Constraints and Problems Faced by Trainees in the Adoption of Chickpea Production Technology

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ABSTRACT

Training programmes should therefore be planned and implement to teach relevant and specific skill, which suitably meet the requirement of farmers. KVK as Knowledge and serve as the 'Light House" for rapid agricultural development by providing vocational training to farmers, farm women, rural youth and other allied functionaries in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. In Sihora blocks 56 training programmes were conducted by KVK Jabalpur during last five years on chickpea production technology and the number of beneficiaries were 1160. Out of them 60 trainees were selected for the purpose of study. The profile of trainees with respect education, social status, caste, land holding, annual income, social participation, Use of social information and Contact with development agencies are presented in results. It is comes in to the notice that major constraints in the production of chickpea was the sickness of soil stood Rank I followed by lack of improve variety and quality seed to the growers Rank IInd as well as lack of low cost subsidized implements which are the essential tools for application of pesticides Rank III.

***Key word:** Constraints; Problem; Trainees; Training; Chickpea production;*

Training is a discretionary communication process to bring desirable changes in behavior i.e. knowledge, skill, attitude, motivation etc. in accordance in professional interest. Hence all the training programmes should therefore be planned and implement to teach relevant and specific skill, which suitably meet the requirement of farmers (*Ahirwar, 2011*).

The ICAR has launched Various front line transfer of technology projects. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra is one of the scheme of council which is as considered as centre of Knowledge and serve as the 'Light House" for rapid agricultural development by providing vocational training to farmers, farm women, rural youth and other allied functionaries in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. The basic aim of KVKs is to improve their technical literacy and they are designed to impart skill oriented training through work experience and "learning by doing" (*Kumar et al, 2016*). The attitude of the trained farmers not only gets sharpened but also molded the ever-changing needs of the farming community. In any training programme the trainers & trainees play a very important role because, they affect the training programme to a great extent (*Sharma and Kalla, 2006*).

Madhya Pradesh is the largest chickpea producing state with an area of 3112 thousand ha. and production of 2687 thousand tones with productivity of 864 kg/ha (Agricultural statistics at a glance 2010-11). In Madhya Pradesh Jabalpur is one of the important Chickpea growing district with an area, production and productivity of 69400 ha, 76302 tones and 1130 kg/ha, respectively. Though the productivity of chickpea is still low than the average national productivity. It is due to the knowledge of chickpea with respect to production technique aspect is low (*Uikey, 2010*).

METHODOLOGY

The Jabalpur district comprises of seven blocks namely Sihora, Kundam, Jabalpur, Panagar, Majholi, Shahpura, and Patan out of which Sihora block was selected purposively because Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jabalpur conducted more number of training programmes

on chickpea production technologies as compared to other blocks. In Sihora blocks 56 training programmes were conducted during last five years on chickpea production technology and the number of beneficiaries were 1160. Out of them 6 villages with 150 villages as respondents were selected with the help of random sampling technique. A list of trained farmers in the field of chickpea production technologies. Out of which 60 trained farmers (Tranees) selected randomly from the selected villages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of trainees regarding Chickpea production : Profile with respect to age, education, income, social participation utilization of various sources of information contact with development agencies as well as problems faced by farmers in the production of chickpea are presented here for interpretation.

Table 1. Distribution of trainees according to their age

Categories	No.	%
Young (Up to 35 years)	24	40.00
Middle (36 to 55 years)	28	46.67
Old (Above 55years)	08	13.33
Total	60	100

It is clear from Table 1 that most of the farmers (46.67%) belongs to the middle age group ie. 35 to 50 years, followed by young age group ie. 40.00 per cent. While the lowest percentage of older farmers (13.33%) were observed.

Table 2. Distribution of trainees according to their education

Categories	No.	%
Illiterate	07	11.66
Primary	16	26.67
Middle	24	40.00
Higher sec. and above	13	21.67
Total	60	100

Table 2 showed that out of 60 farmers, very a smaller number of farmers (07 Nos) were only Illiterate while 16 and 24 Nos of farmers comes under primary and middle-class education group. Further, the less no. of farmers (13) was high school passed and above. Thus, most of farmers (40.00%) were middle with respect to education.

Distribution of farmers according to their caste are presented in Table 3 showed Other backward class

consisted of 45.00 per cent followed by SC/ST category (33.33%). Whereas less number (21.67%) of them belonged to general category.

Table 3. Distribution of trainees according to their caste

Categories	No.	%
General	13	21.67
Other backward classes	27	45.00
SC/ ST class	20	33.33
Total	60	100

Table 4. Distribution of trainees according to their land holding

Categories	No.	%
Marginal (Up to 1.0 ha)	13	21.67
Small (1.01 to 2.0 ha)	16	26.67
Medium (2.01 to 4.0 ha)	24	40.00
Large (Above 4 ha)	07	11.66
Total	60	100

Data in relation to land holding presented (table 4) by trainees indicated that the total farmers, 40.00 per cent had medium land holding (Between 2.01 to 4.0 ha), followed by 26.67 per cent had small land holdings (Between 1.01 to 2.0 ha) while 21.67 per cent trainees had marginal (Up to 1ha) land holdings.

Table 5. Distribution of trainees according to their annual income

Categories	No.	%
Below poverty line (Up to Rs. 24,000/-)	06	10.00
Very low (Rs.24,001 to Rs. 50,000)	15	25.00
Low (Rs.50,001 to Rs.1,00,000)	22	36.66
Medium (Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 1,50,000/-)	10	16.67
High (Rs. Above Rs. 1,50,000/-)	07	11.67
Total	60	100

The chickpea growing farmers which were selected (Table 5) as respondent belongs up to bellow poverty to high level income group. However average farmers (22 Nos) having higher percentage of (36.66%) under low-income group between Rs.50,001 to 1,00,000/- and 15 Nos (25.00%) comes under the very low-income group between Rs. 24,001 to 50,000/-. On the other hand, 07 and 10 numbers of farmer belong to high- and middle-income group Rs. Above 1,50,000/- and Rs. 1,00,000 to 1,50,000/- respectively.

Data pertaining to social participation indicated that (Table 6) among trainees of chickpea. Majority of them participated in social activities followed by 28.33 per

cent comes under the low group. Whereas the 25.00 per cent trainees belong to higher categories.

Table 6. Distribution of trainees according to their social participation:

Categories	No.	%
Low (Up to 8)	17	28.33
Medium (9 to 16)	28	46.67
High (Above 16)	15	25.00
Total	60	100.00

Table 7. Distribution of trainees according to their utilization of different sources of information

Categories	No.	%
Low (Up to 7)	09	15.00
Medium (8 to 14)	31	51.67
High (Above 14)	20	33.33
Total	60	100.00

Data with respect to use of information sources (Table 7) shows that 51.67 per cent of trainees indicate medium 51.67 percent , followed by 33.33 per cent high and 15.00 per cent comes under low categories ie. poor user of information.

Table 8 : Distribution of trainees according to their contact with development agencies

Categories	No.	%
Low (Up to 7)	12	20.00
Medium (8 to 14)	15	25.00
High (Above 14)	33	55.00
Total	60	100.00

Among trainees, the majority (55.00%) of trainees were observed in high level of contact and 25.00 per cent had medium level. More ever 20.00 per cent among under low level of contact with development agencies (Table 8).

Data with respect to problem occurs in following improved technology of chickpea production even after the getting the training are presented in Table 9. The analysis of data reveal that most of the trained farmers (91.67%) faced the problems of soil as it is sick and infested by pathogens. Similarly, 75.00 per cent trainees which stood IInd in rank faced the problems of quality seed material of chickpea for the purpose as they were not concerned neither with the seed production nor purchasing from the reputed sources. Further it was also come in to the notice that 66.66 percentage trainees

had not any type of plant protection equipments and tools (Spray Pump, Seed treating drum, etc). Hence, they were not able to spray or apply insecticide fungicide or weedicide in crop field. Apart from these major constraints, they were belonging to unorganized farming group (63.33%) followed market distance (56.67%) as well as un availability of quantity inputs (50.00%) and lack of mechanization (50.00%). However other constraints come less than 50.00 per cent Unavailability of quality inputs, 36.67 per cent, 33.33 per cent and 25.00 per cent under Lack of General knowledge about the sources of inputs, Lack of socio-economic status of the trainees, Illiteracy of the farmers and Lack of economic status of the trainees, respectively.

Table 9. Constraints and Problems faced by trainees in the adoption of technology

Problems	No.	%	Rank
Unavailability of quality inputs	30	50.00	VI
Lack of General knowledge about the sources of inputs	22	36.67	VII
Lack of Low cost subsidized machines (Spray pump, Seed treating drum, etc)	40	66.66	III
Unorganized farmers group	38	63.33	IV
Lack of mechanization (Non availability of tractor, drone, farm inputs etc.)	30	50.00	VI
Sick soil of the area	55	91.67	I
Lack of availability and quality seed	45	75.00	II
Distance from the market/mandi	34	56.67	V
Illiteracy of the farmers	15	25.00	IX
Lack of economic status of the trainees	20	33.33	VIII

CONCLUSION

Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jabalpur organized Skill oriented training programmes to the farmers on various aspects of crop production in this regard a training programme on chickpea production technologies were organized. The profile of trainees with respect education, social status, caste, land holding, annual income, social participation, Use of social information and contact with development agencies are presented in results. It is coming in to the notice that major constraints in the production of chickpea was the sickness of soil stood Rank I followed by lack of improve variety and quality seed to the growers Rank IInd as well as lack of low-cost subsidized implements which are the essential tools for application of pesticides Rank III

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