

GAIN IN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS TRAINING OF SUPERVISORS OF PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

The supervisors of Primary Land Mortgage Banks act as a link between farmers and the banks at the village level. They are responsible for helping the farmers to avail of the loaning facilities of primary Land Mortgage Banks for agricultural development activities, for the proper utilisation of the loan and timely repayment. Adequate knowledge in the basic principles of scientific agriculture is considered valuable for the supervisors in discharging their duties. A training course of one month duration in agriculture and allied subjects was therefore, organised at the College of Agriculture, Vellayani during 1978. Thirty four supervisors selected from various primary land mortgage banks attended the training in two batches. It was thought worthwhile to evaluate the gain in knowledge due to the training and to understand the attitude of supervisors towards the training course.

To measure the gain in knowledge due to the training, two tests were conducted once before the commencement of training and later at the end of the training course. Questions for the test included items to test the knowledge and comprehension of the supervisors. The same set of questions were given for both the tests. The difference in marks secured by the trainees for the two tests was used as a measure of gain in knowledge.

To find out the attitude of supervisors towards the training course, Likert's summated ratings was used. Eight statements, based on higher scale values were administered to the trainees before and after the training. The trainees were asked to rate the statements on a five point scale in terms of their own agreement or disagreement with the statements. The difference in the mean attitude score before and after the training gave an indication of change in attitude of the trainees towards the training course.

Results of the study indicated that there was gain in knowledge of the supervisors due to training. To test the significance of difference, 't' value was computed, which was 31.80. This was highly significant.

The mean attitude score before the commencement of the training was 30.88 which indicated a favourable attitude towards the training, the neutral score being 24. But the difference in the mean attitude score before and after the training was statistically not significant showing that there was no change in the attitude of the trainees towards training. This is probably due to the fact that the trainees had already a favourable attitude towards the training course.

Correlations between gain in knowledge and personal characteristics of trainees viz., age, educational back ground and previous experience were also worked out and the results are furnished in Table 1.

Table-1

Matrix of correlation between gain in knowledge and personal characteristics of trainees

	Gain in knowledge	Age	Educational back ground	Previous experience
Gain in knowledge		-.2467	0.3009	-.2648
Age			-.3478	0.7296
Educational background				-.4924

It may be seen from the table that gain in knowledge and age and previous experience of trainees were negatively correlated but gain in knowledge and educational background were positively correlated and tended to be high even though statistically not significant.

സംഗ്രഹം

പ്രൈമറി ഭൂപണയ ബാങ്കിലെ സൂപ്പർവൈസർമാർക്കു വേണ്ടി ഒരു മാസം വീതം നീണ്ടുനിന്ന രണ്ടു കാർഷിക പരിശീലന കോഴ്സുകൾ വെള്ളായണി കാർഷിക കോളേജിൽ വച്ച് നടത്തുകയുണ്ടായി. പരിശീലനം മൂലം സൂപ്പർവൈസർമാരുടെ അറിവ് വർദ്ധിച്ചു എന്ന് കണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ പരിശീലനപരിപാടിയോട് സൂപ്പർവൈസർമാർക്കുള്ള അഭിഭാവത്തിൽ പരിശീലനത്തിനുശേഷം മാറ്റം ഉണ്ടായതായി കണ്ടില്ല.

College of Agriculture,
Vellayani,
Trivandrum.

O. ABDUL RAHIMAN KUNJU
A G G MENON

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