



TRAINING NEEDS OF FARMER'S TOWARDS IMPROVED PRODUCTION PRACTICES OF ISABGOL IN JAISALMER DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT: *Isabgol is the main cash crop of the farmers in Jaisalmer district. The farmers having large land holding size and irrigation facility available by IGNP Cannel and Tube well. In the Rabi season most of farmers growing Isbgol as medicinal crops. Mustard as oil seed crops. Wheat as grain crops, Chickpea as pulse crop and Cumin as spices crop. Seed dropping is the serious problem in this area and soil productivity is very low. So many farmers adopted sifting farming for Isabgol cultivation. Irrigation generally mad by sprinkler. Above 1990 the most of farmer done the main entrepreneur of animal production. For transfer of new agricultural practices to the farmers, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Scientist playing major role and trained to farmers continuously. In this connection the present study was conducted in the Jaisalmer district to know training needs of farmers and different level of training needs between beneficiaries and non beneficiary respondents towards improved production practices of Isabgol. In the result of study show that "selection of seed and seed rate". "Irrigation management" and "Harvesting, storage and marketing" is the most needed by the overall categories of the farmers.*



INTRODUCTION:

Training is an integral of any development activity. Training plays a vital role in making the farmers more receptive and equips them with new technology.

But training can become effective only when it is in consonance with the needs of the clients. In the present study an attempt has been made to assess training needs of beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers about improved production practices of Isabgol. To keep pace with the development in agriculture technology, it is imperative to stream line the transfer of technology system so that the benefit of innovations can reach the farming community in the quickest possible time. For speedy transfer of improved agricultural technologies, role of research and training for farmers has been recognized according to their requirements.

Several organized efforts have been made to train the farmers. But it was taken as a national programme in 1968, when farmers training and education scheme was launched in this country. This programme proved very useful in this direction Krishi Vigyan Kendra popularly known as farm science centre is the latest efforts.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The present study was conducted in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan. The Jaisalmer district was purposively selected for this study due to Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jaisalmer was working since 23 July 1993 and Isabgol is the main cash crop of farmers. Jaisalmer district consist three panchayat samitties in total and whole three panchayat samitties were selected for study purpose. A comprehensive list prepared of villages and two villages selected from each selected panchyat samitties. Thus in all six villages were selected for investigation purpose. 30 respondents from each of the selected villages were sampled. Out of which 15 from beneficiary and 15 from non beneficiary categories were selected randomly. Thus the total sample size



was 180 respondents. In which 90 respondents from beneficiary group and 90 from non beneficiary groups.

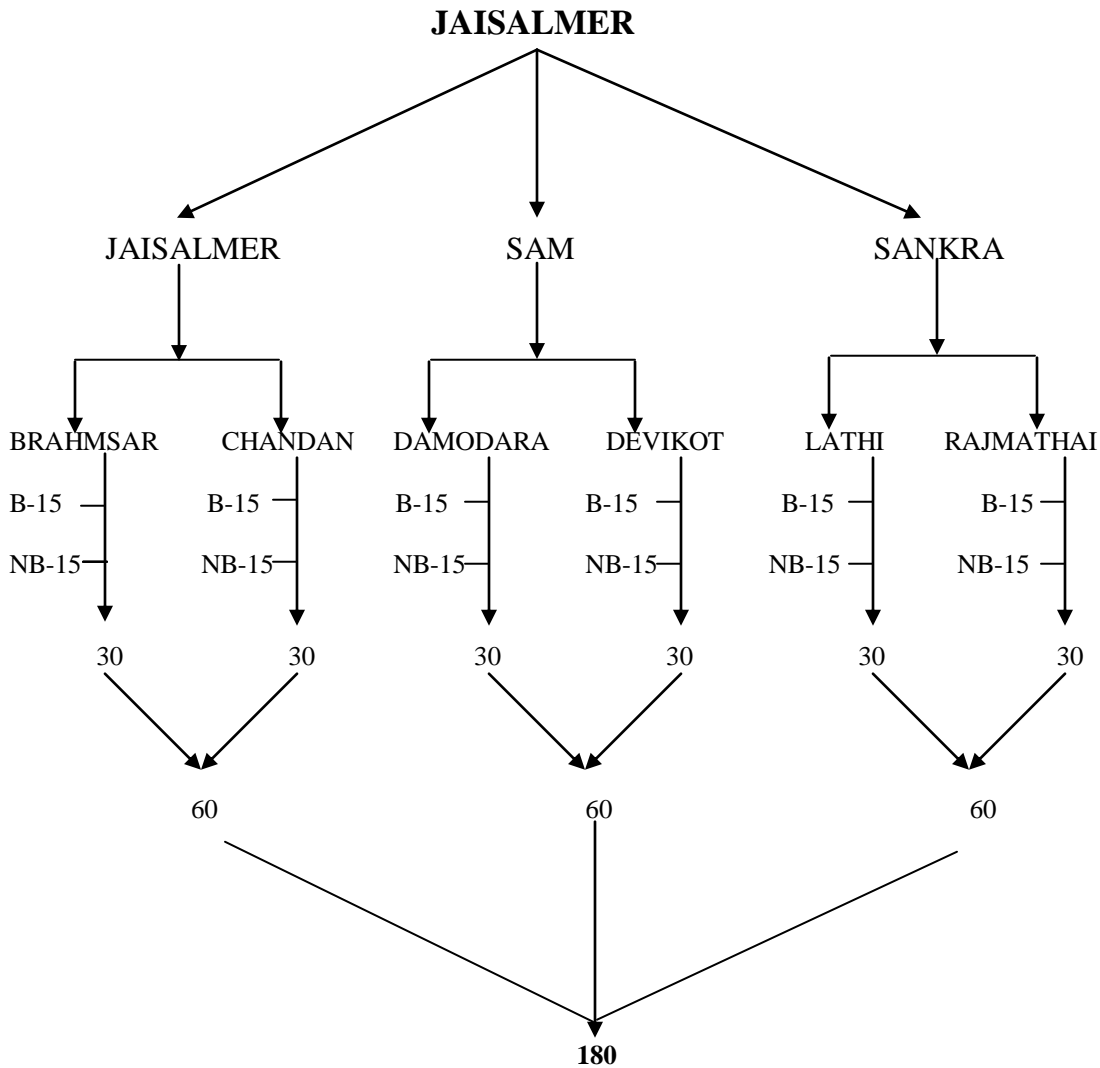


Fig: Selection of respondents for investigation purpose

The schedule so prepared was presented among the small group of non sampled respondents to measure its content validity. The schedule was the revised in



the light of suggestions and modifications received from the non sampled respondents. For collection of data the interview were held personally by investigator and in group of K.V.K scientists at home and farm. Data also collected at the time of scientist visit and Vichar Gosthi in local dialect. Appropriate statistical tests were used to arrive at conclusion. The statistical tests included standard deviation, percentage, mean, mean score, and mean percentage score, were used in this study.

Measurement of Training Needs:

To identify the training needs of farmers raising Isabgol crops a suitable schedule was developed. This schedule content nine major training areas. These major training need areas were further divided in to sub- questions. The maximum possible obtainable score in this case was 108. The responses obtained by the respondents were counted and converted in to mean percent score separately for both beneficiary and non beneficiary Isabgol growers. Then rank was assigned as per the preference expressed by the respondents.

Result and Discussion:

Training is an important component of human resource development. Training brings about required change in the individual behavior for improving the job performance. Training helps the new entertainment to acquire occupation work skill and the latest knowledge, makes him familiar with the objectives of the organization to which he belongs and helps to make his potential contribution promoting the goals of his organization.

It need less to mention here that only those major were included in identifying the training needs of farmers which require special skills in reforming the



agricultural operations in Isabgol cultivation. Efforts were made in the present study to include all possible sub area under each major areas of training needs.

To get an overview of training needs, the respondents were grouped under high, medium and low level training needs. On the basis of calculated mean score and standard deviation of the obtained training need score.

Distribution of Respondents According to their Training Needs:

The range of training need score obtained by the two groups of respondents was found wide spread. In order to here closer look this range of score was divided in to three categories and was reset to find out the frequency and percentage of respondent's falling in each category. The data in table revealed that 40 (22.22%) farmers were high training needed. 90 (50.00%) farmers were medium training needed and 50 (27.77%) farmers were in the category of low training need about improved production practices of cumin in the study sample.

Table: 1 Distribution of different categories of respondents according to their training needs.

S. No.	Category of training need	Beneficiary N =90		Non Benef. N = 90		Over all N = 180	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Low (up to 48)	30	(33.33%)	10	(11.11%)	40	(22.22%)
2	Medium (48to55)	40	(44.44%)	50	(55.55%)	90	(50.00%)
3	High (above 55)	20	(22.22%)	30	(33.33%)	50	(27.77%)
Total	Three	90	(100%)	90	(100%)	180	(100%)

F = Frequency % = Percentage

Table show the majority of farmers having medium training in both of the categories beneficiary and non beneficiary but non beneficiary farmers were more in medium and falls less in no for low training need as compared to beneficiary



farmers. In the group beneficiary farmers 30 (33.33%) farmers were having high training need 40 (44.44%) farmers were medium training need and 20 (22.22%) were in the category of low training need about improved production technology of cumin. On the other hand the group of non beneficiary farmers. Majority i.e. 50 (55.55%) of the respondents belonged to medium training need and 30 (33.33%) fall in the high training need category. Only 10 (11.11%) non beneficiary respondents were found with low level of training need about improved production practices of cumin.

Table: 2 Training needs as perceived by the beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers about cumin production technology.

S. No.	Main head of Training needs.	Ben. N= 90		Non Ben N = 90		Overall N = 180	
		MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank
1	Use of improved varieties & Methods of Sowing	43.70	VI	66.37	V	55.03	VII
2	Soil and soil preparation	47.22	IV	65.74	VI	56.48	V
3	Selection of seed and seed rate	58.02	II	82.25	I	70.13	I
4	Use of manures and fertilizers	43.02	VII	70.35	IV	56.68	IV
5	Irrigation management	59.25	I	79.88	II	69.56	II
6	Intercultural operation	43.00	VIII	63.25	VII	53.13	VIII
7	Plant protection measures	38.88	IX	61.72	VIII	50.30	IX
8	Harvesting , storage and marketing	55.25	III	72.83	III	64.04	III
9	Crop rotation and soil conservation	45.37	V	65.74	VI	55.55	VI
	Overall	48.19	-	70.45	-	58.99	-



Table - 2 reveals that "Irrigation management" and "Selection of seed and seed rate" was perceived as an important area of training need by the beneficiary respondents with top priority (59.25) and (58.02) mps. The table further show that "Harvesting, storage and marketing" (mps 55.25) "Soil and soil preparation"(mps 47.22) "use of improved varieties and methods of sowing" (mps 43.70) and "Use of manures and fertilizers" (mps 43.02) were ranked III, IV, V & VI by beneficiary respondents. When the "Use of manure and fertilizers" (mps 43.02), "Intercultural operations" (mps 43.00) and "Plant protection measures" (mps 38.88) were perceived least important by beneficiary respondent. Table show that "Selection of seed and seed rate" (mps 70.13) and "Irrigation management"(mps 69.56) was perceived important area of training need. Further the "Harvesting, storage and marketing"(mps 64.04) "Use of manure and fertilizers" (mps 56.68) "Soil and soil preparation" (mps 56.48) and "Crop rotation and soil conservation" (mps 55.55) were ranked III, IV, V & VI by the non beneficiary respondents and "Use of improved varieties and methods of sowing" (mps 55.03) "Intercultural operations" (mps 53.13) and "Plant protection measures" (mps 50.30) were perceived least important by the non beneficiary respondents regarding improved production technology of Isabgol.

Table further revealed that "Selection of seed and seed rate"(mps 82.25) and "Irrigation management" (mps 79.88) were perceived an important area of training need of overall beneficiary and non-beneficiary respondents.

CONCLUSION:

It was observed that the highest training need was expressed about "Selection of seed and seed rate", "Irrigation management" and "Harvesting, storage and marketing" by both of the groups e.g. Beneficiary and non beneficiary respondents. Finding indicated that the pattern of prioritization about the training needs under the



major heads of the Isabgol cultivation among both the group of farmers was observed the same.

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