

Training needs assessment of farmers of improved chick pea cultivation in Neemuch district, Madhya Pradesh

**PUSHPENDRA SINGH NARUKA, SHILPI VERMA,
SHYAM SINGH SARANGDEVOT, SANJAY KUMAR,
CPPACHAURI and SHILPI KERKETTA**

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Neemuch 458441 Madhya Pradesh, India

Email for correspondence: naruka_ps@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Chick pea is the most important pulse crop of India. Neemuch is one of the major chick pea producing districts of Madhya Pradesh. The present study was conducted in the district in Neemuch block and four villages in the block were selected by random sampling technique. For the collection of data 10 marginal, small and large each (total 30) chick pea growers were selected randomly from each identified village thus making a total of 120 respondents. From the results it was concluded that growers of all the categories were in need of more trainings on soil treatment with chemicals and application of insecticides, weedicides and fungicides. The least important fields of training were high yielding varieties, field preparation, appropriate time and method of harvesting and threshing as majority of the growers possessed appropriate knowledge and skill about these aspects.

Keywords: Training needs; farmers; assessment; chick pea cultivation

INTRODUCTION

Chick pea is the most important pulse crop of India. Neemuch is one of the major chick pea producing districts of Madhya Pradesh. This district has huge potential of chick pea production due to its favorable soil and agro-climatic conditions. But productivity of the crop in the district is not up to the desired level. One of the reason for this could be non-adoption of improved chick pea production technology. Trainings play an important role in transfer of technology. Systematically arranged training

programmes aid in producing desirable changes in the behavior of people. In order to make training a really profitable venture, it has to be need-based. The present study was undertaken to identify the training needs of big, small and marginal chick pea growers about chick pea production technology in Neemuch district of Madhya Pradesh.

METHODOLOGY

There are 3 blocks in Neemuch district of Madhya Pradesh out of which

one block namely Neemuch and 4 villages in the block were selected by random sampling technique. From each village 10 marginal, small and large (total 30) chick pea growers were selected randomly from each identified village. Thus in all 120 farmers (40 marginal, small and big farmers each) were included in the sample of study. To identify and prioritize the training needs of the farmers about the chick pea production technology a schedule was developed covering all important aspects of its cultivation. The relevant data were collected from the selected respondents through face to face interview, analyzed, tabulated and interpreted.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

The mean score of each area of training was calculated and ranked in priority order. The results of the same have been presented in Table 1. The soil treatment with chemicals was perceived as the most important area of training by big, small and marginal farmers with 2.72, 2.81 and 2.86 mean score respectively and ranked first by all the categories of farmers. The next important training need perceived by them was application of insecticides, weedicides and fungicides with weightage mean score of 2.64, 2.74 and 2.85 respectively that was followed by the aspect selection of seeds. The total mean score of these aspects was 2.60. The area of knowledge about various insects, pest and diseases was highest in case of marginal

farmers with 2.34 mean score followed by small farmers with 2.50 and big farmers with 2.61.

Further analysis of table clearly shows that intercropping with gram, weed control, storage technique, application of FYM and chemical fertilizers in the crop, seed treatment and irrigation and water management were also felt essential training need areas by all the categories of farmers with mean score of 2.47, 2.16, 2.14, 2.10, 1.99 and 1.98 respectively. The least important training needs perceived were high yielding varieties, field preparation, appropriate time and method of harvesting and threshing as majority of chick pea growers possessed appropriate knowledge and skills about these aspects.

From the above results it can be concluded that chick pea growers of all the categories were in the need of more trainings on soil treatment with chemicals, application of insecticides, weedicides and fungicides, selection of seeds and knowledge about various insect pests and diseases in order to increase the chick pea production in the study area.

The present findings are in line with the work of Tantary (1989) who found that land preparation, intercultural operations, harvesting and drying of paddy were major areas in which training was not perceived as essential whereas improved varieties, plant protection measures, transplanting

Training needs of farmers of chick pea cultivation

Table 1. Training needs perception of farmers on chick pea cultivation practices

Area of training needs	Big farmers		Small farmers		Marginal farmers		Total	
	MS	Rank	MS	Rank	MS	Rank	MS	Rank
High yielding varieties	1.58	11	1.65	11	1.87	11	1.70	11
Seed treatment	1.80	8	2.08	8	2.12	10	1.99	9
Selection of seeds	2.48	3	2.52	3	2.80	3	2.60	3
Field preparation	1.15	12	1.38	12	1.60	12	1.37	12
Soil treatment with chemicals	2.72	1	2.81	1	2.86	1	2.79	1
Application of FYM and chemical fertilizers	1.87	7	2.05	9	2.39	6	2.10	8
Intercropping practices with chick pea	2.30	5	2.45	5	2.67	4	2.47	5
Weed control	1.93	6	2.17	7	2.38	7	2.16	6
Irrigation and water management	1.75	10	2.00	10	2.19	9	1.98	10
Application of insecticides, weedicides and fungicides	2.64	2	2.74	2	2.85	2	2.74	2
Knowledge about various insects pests and diseases	2.34	4	2.50	4	2.61	5	2.48	4
Appropriate time, methods of harvesting and threshing	1.10	13	1.31	13	1.42	13	1.27	13
Storage technique	1.70	9	2.30	6	2.37	8	2.14	7

methods and use of farm implements were perceived as major training areas. Similar findings were also reported by Chandawat ((1997) and Singh and Singh (1999).

The results of significance of variation calculated using F-test among all the three categories of farmers viz marginal, small and big farmers with regard to training needs about improved chick pea cultivation practices are given in Table 2.

Data presented in Table 2 show that the calculated 'F' value (0.59) is lower than the tabulated value at 1 per cent level of

significance. The results are statistically non-significant showing that there was no significant variation among all the three categories of farmers viz big, small and marginal with regard to training needs about improved chick pea cultivation practices. It means that they required more or less similar training about improved cultivation practices. The findings are in agreement with those of Singh and Singh (1999) who found similar level of training needs by the big, small and marginal farmers. The findings are also supported by the results obtained by Raut et al (1997) and Sharma et al (1998).

Table 2. Significance of difference in training needs among different categories of farmers about improved chick pea cultivation practices

Source of variation	df	SS	MSS	'F' calculated
Among the categories of farmers	2	20.67	10.78	0.59 NS
Error	117	2044.02	16.92	
Total	119	2064.69		

NS= Non-significant

CONCLUSION

It was concluded from the findings that soil treatment with chemicals, application of insecticides, weedicides and fungicides, operation and handling of plant protection equipments, selection of seeds, knowledge about various insect pests and diseases were expressed as most important areas of training by all the categories of farmers. However sowing methods, appropriate time, method of harvesting and threshing were perceived as less important training areas. It was further concluded that there were no significant differences among all the three categories of farmers with regard to training needs about improved chick pea cultivation practices.

REFERENCES

- Chandawat MS 1997. Knowledge and adoption of improved practices of cumin production technology in Jalore district of Rajasthan. MSc thesis, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India.
- Raut RS, Nirban AJ and Kulkarni SY 1997. Training needs and expression of farm youth in cultivation of dryland horticultural crops. *Maharashtra Journal of Extension Education* **16**: 53-57.
- Sharma RP, Sharma KN and Dantare MP 1998. Training needs of mustard growers. *Maharashtra Journal of Extension Education* **16**: 173-176.
- Singh SP and Singh AK 1999. A study on relative needs of pulse growing farmers. *Rural India*, February, pp 44-66.
- Tantary MS 1989. Training needs of farmers in rice cultivation in Kharif. *Indian Journal of Extension Education* **25**: 142

Received: 16.10.2015

Accepted: 27.12.2015