



Research Article

Impact of training on change in attitude of trainees towards improved rice production technology

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SUMMARY : The training exhibited a positive impact in terms of change in the attitudes of the farmers as the mean attitude score of the farmers after the training was significantly higher in comparison to the mean attitude score possessed by them before commencement of training programme. Out of ten independent variables undertaken in the study, eight variables were found to be highly correlated with change in the attitude. The multiple regression analysis indicated that greater was the risk taking ability coupled with better education, more was the likelihood of making change in the attitude towards improved rice production technology.

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Training, Attitude, Rice, Production technology

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Training is powerful tools to catalyze human resource development. The word training generally means an act, process or method of one who train. Training also refers to totality of instructions, planned and directed activity to which a person is subjected to induce learning. Above all, training is directed at improvement of performance. The sole objective of training is to bring about changes in the knowledge, attitude and skill in such a manner those learners begins to feel that he is more than what he was used to be earlier.

Attitude is one of the most important determinants of human behavior. It influences the process of learning fundamentally. Attitude of a person may reflect his central value or shows his consistency in ways of reacting. Favourable attitude is essential for acceptance of any scientific innovation. Training has been found effective in changing attitude of individuals. Keeping this in view, the present investigation was carried out with the following objectives:

– To determine the change in attitude of trainees towards improved rice production technology.

– To examine the relationship between

selected socio-economic and communicational characteristics of the trainees and change in the attitude.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The study was conducted in the operational villages of Kirshi Vigyan Kendra, Banka, Bihar where short duration off-campus training on improved rice production technology was organized. A total of 80 farmers belonging to nine villages of the area participated in this training programme who served as sample respondents in the study. The data were collected with the help of interview schedule at three points of time *i.e.* before the start of the training, after completion of the training and after 15 days interval of the training. Statistical measures such as frequency, percentage, mean score, coefficient of correlation, Z-test and multiple regression were calculated. The change in attitude towards rice production technology was measured with the help of attitude scale developed by Nair (1969).

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present investigation have been discussed in the

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following sub heads:

Difference between before-training and after training attitude score of the respondents:

From the findings in Table 1 it can be concluded that the maximum number (57.50 %) of respondents were having favourable attitude. This was followed by least favourable attitude (31.25 %) and only 11.25 per cent were having the most favourable attitude of rice production technology. But the situation improved considerably after completion of training programme as the data revealed that the percentage of farmers possessing least favourable attitude of rice production technology came down to just 12.50. Similarly the farmers having the favourable attitude of improved rice production technology before the training programme jumped into the most favourable attitude category after completion of training programme. As a result of their exposure into the training programme, the percentage of trainees farmer having most favourable attitude which was just 11.25 before the commencement of the training increased to as high as 48.75 per cent. The finding supports the finding of Prabhakar *et al.* (2011)

Further, the respondent's attitude scores were put to Z-test to know the difference in the level of attitude was statistically significant or not. The data are presented in Table 2.

As it appears from Table 2, the calculated value of 'Z' was highly significant, indicating the fact that there was significant difference in the mean attitude scores of before-training and after training. The study is in line of Gaikwad and Gunjal (1999) and Khan *et al.* (2005) who concluded that attitude of the beneficiaries toward KVK training was found significant.

Relationship of independents variables with change in the attitude of the respondents:

Zero order correlation was computed to know the relationship between selected independents variables and the change in the attitude towards improved rice production technology. The findings are presented in Table 3.

It was observed from the Table 3 that as many as eight variables out of ten variables studied, have been found to be highly significant with the change in the attitude. These variables are education, size of holding, annual income,

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents by level of attitude

(n=80)

Category	Before training		After training	
	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
Least favourable (Upto 16)	25	31.25	10	12.50
Favourable (17-33)	46	57.50	31	38.75
Most favourable (34-50)	9	11.25	39	48.75

Table 2 : Significance of difference in overall attitude score of before training and after training of the respondents

Response category	Before – training respondents	After – training respondents
Standard deviation	9.12	9.38
Mean attitude score	22.07	29.71
Differences	7.64	
Z-value	5.22**	

** indicates significance of value at P=0.05

Table 3 : Relationship of selected socio-economic and communicational variables with change in the attitude of improved rice production technology

Independents variables	Value of correlation co-efficient (r)
Age	0.192
Education	0.629**
Size of holdings	0.584**
Annual income	0.674**
Communicational behaviour	0.527**
Cropping intensity	0.488**
Irrigation index	0.389**
Nearness to inputs centre	0.029
Inputs availability	0.553**
Risk preference	0.737**

** indicates significance of value at P=0.01

Table 4 : Regression co-efficient of change in the attitude of respondents with variables under study

Independent variables	Co-efficient of partial regression(b-values)	Calculated t – value	R ²
Education	1.0204	2.172*	
Size of holdings	0.2220	0.654	
Annual income	-0.00001	-0.219	
Communicational behaviour	0.1182	0.855	
Cropping intensity	0.0172	0.551	0.616
Irrigation index	0.0349	0.936	
Inputs availability	0.8413	0.425	
Risk preference	0.5534	3.304**	

communicational behaviour, cropping intensity, irrigation index, inputs availability and risk preference. The variables age and nearness to input centre were found to be non-significant.

Prediction analysis of multiple regressions for change in the attitude:

The Table 4 revealed that the partial regression coefficient value of variable risk preference was highly significant where as variable education was statistically significant. Therefore, the farming community with greater risk taking ability and having higher educational background is more likely to have favourable attitude towards improved rice production technology.

From the value of multiple determinations (R²) which was 0.616, it could also be concluded that all the variables taken together explained 61.60 per cent of variability in change in the attitude of the respondents.

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