

„Lifelong learning for sustainable agriculture in Alps-Danube-Adriatic Region” -LifeADA

REPORT FOR LIFE LONG LEARNING NEEDS IN AGRICULTURE

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1. Introduction

With the aim of assessing and determining the need for lifelong learning (LLL) we have distributed the forms to be filled to the three selected groups of actors involved in survey:

1. The first group of 17 producers and processors randomly selected,
2. The second group of 30 officials from agricultural schools (teachers and principals), and
3. The third group of 23 officials from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and the Ministry of Social Welfare.



2. Methodology of the work

- ❖ Before delivery of the forms to be completed there was held a discussion with each group separately where we have introduced the project LIFEADA and their objectives, the project funded by the EU and with the participation of parties and institutions involved in the project where our country Kosovo is part of this project as well.
- ❖ After that to each group were distributed the forms appropriate for each group and after a 1-hour period completed forms were collected and processed in tabular form, where the questions were explained and compared to each other and between groups.
- ❖ Results and comments were placed on the table by groups of questions.



1. Results and interpretations

- 1.1 The first group of questions respectively point 1.1 regarding the assessment of the situation and the need for training to the point 1.1 whether you have heard of the concept of lifelong learning all respondents from all groups evaluated and emphasizing maximum positive response that they have sufficient knowledge and that most of them have continued in various forms of this type of learning.
- 1.2 Regarding the question of whether you think you need additional training for your activities and quality commitment on farming, first two groups (producers - processors and high schools) have provided answers Yes that training is desirable and point 1.2 of the group in administration of the question of whether you are obliged, in order to remain in the current job to go to extra training the answer in most cases was Yes.



2. Results and interpretation

- 1.3 The group of producers and high school he majority answered yes while the administration group 1.4 points they answered Yes and that training is necessary for advancement. Point 1.3 of group administration of the majority answer was Yes, training is necessary for the quality of their work, with very small variations with regard to the answers given.
- 1.4 The group of producers and high schools, while 1.5 points of administration, was given the maximum positive response with the exception of the first group of producers where the response was more heterogeneous giving different answers.



Table 1. Assessment and the need for specialisation

1. ASSESSMENT AND THE NEED FOR SPECIALISATION		Number			%		
		P	S	A	P	S	A
	Number of responders	17	30	23			
1.1	Have you heard the term "lifelong learning"?						
	Yes	17	30	23	100	100	100
	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	Do you think that you need additional specialization in order to competently perform your activities regarding agriculture?						
	Specialisation is necessary	17	24	-	100	80	-
	Specialisation is desirable	0	6	-	0	20	-
	No	0	0	-	0	0	-
	I dont know	0	0	-	0	0	-
1.3	Did you undertake further education/specialisation after completing your education in the field of agriculture?						
	Yes	14	30	23	82	100	100
	No	3	0	0	18	0	0
1.3	In your opinion, is additional specialisation necessary for the efficient performance of your work?						
	Yes	-	-	23	-	-	100
	No	-	-	0	-	-	0
	I don't know	-	-	0	-	-	0

Table 1. Assessment and the need for specialisation

1. ASSESSMENT AND THE NEED FOR SPECIALISATION		Number			%		
1.4	How familiar are you with the current offer of the additional education/specialisation programme from the field of agriculture? (Circle one answer)						
	I'm not at all familiar	1	9	0	0	53	0
		2	5	0	0	29	0
		3	2	0	0	12	0
		4	0	26	0	0	87
	Fully familiar	5	1	4	23	6	13
1.5	Do you know where to get information on the offer of the programme for additional education/specialisation from the field of agriculture?						
	I know where to find such information		1	16	19	6	53
	I know where I can find them, but the information should be more readily available		5	9	4	29	30
	No, such information is hard to find		11	5	0	65	17
	I have never sought such information		0	0	0	0	0
1.6	In your opinion, is the current offer of the programme for additional education/specialisation from the field of agriculture sufficient?						
	YES, the offer is sufficient		2	0	0	12	0
	NO, it is not sufficient		11	21	23	65	70
	I don't know		4	9	0	23	30



Table 1. Assessment and the need for specialisation

1. ASSESSMENT AND THE NEED FOR SPECIALISATION		Number			%		
1.7	Which skills and knowledge are you lacking the most (need specialisation)? <i>Multiple answers. Please, mark the offered general knowledges and skills, and describe in DETAIL the SPECIFIC knowledge you lack, which could be attained through additional specialisation.</i>						
	Plant production	9	24	5	16	22	6
	Plant protection	16	15	26	28	14	33
	Agribusiness	2	18	19	3	16	24
	Animal production	7	16	4	12	14	5
	Horticulture – fruit growing	15	12	9	26	11	12
	Horticulture – vegetables	6	9	5	40	8	6
	Other	3	17	10	5	15	13
1.8	Skills?						
	knowledge of a foreign language – English language	14	28	23	26	27	32
	Team work	10	19	21	19	19	29
	writing project proposals	17	30	23	31	29	32
	Other	13	25	5	24	25	7

- ❖ Point 1.7 of the group of producers and high schools, while 1.8 points of the administration group has great diversity in terms of fields where they need trainings (Table 1). Easily can be seen that as a priority fields are plant protection and agribusiness followed with other fields.
- ❖ Point 1.8 of the group of producers and high schools, and point 1.9 of the administration group as weak point indicated knowledge of English, compilation and writing projects, public presentation and the lack of knowledge also in other areas.



Motivation for specializations

Point 2.1, all respondents from the three groups surveyed expressed willingness to participate in additional training programs / training in the field of agriculture, while the point 1.2 of the administration group stated that the farm management programs in implementation of standards on manufacturing, processing they may contribute to 20% of the total funds needed for the training from their own funds.

Point 2.2 respectively point 2.3 of the administration group, which type of training they support and prefer most have provided answers to learning through various workshops organized for specific fields and some even through short courses. Manufacturers have suggested that they prefer the form of lectures on specific topics that relate to their activities.



1. MOTIVATION FOR SPECIALISATION		Number			%		
		P	S	A	P	S	A
	Number of responders	17	30	23			
2.1	Are you willing to participate in programmes of additional education/specialisation from the field of agriculture?						
	Yes, which programmes	15	30	23	88	100	100
	No	0	0	0		0	0
	I don't know	2	0	0	12	0	0
2.2	Which type of education would suit you the most?						
	Postgraduate specialist study	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lecture (ex cathedra)	10	0	0	59	0	0
	Intensive course	4	6	2	24	20	9
	Workshop (short interactive programme)	3	24	21	17	80	91
2.3	What type of education presentation would suit you the most?						
	Direct ("face to face") lecture	5	2	6	29	6	26
	Online seminar (webinar)	0	14	12	0	47	52
	Long distance learning	0	9	5	0	30	22
	Practical work	12	2	0	61	7	0
	Other	0	3	0	0	10	0
2.4	Are you able to acquire co-financing for your additional education/specialisation?						
	Yes, from whom _____	15	3	-	88	10	
	No	0	19	-	0	63	
	I don't know	2	8	-	12	27	

1. MOTIVATION FOR SPECIALISATION		Number			%		
		P	S	A	P	S	A
	Number of responders	17	30	23			
2.5	Are you willing to travel for the purpose of additional education/specialisation? Which distance (in km) are you willing to travel for additional education/specialisation?						
	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yes, _____ km	17	30	23	100	100	100
2.6	In your opinion, which institutions should conduct education for sustainable agriculture (<i>multiple answers</i>)?						
	Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary, University of Prishtina	17	30	23	51	45	46
	Secondary Agriculture schools	2	15	9	6	23	18
	Someone else, who _____	14	21	18	43	32	36
2.7	Do you need some type of valuation of education/specialisation? Which?						
	No	2	0	0	12	0	0
	Yeas ECTS credit	6	24	15	35	80	65
	Yes, entry in the employment booklet/protfolio	9	6	8	53	20	35
	Other _____						
2.8	If you consider it important, and it wasn't or was encompassed only partially by the above listed questions, please specify						

Point 2.3 for producers and secondary schools, respectively point 2.4 for the administration, what kind of performance will best fit you there was no differences between the groups. Manufacturers and processors prefer practical work and to some extent the direct contacts with lectures on specific areas with which they deal, while the staff from schools and administration prefer online seminars and distance learning because of their volume of work in the process of learning and administrative affairs.

Point 2.4 for producers and secondary schools, respectively 2.5 for respondents from the administration, if they have the opportunity to get co-financing for further education / training their most responded that yes there are such opportunities where various associations producers and processors, schools and ministries through certain funds are doing such a thing constantly, but most of the respondents declared that they are ready to find and get the funds allocated to co-financing if the area of training is relevant to the their activity and if the questions are narrow areas they are interested in receiving additional training and education.



Point 2.5 for producers and processors, respectively, point 2.6 for the administration, all respondents regardless of the group they represent have expressed travel without certain limit distance to participate in certain programs and training in the field of agriculture.

Point 2.6 for producers and secondary schools, respectively point 2.7 for administrations which institutions should be the leader of education in sustainable agriculture all groups have highlighted they preferred Faculty of Agriculture since there is concentrated a large number of scientists and staff well prepared and who are acquainted with the most recent agricultural science and practice. Even secondary agriculture schools for the training of lower level are preferred by respondents.



Point 2.7 for producers and secondary schools, respectively point 2.8 for the administration, if you need any form of evaluation of education / training and what is it, the options presented most preferred evaluation ECTS points while some other forms of assessment where the results will be recorded in the book of work or other forms.

Point 2.8 for producers and secondary schools, respectively point 2.9 for the administration has not given any response.



3. Personal Questions

- 3.1 At this point about 60% of all the groups mentioned Pristina as permanent residence and 40% from other parts across Kosovo (Ferizaj, Gjilan, Peja, Prizren, Mitrovica, Skenderaj, etc.).
- 3.2 The average age by groups was: producer-processors 29 years, staff from the schools 42 years and 46 years personnel from administration.
- 3.3 As regards to the gender the number and proportion was: 14/3 producers (male / female), to schools this ratio was 21/9 (male / female) and the administration 19/4 (male / female) .



- 3.4 To the question in what form they would like to deal with agriculture producers group gave answers that they are more oriented to commercial production as this they have as primary activities while the group of schools have responded to small producers because they are more oriented to work in education and agriculture to most of them is complementary or secondary activity.
- 3.5 products they prefer to deal with both groups preferred those products with added value (greenhouse vegetables, soft fruit, cattle farms, etc.).
- 3.6 How long do you deal with these products also have been different answer depending from the group of respondents (respondents), so farmers have stated time from 5-35 years, while the high school group 2-28 years.
- 3.7 The level of education, the greatest number of the three groups surveyed was with the faculty, but there have been cases with masters and doctorate. The producers, a significant number was also high school in agriculture.
- 3.8 All respondents regardless group of respondents were from Kosovo, citizens of the Republic of Kosovo.



Table 3. Personal questions

3. Personal Questions		Number			%		
		P	S	A	P	S	A
	Number of responders	17	30	23			
3.1	Place of residence						
3.2	Age						
3.3	Gender						
3.4	In which form of agriculture are you involved:						
	Hobbyist	0	0	-			-
	Registered small (family) producers	3	26	-	18	87	-
	Company	14	4	-	82	13	-
3.5	What kind of production are you involved in?						
3.6	For how long are you involved in the agricultural production? _____ vite						
3.7	What is your level of education?						
	Secondary school education:	2	0	0	12	0	0
	Higher education:	0	0	0	0	0	0
	University degree	14	23	16	82	77	70
	Magister (field):	1	5	3	6	17	13
	Doctorate (field)	0	2	4	0	6	17
3.8	Country						

To the group of respondents from the administration there were also some questions that have to do just with this group, while the answers were as follows:

Point 3.3, name of the institution where you are employed from 23 as the total number of respondents, from the Ministry of Education, Science and technology were 7 persons, from the Ministry of Agriculture 11 and from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare 5 persons.

Point 3.4, which is your position at the institution where you are employed was: 4 directors, 7 the chief of the departments in the ministries and 12 senior officials from the ministries in charge for different activities in the field of public administration, agriculture sectors and rural development.

Point 3.5 which is your field of work the responses obtained were as follows: Farming with vegetable production, fruit growing, viticulture, plant protection, Agro-economy, public administration (lawyer and economist), etc.

Point 3.6, how many years you are employed at the institution where you work responses of total respondents regardless of the institution were as follows: less than 5 years (three people), 5-10 years (14 people), 11-20 years (4vetë) and more than 20 years (none).



**Thank you
for
your attention**