singh and Ankita Pandey

ABSTRACT: Training programme is generally conducted with a goal that the participants after being trained will translate the acquired knowledge and skill into action. The study was carried out in Bagali, Sonkutch and Dewas blocks of Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh. These blocks were purposively selected because of large number of farmer participation in KVK's training programme on fish production technology from these three blocks. One hundred and eighty six trainees were imparted training on fish farming by conducting eight training programmes in four years. The data were recorded in order to assess the gain in knowledge and adoption level about improved fish production technologies were recorded under two heads like; knowledge before training and knowledge after training from the extrainees. The results of the study revealed that farmers had gained knowledge about fish production technology ranging from 44 per cent of harvesting to 88.0 per cent of balance feeding after training programmes. It was found that the adoption level increased regarding among various practices of fish production technology i.e. maximum (62.67%) in selection of seed and minimum in fish harvesting (25%).

Key Words: Fish production, training, knowledge gain and evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

Constant efforts are being made to develop strategic recommended management technologies, which are suited to our system of fisheries and are also simple, low cost and easily adoptable by the majority of the farmers. It is equally important that these technologies should reach to end-users through proper dissemination at field level. The vocational training programme take into account all methods and means which result in to skill development in rural youth in the areas of their interest (Lal and Tondon, 2011). On campus vocational training also enhances the capabilities of practicing farmers as they learn through doing the things and develop their conviction through observing the practices and methods employed in production of crops and other enterprises. Farmer trainings are directed towards improving their job efficiency in farming (Venkatasubramanian *et al.* 2009a). Hence, different vocational training programmes organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVK) of Madhya Pradesh, India to augment the farmer's family income, are very effective tool in any extension methodology being used for dissemination of latest agricultural technologies to the farmers, farm women and rural youth. With this objective, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Dewas, M.P. India is playing a significant role in popularizing fisheries among rural youth, ex-service men, labourers, farmers and farm women through need based vocational training programmes in fish farming. However, rare work has been carried out to study the impact of these vocational training programmes. Therefore, the present work has been designed to study the impact of these vocational training programmes organized by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Dewas. During 2011-2012 to 2014-2015, 8 vocational training programmes were organized regarding improved fish production technology in which 186 farmers participated. In order to evaluate the outcome of these training programmes, a study was conducted to assess the gain in knowledge and adoption status of the enterprise.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out in Bagali, Sonkutch and Dewas blocks of Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh. For the selection of respondents, a list of fish production trainees of KVK during preceding four years (2011-12 to 2014-15) was prepared. Out of 186 trainees, only 75 farmers were randomly selected from

* RVSKVV, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dewas, M.P. 455001, Corresponding author's *E-mail: dr.laxmi.verma@gmail.com*

different villages of three blocks and contacted personally to know whether they had adopted any enterprise or not after getting training.

A knowledge test in which objective type questions consisting of 15 items was framed for evaluating impact of all training programmes before and after the training programme. Responses were quantified by assigning marks to each answer. The individual participant knowledge score was calculated by assigning one mark for each correct answer and zero mark for incorrect answer. Hence, gain in knowledge was calculated from the difference of scores obtained in pre and post knowledge test of the trainees. Total nine practices were selected to find out the extent of knowledge and adoption of fish production technologies.

The dependant variable of this study was gain in knowledge of participants and adaptation. The following characteristics were selected as independent variables namely age, education, occupation, family type and land holding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data in Table 1 showed that maximum number of the respondents belong to middle age group (69.33%), 20 percent belonged to young age group and minimum i.e. 10.67 percent belonged to old age group. It was also found from table 1 most of the respondents having education up to middle (65.330%). More than 74 per cent of the respondents engaged in farming belonged to joint family and only 25% belongs to nucleus family. Seventy seven per cent farmers belonged to marginal and small category. Fish farming can be done in the government pond to take on the lease, so the respondents from marginal land holding and small category wanted to adopt this enterprise to augment their family income.

Pre-training score of various practices ranged from 0 per cent in case of selection of seed and balance feeding to 48 per cent in case of fish harvesting. Post-training score of various practices ranged from 56 per cent in case of diseases to 92 per cent harvesting. Pre training knowledge score was not at all satisfactory except harvesting. However, the knowledge score after training was quite satisfactory among the participants in all aspects of the training programme except diseases.

The data in the table 2 depicts that the trainees of fish production training programmes were gained highest knowledge about balance feeding (88.0%), followed by selection of seed and transportation of fish seed (70.67%), preparation of pond (69.33%),

Table 1
Socio economic profile of the respondents (n= 75)

S. No.	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	**Age**		
	Young (18-25)	15	20.0
	Middle (25-45)	52	69.33
	Old (above 45)	8	10.67
2.	**Education**		
	Illiterate	6	8.0
	Primary	9	12.0
	Middle	49	65.33
	Matriculate	8	10.67
	Higher secondary and above	3	4.00
3.	**Occupation**		
	Fishing	32	42.67
	Fishing and Farming	43	57.33
4.	**Family type**		
	Nucleus	19	25.33
	Joint	56	74.67
5.	**Land Holding**		
	Landless	17	22.67
	Marginal (< 1 ha)	38	50.67
	Small (1-2 ha)	20	26.67
	Semi medium (2-4 ha)	0	0
	Medium (4-10 ha)	0	0
	Large (> 10 ha)	0	0

Table 2
Impact of trainings on change in knowledge level of tranees

S No	Technology	Before Training	After Training	Gain In knowledge
1	Selection of seed	0 (0.00)	53 (70.67)	53 (70.67)
2	Preparation of pond	12 (16.00)	64(85.33)	52 (69.33)
3	Transportation of fish seed	9 (12.00)	62(82.67)	53(70.67)
4	Maintenance of pond	22 (29.33)	68(90.67)	46(61.33)
5	Balance feeding	0(0.00)	66(88.00)	66(88.00)
6	Mortality	6(8.00)	54(72.00)	48(64.00)
7	Disease	8(10.67)	42(56.00)	34(45.33)
8	Fish Harvesting	36(48.00)	69(92.00)	33(44.00)

mortality (64.00%), maintenance of pond (61.33%), disease (45.33%), fish harvesting (44.00). The findings of the study also revealed that they had gained knowledge ranging from 44% per cent of fish harvesting to 88.0 per cent of balance feeding after training programmes. These findings were in agreement with Dubey *et al.* (2008), Joseph (2008) and Meena and Gupta (2011) who reported that the knowledge levels were found to be increased after attending the training programmes. This might be due to the fact that they were convinced through training programmes about fish production technology by KVK which were designed to import latest knowledge through work experience.

Table 3
Change in adoption level of the respondents regarding fish production technologies

S No	Technology	Before Training	After Training	Gain In adoption
1	Selection of seed	0 (0.00)	47(62.67)	47(62.67)
2	Preparation of pond	12(16.00)	60(64.00)	48 (48.00)
3	Transportation of fish seed	6(8.00)	47(62.67)	41(54.67)
4	Maintenance of pond	15(20.00)	56(74.67)	41(54.67)
5	Balance feeding	0 (0.00)	36(48.00)	36(48.00)
6	Mortality	4(5.33)	35(46.67)	31(41.33)
7	Disease	5(6.67)	25(33.33)	20(26.67)
8	Fish Harvesting	36(48.00)	55(73.33)	19(25.33)

The data presented (Table 3) revealed that the none of the farmers were following the improved practices like selection of seed and balance feeding whereas, after attending training programme they adopted seed selection (62.67%) and balance feeding (48%). Over 16 percent farmers were followed suitable method of pond preparation before training programmes and after training programmes 64% adopted. Regarding transportation of fish seed only 8% were followed the appropriate method while after training programmes 62.67% started to use appropriate method of transporting. They were following improved practices of fish production like maintenance of pond (20%), mortality (5.33%), disease (6.67%) and harvesting (48%), before training programmes while after training programmes farmers were started adopting the improved practices like; of pond (74.67%), mortality (46.67%), disease (33.33%) and harvesting (73.33%) for fish production. These finding are also line up by Korade (2003). The percentage of adopters was very less (0%) probably due to the fact that farmers were not acquired trainings before starting any enterprise. Similar results were also reported by Singh *et al.* (2010) and Rachana *et al.* (2013).

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