



Research Note :

PROBLEMS FACED BY KVK TRAINING PROGRAMME ON CHILLI PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY ON PARTICIPATING FARMERS IN KHARGONE DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT : Finding of this study that major problems faced by trainees farmers in production technology of chilli were problems terms of training program were not organized as the need based training, lack of active worker, lack of irrigation facility, storage and marketing problems, not attending training programme regularly, family norms, non availability of audio-video aid, high cost of input health problem, lack of technical knowledge about improved activities, burden of work, high cost of transpiration distant training centre, low socioeconomic status and illiteracy.

Keywords : *KVK, training, problem, program, participating*

The training programmers were designed to impart the latest knowledge to the farmers through work experience by applying the principles of 'Teaching by Doing' and 'Learning by Doing'. The prime goal of KVK is to impart training as per needs and requirements in agriculture and allied enterprises to all farmers, and farm youths including school drop-outs in the rural area. No formal certificate or diploma is awarded, irrespective of duration of the courses to avoid the rush for jobs instead of self employment. While designing the courses, the concept of farming system as well as farming situation are taken into account to ensure that the enterprises in which they are trained are commercially and ecologically viable, sustainable and profitable. Such vocational trainings help them to sustain themselves through self-employment and to make them self-reliant economically and thus discourages them to migrate to the urban areas.

KVKs provide training not only in agriculture and allied vocations but also in other income-generating activities that may supplement the income of farm families (Khan *et al.*, 3). The methods employed in training could be formal and non-formal or a combination of both, depending upon the needs but emphasis remains to be on work-experience, as suggested by Mohan Singh Mehta Committee Report that "the programme should be operated as a plan of continuing education both in the technical and general sense." In KVK, trainings are conducted at various levels for which the programmers are designed based

on the clientele problems and their needs and interests. Normally KVKs have the following types of trainings conducted by them, Training for farmers (On and Off Campus), Training for rural youth (On and Off Campus), Training for extension personnel (On and Off Campus), Sponsored training programmers' (On and Off Campus) - For farmers, rural youth & extension personnel, Vocational training programmers' (On and Off Campus) – For farmers/ farm women and rural youth. Following are the important thematic Areas of Trainings taken up by the KVK: Crop Production: Integrated Crop Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, Weed Management, Cropping Systems, Post Harvest Technology. Seed production: Seed production technology and processing. Horticulture: Production technology of fruits, vegetables, flowers etc., and their export potential, Seedlings production. Home Science: Value addition, Women Empowerment, Location Specific Drudgery Reduction, Income generating activities. Plant Protection Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Disease Management, Bio Control of pests and diseases, production of Bio control agents and Bio pesticides. Soil Fertility: Soil fertility management and Management of problematic soils. In this regard a farm science centre naming Krishi Vigyan Kendra has been established in maximum districts of India with the aim to impart vocational training to practicing farmers, and rural youth; in-service training to field level extension workers. There are 641 KVKs in our country. These Krishi Vigyan Kendra's impart vocational trainings with the aim to establish entrepreneurship among the farm farmer after receiving training they can establish their own

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Table 1 : Distribution of participating farmers according to their different socio-economic status.

S.No.	Socio-economic status	Categories	Participating farmers	
			Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age	Young (20 to 35 years)	13	32.5
		Middle (36 to 50 years)	21	52.5
		Old (51 to 60 years)	06	15
2.	Education	illiterate	02	5
		primary	10	25
		middle	7	17.5
		High school/higher secondary and above	21	52.5
3.	Caste	GN	03	7.5
		OBS	19	47.5
		SC/ST	18	45
4.	Occupation	Agriculture	21	52.5
		Agriculture + wages	5	12.5
		Agriculture + other work	14	35
5.	Type of family	Nuclear family	28	70
		Joint family	12	30
6.	Type of house	Kachcha	12	30
		pakka	23	57.5
		mixed	5	12.5
7.	Size of land holding	Marginal	00	00
		small	10	25
		medium	18	45
		large	12	30
8.	Member of organization	Membership	32	80
		No membership	8	20
9.	Farm power equipment	Low (2-4)	5	12.5
		Medium (5-8)	15	37.5
		High (9-12)	20	50
10.	Milch animal	Low (2-4)	25	62.5
		Medium (5-8)	9	22.5
		High (9-12)	6	15

enterprise depending upon the availability of the resources so that, the opportunity of the employment will be increased which result in generation of their income. Out of these functions, the vocational trainings are design to bridging the gap between technologies awareness and its utilization for increasing agricultural production, getting employment on allied activities and supplement the income for better socio economic

status among the society. Krishi Vigyan Kendra conducting location-specific and need based vocational training programmes for rural farmer also on the extent technologies of agricultural and allied sector. Some major training comes identifies are fruit preservation, mushroom production, seashell crafts, jute product making, handicrafts, embroidery, lace making tailoring and stitching, fabric paintings etc.

Therefore, keeping this view in mind, the present study was undertaken to know the impact of vocational trainings imparted by KVK panna in terms of employment and income generation of rural farmer.

The study was carried out purposively in Khargone District during 2015-16. Total 2 villages selected from the study and 20 participating farmers from each village were selected randomly as sample for the study, which participating in the KVK training program. Thus total sample consisted of 40 farmers. The data was collected with the help of pretested schedule through direct interview. Thus statistical methods used for analysis of data were percentage distribution and rank analysis.

The study revealed that 52.5% of the farmers belonged to middle age group of 35to45 followed by 32.5% young age group and 15% belong to old age group. maximum 25% farmers belong to primary education category, higher percentage of participating farmers 47.5% belong to the OBC category, main occupation of the respondents is agriculture 52.5%, participating farmers had pakka house 57.5% and they were living in nuclear family 70%, under land holding trait 45% medium category, participating respondent is 80% membership in member of

organization. Higher 50% of the respondents were high farm power equipment. It's revealed that higher 62.5% of the respondent is low milch animal.

The data in table 2 represented the result indicated that the problems terms of training program were not organized as the need based training 65%, lack of active worker 57.5, lack of irrigation facility 52.5%, storage and marketing problems 50%, not attending training program regularly 42.5%, family norms 37.5% were perceived as major problem in kvk training program. however, non availability of audio-video aid 35%, high cost of input 30%, health problem 27.5%, lack of technical knowledge about improved activities 22.5%, burden of work and distant training center 20%, , low socioeconomic status 12.5% and illiteracy 5% were also important problem in the kvk training program on production technology of chilli as perceived by respondent. Results are in support of Belavanshi (1), Kamlasarah (2) and Rana (4).

Problem terms of training program were not organized as the need based training, lack of active worker, lack of irrigation facility, storage and marketing problems, not attending training program regularly were perceived as major constraint in kvk training programme.

Table 2 : Problem faced by participating farmers in KVK training programme on production technology of chilli.

S. No.	Problems	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Illiteracy	02	5	XIII
2.	Non availability of audio- video aid	14	35	VII
3.	low socioeconomic status	5	12.5	XII
4.	high cost of input	12	30	VIII
5.	burden of work	8	20	XI
6.	lack of technical knowledge about improved activities	9	22.5	X
7.	health problem	11	27.5	IX
8.	family norms	15	37.5	VI
9.	problems terms of training program were not organized as the need based training	26	65	I
10.	not attending training program regularly	17	42.5	V
11.	storage and marketing problem	20	50	IV
12.	high cost of transpiration distant training centre	8	20	XI
13.	Lack of active worker	23	57.5	II
14.	Lack of irrigation facility	21	52.5	III

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