



Research Article

TRAINING NEED OF BENEFICIARIES' FARMERS REGARDING IMPROVED POMOLOGY AND OLERICULTURE PRACTICES IN GWALIOR AND CHAMBAL DIVISION

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Abstract: The present study was conducted in Gwalior and Chambal division of Madhya Pradesh. An *ex-post facto* design was used for this investigation. A total of 184 beneficiary farmers from each practice 50 per cent were selected from pomology and olericulture farming by simple random sampling method. Results indicated that the optimum number of the beneficiaries (67.39%) obsessed needed pomology training practices afterward most needed (26.09%), and not needed (6.52%) in pomology practice category. Conversely, olericulture practice category, optimum number of the beneficiaries (61.95%) obsessed needed afterward most needed (22.83%), and 15.22 per cent not needed olericulture training practices.

Keywords: Training need, Beneficiaries farmers, Pomology Practice, Olericulture practice

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Introduction

Agriculture has now become extremely competitive. Rehearsing agriculture requests to be creative, nature amicable, depending on ranchers' insight and utilize present day advancement of science. Utilization of science and innovation, information strengthening and limit building can empower ranchers to make them serious and initiate comprehensive development. Yet, the achievements in respect of agricultural growth and food production have been spectacular with self-sufficiency in food grains. There is still untapped potential of currently available agricultural technologies, which can help mitigate the effects of shrinking cultivable land, scarcity of irrigation water, soil nutrient depletion, increasing biotic and a biotic stress etc. The agriculture has to be sustainable and profitable in different resource environment in order to bring in financial and livelihood security for rural households. To address the problem related to technology dissemination in agriculture, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), known also as Agriculture Science Centre, a grass root level scheme has been designed and nurtured by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for the past four decades.

Training is one of the crucial aspects of human resource development. This is intent to diminish the oldness among individuals and association notwithstanding yields less mechanical development. This plays a vital role in making the farmers more receptive and equipping them with new technologies. This is the function of helping farmers in order to increase productivities.

The KVK have obvious commands for overhauling of farmers as far as limit working through preparing, exhibited crusade and different sharpening program. The KVKs are organizing different training for the farmers so that they can earn and sustain their family through remunerative enterprise. Therefore, the study conducted to explore the "Analytical study of KVK training programme on the farmers in Chambal and Gwalior division." with the following specific objective 'to study the training need of farmers regarding improved pomology and olericulture practices.

Material and Methods

An *ex-post facto* design was used for this investigation. Madhya Pradesh comprises of ten divisions viz. Ujjain, Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Sagar, Jabalpur,

Chambal, Rewa, Hosangabad and shahdol out of 10 division, Gwalior and Chambal divisions were selected purposively. Gwalior division consists of 5 districts viz. (Gwalior, Ashoknagar, Shivpuri, Datia and Guna) and Chambal division consists of 3 districts (Morena, Bhind and Sheopur). All KVKs are arranged in the form of dictionary manner and 50 per cent KVKs (Ashoknagar, Datia, Gwalior, and Sheopur) were selected on the basis of systematic random sampling method.

Beneficiary farmers were selected according to a list of pomology and olericulture practices with the help of KVK scientists and a total of 184 beneficiary farmers from each practice 50 per cent was selected from pomology and olericulture farming by simple random sampling method. With this method 23 pomology and 23 olericulture beneficiaries were selected from each KVK. Thus, the number of pomology and olericulture beneficiaries each was 92.

Result and Discussion

Practice wise training need of beneficiaries' farmers regarding improved pomology practices

[Table-1] obsessed improved variety; optimum number of the beneficiaries (60.87%) had needed even as, most needed (22.83%) and not needed (16.3%). As pragmatic seed and seedling treatment optimum number of the beneficiaries (67.39%) had needed even as, most needed (28.26%) and not needed (4.35%). As obsessed irrigation management, optimum number of the beneficiaries (69.57%) had needed even as, most needed (20.65%) and not needed (9.78%). As pragmatic balanced fertilizer, optimum number of the beneficiaries (67.39%) had needed even as, most needed (31.52%) and not needed (1.09%). As obsessed training and pruning, optimum number of the beneficiaries (69.57%) had needed even as, most needed (18.48%) and not needed (11.95%). As pragmatic IPM/ IDM, optimum number of the beneficiaries (63.04%) had needed even as, most needed (35.87%) and not needed (1.09%). As obsessed storage, optimum number of the beneficiaries (73.91%) had needed even as, most needed (25%) and not needed (1.09%).

Table-1 Practice wise distribution of the beneficiaries' farmers regarding improved pomology and olericulture practices

SN	Practices	Beneficiaries					
		MN	N	NN	TS	M	R
A.	Pomology Practices (n=92)						
1	Improved variety	21 (22.83)	56 (60.87)	15 (16.30)	190	2.07	V
2	Seed & seedling treatment	26 (28.26)	62 (67.39)	4 (4.35)	206	2.24	III
3	Irrigation management	19 (20.65)	64 (69.57)	9 (9.78)	194	2.11	IV
4	Balanced fertilizer	29 (31.52)	62 (67.39)	1 (1.09)	212	2.30	II
5	Training and pruning	17 (18.48)	64 (69.57)	11 (11.95)	190	2.07	V
6	IPM/ IDM	33 (35.87)	58 (63.04)	1 (1.09)	216	2.35	I
7	Storage	23 (25.00)	68 (73.91)	1 (1.09)	206	2.24	III
B.	Olericulture Practices (n=92)						
1	Improved variety	2 (2.17)	69 (75.00)	21 (22.83)	165	1.79	IX
2	Seed and plant treatment	25 (27.17)	54 (58.70)	13 (14.13)	196	2.13	V
3	Weed control	27 (29.35)	60 (65.22)	5 (5.43)	206	2.24	IV
4	Method of sowing	18 (19.57)	54 (58.70)	20 (21.73)	182	1.98	VI
5	Irrigation method	14 (15.22)	54 (58.70)	24 (26.08)	174	1.89	VII
6	Staking	02 (2.17)	59 (64.13)	31 (33.70)	155	1.68	VIII
7	Balanced fertilizer	34 (36.96)	53 (57.61)	5 (5.43)	213	2.32	II
8	IPM/ IDM	37 (40.22)	52 (56.52)	3 (3.26)	218	2.37	I
9	Storage	30 (32.62)	58 (63.04)	4 (4.34)	210	2.28	III

MN= Most needed, N= Needed, NN= Not needed, TS= Total score, M= Mean, R= Rank

Practice wise training need of beneficiaries' farmers regarding improved olericulture practices

As pragmatic improved variety, optimum number of the beneficiaries (75%) had needed even as, not needed (22.83%) and most needed (2.17%). As obsessed seed and plant treatment, optimum number of the beneficiaries (58.7%) had needed even as, most needed (27.17%) and not needed (14.13%). As pragmatic weed control, optimum number of the beneficiaries (65.22%) had needed even as, most needed (29.35%) and not needed (5.43%). As obsessed method of sowing, optimum number of the beneficiaries (58.7%) had needed even as, not needed (21.73%) and most needed (19.57%). As pragmatic irrigation method, optimum number of the beneficiaries (58.7%) had needed even as, not needed (26.08%) and most needed (15.22%). As obsessed staking, optimum number of the beneficiaries (64.13%) had needed even as, not needed (33.7%) and most needed (2.17%). As pragmatic balanced fertilizer, optimum number of the beneficiaries (57.61%) had needed even as, most needed (36.96%) and not needed (5.43%). As obsessed IPM/ IDM, optimum number of the beneficiaries (56.52%) had needed even as, most needed (40.22%) and not needed (3.26%). As pragmatic storage, optimum number of the beneficiaries (63.04%) had needed even as, most needed (32.62%) and not needed (4.34%) [Table-1]

Extent of training needs of beneficiaries' farmers regarding improved pomology and olericulture practices

[Table-2] disclosed that the optimum number of the beneficiaries (67.39%) obsessed needed pomology training practices afterward most needed (26.09%), and not needed (6.52%) in pomology practice category. Conversely, olericulture practice category, optimum number of the beneficiaries (61.95%) obsessed needed afterward most needed (22.83%), and 15.22 per cent not needed olericulture training practices.

Table-2 Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their training need regarding improved pomology and olericulture practices

SN	Categories	Beneficiaries	Percentage
A. Pomology practices (n=92)			
1	Not needed (8-13 Score)	6	6.52
2	Needed (14-18 Score)	62	67.39
3	Most needed (19-24 Score)	24	26.09
B. Olericulture practices (n=92)			
1	Not needed (7-11 Score)	14	15.22
2	Needed (12-15 Score)	57	61.95
3	Most needed (16-21 Score)	21	22.83

Conclusion

Training is a vital role play for quantitative and qualitative-based pomology production. If the government and pomology-related agency focused on IPM/IDM,

balanced fertilizer, seed and seedling treatment, and storage-related training then we can do doubling the income of the farmers. It can also play a vital role in the policy being framed by the government. If the training is provided to the farmers in a timely, monitoring and evaluation is done then there is a desirable change in the skill, performance, and overall development.

Application of research

If the government related agency and KVKs should focus of the pomology and olericulture related training need of the farmers and ensure the participation of every level; this helps in training programme and strengthens of the socio-financial condition of the farmers.

Research Category: Agricultural Extension and Communication

Abbreviations: KVK- Krishi Vigyan Kendra

IPM-Integrated Pest Management

IDM-Integrated Disease Management

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Study area / Sample Collection: Gwalior and Chambal division, Madhya Pradesh

Cultivar / Variety / Breed name: Pomology and Olericulture farmers

Conflict of Interest: None declared

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