



IMPORTANCE OF SELF SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

The drive of attaining self-sufficiency in food production has revolutionised Indian Agriculture. In 1960- 61, various high yielding varieties were introduced. Subsequently, evolution of short-duration crop varieties made it possible to fit into multiple cropping scheme. All these have contributed to technological break through in the Indian Agriculture. But mere technological break-through was not enough; it had to result in to production break through, through adoption of the new innovation by the million of farmers. It thus called for well-developed training programmes for farmers/farm women and youths which is being run all over the country.

KEYWORDS: Training Programme, Agriculture, TRYSEM, Home Science.

INTRODUCTION

Various efforts, are therefore needed to make the training programmes more and more effective. The main purpose of this investigation was to get the farmers responses towards training programmes. It is also aimed to identify the motivational sources for attending the training programme with suggestion provided by the trainees regarding over all improvement in the training programme. Specific objectives.

- To identify motivational sources of respondents for their participation in training programmes.
- To find out opinion of trainees about duration, timeliness, teaching method used, usefulness and content covered during training period.
- To know the response of the beneficiaries about infrastructural facilities made available during training period.
- To find out the extent of new farm technology adopted by beneficiaries after the training. 5 - To invite suggestions from the trainees for follow-up programme and over all improvement in the training so as to make the training more effective.

METHODOLOGY

Udaipur district was selected purposively for study purpose.

Ten villages from four selected panchayat samities namely Girwa (Home Science training), Sarada (TRYSEM) and General Agriculture), Salumber (TRYSEM) and Badgaon (TRYSEM) were included in the study.

Twenty respondents from each of three types of training programmes i.e. TRYSEM, Home Science and General Agriculture were included in the study constituting sample size of sixty. For collection of data the interviews were held personally by the investigator at the homes or at the farms of the respondents. Thereafter, hypothesis were formulated and appropriate statistical tests were used to arrive at a conclusion. The statistical tests included percentage, mean score and analysis of variance. The level of probability of acceptance or rejection was 0.05 and 0.01.

Findings

The main findings emanated out of the study were as follows.

1. Sarpanch was the most effective sources for motivating the people towards TRYSEM, where as VEW for General Agriculture and Home Science training programme.
2. In general VEW, neighbour and relatives got the first, second and third rank respectively for motivating the participants towards the training programme.
3. In TRYSEM, Home Science and General Agricultural training 70, 55 and 80 per cent of trainees respectively were fully satisfied with the duration of the training programmes, those who were not satisfied wanted to extend it for 1 year (TRYSEM) and 5 days (General Agriculture and Home Science) instead of existing 5 months and 3 days duration respectively.
4. Majority of trainees (80 to 85 per cent) in all the three types of training programmes were fully satisfied with the timeliness of the trainings. Those

who were not satisfied wanted that it should be in slack/off season.

5. Regarding teaching methods used during training programmes 60, 45 and 55 per cent trainees were fully satisfied and expressed it most appropriate. Those who were not satisfied, suggested that they should be taught with the help of film show and by conducting actual demonstrations.
6. In TRYSEM, Home Science and in General Agriculture training programmes 25, 70 and 50 per cent of trainees respectively expressed that training is very useful for them.
7. In TRYSEM, Home Science and General Agriculture trainings, 35, 60 and 20 per cent trainees respectively were fully satisfied with loading arrangements, remaining of them have expressed that it was appropriate and poor and suggest that it should be available at the training centre.
8. In boarding arrangements, 50, 20 and 10 per cent of TRYSEM, Home Science and General Agriculture respectively were of opinion that it was appropriate but in TRYSEM boarding arrangement was better in comparison to other two types of training programmes.
9. In TRYSEM programme only one trainee was doing the job of electric motor rewinding in village Jhadol after getting training. Where as in Home Science and General Agriculture 40 and 25 per cent trainees respectively were adopted the practices fully.
10. With the course content, 80 to 90 per cent of trainees in all the three types of training programmes were fully satisfied.
11. In TRYSEM programme only one trainee was doing the job of electric motor rewinding in village Jhadol after getting training. Where as in Home Science and General Agriculture 40 and 25 per cent trainees respectively were adopted the practices fully.
12. 70 and 90 per cent trainees in Home Science and General Agriculture trainings respectively, expressed that there should be provision for refresher courses whereas 40 per cent trainees (in above both the type of trainings) were of opinion that there should be a provision for regular mailing of literature to up keep their knowledge. Only one trainee in TRYSEM was of the opinion that expert should visit our farm as and when request is made to them, so solve the problem on the spot,
13. There should be a provision of self employment just after getting training where as only 25 per cent of them had suggested that there should be a provision of loan so that they can start their own business soon after undergoing a specific training programme.
14. Provision of Tailoring and Embroidery was offered by 35 and 15 per cent farm women respectively.
15. In General Agriculture training, 25 per cent trainees had suggested that teaching should be done through film show followed by discussion, while 20 per cent were of the opinion that they should be provided opportunity for farm visit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the suggestions received from the respondents with regard to various aspects of training and in order to bring about more effectiveness, it is recommended that.

- a. The duration of training be extended to 5 days in case of General Agriculture and Home Science training programme.
- b. The training be conducted during slack season, when farmers are relatively more free to participate in the training programmes.
- c. For effective transfer of technology to the trainees during the training period, effective media mix must be used like film show followed by discussion, skill teaching etc.
- d. The training centre must provide facilities adequate of lodging and boarding to make the trainees stay comfortable.

Providing knowledge through training is only a means to are end. Therefore, follow up activity should become a regular part of the farmers training centre by.

- a. Frequent visit of their farm.
- b. Provision for refresher courses and.
- c. Continuous supply of related literature.

CONCLUSION

The result in the present study proved that Sarpanch Was the most effective source for motivating the people towards TRYSEM programme, where as VEW for General Agriculture and Home Science training programmes, One of the objectives of this study was to find out the opinion of the respondents regarding duration, timeliness teaching method used during training period, usefulness and content covered during training period. Most of them were fully satisfied with duration of the training programmes in all the three types of training programmes, those who were not satisfied wanted to extend it 5 days for General Agriculture and Home Science training programme, one year for TRYSEM programme. The training should be conducted at slack season to have adequate participation and application of knowledge in the following season. More than half of the participants in all the three types of training programmes were fully satisfied with the teaching method used during training period, those who were not satisfied, suggested that they should be taught with the help of film show and by conducting actual demonstrations. Course content used during training period was adequate enough because majority (80 to 90 per cent) were fully satisfied with it.

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