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Training on Livestock and Poultry and Primary Treatments: A Post-Training Evaluation

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a) Researchers' Identity

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b) Objectives:

The study was conducted on following on objectives:

- i. To assess the extent of knowledge and skills acquired from this training course;
- ii. To find out the problems faced by the participants in applying the training knowledge; and
- iii. To give recommendation on how to improve the training courses more successfully in future.

c) Executive summary

Rural Development Academy, Bogra was engaged in conducting a training course on "Livestock and Poultry Rearing and Primary Treatment" since June 1991. The main objective of the course is to equip the educated rural youths with some skilled knowledge on livestock and poultry and their primary treatment. The other objective is to enable the trained youth to get self employment either as Paravets or through establishment of livestock or poultry farm. Besides, this training is expected to ensure the techaical services required for prevention and control of various diseases related to the livestock and poultry in the rural areas.

By now the Academy has provided training to 149 unemployed educated youth in six batches. It is belived that the present training programme has created some impact in the rural areas by creating employment opportunities and establishing some now livestock and poultry farms.

The present study was designed to assess the impact of the training course as offered by the Academy. The findings of the study show that almost all the youth who received training are engaged in self employment either as Paravets or by establishing livestock and poultry farm. Apart from this, they extend their services to others in prevention of diseases of their livestock and poultry.

On average, each of the trained youth offer treatment to 18 heads of livestock and poultry and give preventive vaccines to about 32 heads of animals and birds everyday. As a result there has been a considerable decrease in mortality ratio of the livestock and poultry birds. This training has created a new avenue of income for the rural youth. A trained individual earns by an average of tk. 115.00 perday or Tk. 3464.00 per month. It appears, that the participants of the course have been able to earn the confidence of the villagers as "Paravet".

Finally, the participants mentioned some problems at the field level and suggested more pragmatic solutions. On the basis of the findings of the study it can be concluded that the achievement of the training course is very encouraging. It could be a successful training programme of the Academy if the identified problems are overcome.