

Strategic Training to the Farmers in the Crop Production

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ABSTRACT

Training is one of the important aspects of human resource development. It can bridge the enormous gap between remarkable yield achieved by the scientist and that obtained by the farmer. Considering the above fact in mind, this study was undertaken to find out the training strategy for farmer with respect to crop production. The present investigation was conducted in Vindhyan Plateau of Sagar district. The Sagar district have eleven blocks out of which four development blocks were selected by random sampling techniques, two villages from each selected block from each village 30 respondent were selected using random sampling procedure. Respondents were those who were cultivating soybean, arhar, wheat and chickpea. Thus data was collected from 240 respondents by interview method with the help of well structure and pretested schedule. The frequency and percentage of respondent's despairing on and off campus training size of training group's duration. The findings of the present study have several practical implications, mostly in the nature of suggestion to the planner's trainers and all other official who are concerned with farmers training programme. This will in turn help in raising farmer socio-economics level through higher production.

The history of the well-organized farmers training programme in India can be traced back to 1948 with the inception of Etawah pilot project. One of the essential components of the project was farmers training programme by organizing village leaders training camps where all aspects of rural development were covered. The duration of such camp was six to seven days followed by a study trip for two or three days with the launching of community development programme in 1952. The training was imparted in order to broaden the outlook of trainees and to impart about the improved methods of agriculture and livestock and knowledge of scientific practices in the fields like health and sanitation. The training methods included lecture and demonstration as a part of instruction and the practical part included field work involving manual labours. The institutions are playing strategic role in technology backstopping, knowledge management and advisory to the different stakeholders like farmers, farm women, rural youths and extension personnel.

The emphasis is given to provide critical knowledge

and skills to the participants to enhance the agricultural productivity and also become economically self-reliant through gainful-employment. Training is one of the important aspects of human resource development. Training is a mean to reduce the obsolescence among people and organization in the face of relentless technological innovation. Training plays a vital role in making the farmers more receptive and equipping them with new technologies. Training is the function of helping farmers in order to increase productivity. The training programme for different categories of farmers can never be considered as final, new ideas and new methods in farming always being evolved. Hence, it is necessary to keep them abreast with the latest developments in the field of agriculture. It can bridge the enormous gap between remarkable yields achieved by the scientists and that obtained by the farmers. Considering the above fact in mind a research study was under taken to find out the training strategies for farmers with respects to crop production. In the present investigation, the emphasis was to find out the training strategies of the farmers of different block of the Sagar district.

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METHODOLOGY

Considering the above fact in mind a study was under taken to find out the training strategies for farmers with respects to crop production. The study was conducted in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh. The Sagar districts have 11 blocks, out of which 4 development blocks were selected by applying random sampling procedure. Two villages from each selected development block were selected with the help of random sampling techniques hence the study was conducted in eight villages in Sagar district. Thirty respondents were selected randomly in each villages. Thus data was collected from 240 respondents by interview method with the help of well structure and pretested schedule. The data collected were classified, tabulated and statistically analysed as per objectives of the study. The frequency, percentage and coefficient correlation of respondent's despairing on and off campus training size of training group's duration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Suggestions from farmers were obtained for making training programmers more effective. Performance towards mode of training, size of training group, duration, season and method of training were analyzed.

Table-1 : Training strategies to the farmers during organizing training programmes

S.No.	Problems	No.of farmers	Percentage of farmers	Rank
1	Availability of Lodging facilities	10	11.11	XI
2	Availability of Boarding facilities	20	22.22	IX
3	Availability of Transportation facility	13	14.44	X
4	Duration of the training Programme	50	55.55	VI
5	Distance form the village	63	70.00	IV
6	Training fee	19	21.11	VIII
7	Proper sitting arrangement	19	21.11	VIII
8	Distributed training material /Literature	30	33.33	VII
9	Training subject matched with current problems	68	75.55	III
10	Need based training programme	70	77.77	II
11	Effective training method	74	82.22	I
12	Entertainment facilities provided to the farmer's	61	67.78	V

Data in table-1 shows about strategy used the trained farmers during the training are training method was not effective and lack of need based programme reported by 82.22 per cent and 77.77 per cent respondents respectively. The higher percentage 75.55 per cent and 67.78 per cent of farmers reported that training subject was not matched with current problems and no entertainment facilities were provided to the farmers during the course of training. The boarding and lodging facilities were not available are also the constraints indicated by the trained respondents. Many other farmers reported that training material including literature was not distributed during the training and training centers have charged for training. The place of training was away from the village was also the constraints faced by the respondents during the course of training.

Table-2 : Mode of training

S.No.	Type of training	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	On campus (Institutional)	97	40.42
2.	Off campus (Farmer field)	143	59.58

Results from table-2 revealed that the majority of respondent favored off campus training means they are interested to take training either at home /village or at their farms while 40.42 per cent interested in on campus training. (Raju and Murthy, 2000) it is clear from the table that mostly farmer do not believe in linkage with the training center or they don't want to leave their house and farm for training purpose.

Table-3 : Size of training group opinion by the respondents.

S.No.	Size of training group	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Below 10 members	48	20.00
2.	10-20 members	142	59.17
3.	Between 20-30 members	50	20.83

Data in table-3 indicate that majority (59.17 %) are in opinion that group of training should not be more than twenty (20.00%) this could be in between 10-20, while 20.83 per cent and 20 per cent suggested that training should be between 20-30 and below 10 respectively. It is clear from the table that neither small group nor large group be call for training in the opinion for respondent.

Table-4: Duration of training in opinion of respondents

S.No.	Duration of training	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	One day	3	1.25
2.	Two days	88	36.67
3.	Three days	87	36.25
4.	Four days	38	15.83
5.	Seven days	24	10.00

Data in table-4 indicate that majority (36.67 %) respondents suggested two days training programme (Rao, 1969), while next higher percentage (36.25 %) suggested three days duration of training. Four days and seven days training duration was suggested by 15.83 per cent and 10.00 per cent of the respondent respectively, only 1.25 per cent respondents suggested one day training. It is clear from the table the majority of respondent have suggested two to three days training duration.

Table-5 : Suitability of seasonwise trainings.

S.No.	Seasons	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Kharif crops	115	47.92
2.	Rabi crops	80	33.33
3.	Zaid crops	45	18.75

Data in table-5 shows that majority (47.92 %) of the trainees were interested in the kharif crop training followed by 33.33 per cent in rabi crop training. Only 18.75 per cent respondent showed their interest in zaid crop training. The table indicates that area under soybean cultivation is remarkable in study area, hence farmer are much interested in kharif season training.

Table-6 : Methods of training.

S.No.	Seasons	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Lecture	112	46.67
2.	Demonstration	128	53.33

Data in table-6 revealed that opinion of the farmer about method of training. The majority (53.33 %) has suggested that demonstration is the best method of training followed by lecture 46.67 per cent of respondents.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study have several practical implications that mostly in the nature of suggestion to the planners trainers and all other official who are concerned with crop growing farmers training programmes. This will in turn help raise farmer socio-economics level through higher production. The study also shown that majority of the farmers were interested in off campus training with 10 to 20 farmers group. The duration of training should be two to three days as reported by majority. Farmers those have attended the training programmes in past expressed their view that training subject was not matched with current problems and training method was not effective. There is need for making good training strategy for taking care of timely with suitably methodology and match with farm production.

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