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TRAINING NEEDS OF FARMERS ABOUT BARLEY PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Krishi Vigyan Kendras Nyoma (Leh-11) conduct a variety of trainings for the benefit of farmers. KVK training programme starts with identification of training needs of barley farmers and this study was conducted in Nyoma block of Leh district of Jammu & Kashmir to know the training gap of barley growing farmers during the agricultural year 2018-19. A sample of one hundred and twenty farmers was selected randomly from the list of 5 purposively selected villages for collection of primary data. A well structured and pretested interview schedule was used for data collection through personal interview. The data exposed that most of the respondents did not possess required knowledge concerning to the barley production technology, especially plant protection measures, application and use of manures and fertilizers, field preparation etc., So, there is an urgent need to enhance the good communication and extension system and input service system to make the farmers aware about latest technology.

Keywords : *barley, production, training gap, training needs, manures*

INTRODUCTION

Barley is ground at local mills (rantaks) and used to make a variety of stove-cooked flat breads. They are eaten alongside dishes like baril, a dip made of ground apricot kernels and walnuts. Barley flour is also used to make noodles for the hearty soups that characterize the region's cuisine. One of the most popular is skyu, a stew served with vegetables, cap-shaped noodles and occasionally, scraps of meat. Kholak is also eaten widely throughout the region. It's a simple dish consisting of ground barley powder, which is added to liquids such as tea or chhang, a fermented barley drink (Dani Redd).

As currently mentioned above, approximately 75–80% of global barley production is used as animal feed, 20–25% as malting, 2–5% for human food, and the remaining part in biofuel industry (bioethanol production).Now, the question is how to increase the production of barley. There can be two possible approaches to enhance the production of barley either by increasing the area under the crop and by increasing the productivity per unit area per unit time. Since the crop area expansion is not feasible anymore, the only alternative is to adopt the better management practices through imparting need based training i.e. critical input for knowledge and skill for increasing the production. Training is an integral part of any development activity. The training needs of small farmers in order of important areas were plant protection, high yielding varieties of barley, fertilizer application, seed treatment, credit, nursery raising, transplanting, irrigation and water management and marketing .The results shows that June-July and January periods of training for small and marginal farmers . Barley cultivation practices, majority of respondents had high level of training need in 6 aspects of cultivation. Fertilizer management (2.33), seed treatment (2.56), pest management (2.69), disease management (2.53), water management (2.6) and marketing (2.4) were the important training need areas where majority farmers had high level of training need. The factors like hard working, dignity of labour and affection for the land and genetically prevailing among them which are considered to be the fundamental assets of farmer. However, in spite of high social values prevailing in these communities, they have remained backward, underdeveloped or neglected due to the factor like lack of ambition initiative, inadequate land holding, limited needs and orthodox behavior has become an integral part of the entire system need to be equipped with latest knowledge, technology in agriculture for rural development. research was designed with the objective to find out first hand information about raining needs relation to agriculture , the areas of manures and fertilizers, pest and disease control improved varieties credit facilities and crop rotation with inter cropping was most needed. Education emerged as an important factor affecting the training needs of barley growers, implying that educated barley growers needed less training than uneducated.

Lynton and Pareek (1990) stated that training consists largely of well organized op-portunities for participants to acquire necessary understanding and skill. Farmer training is directed towards improving their job efficiency in farming. The kind of education we call as training is not for knowing more but behaving differently.

Farmer training is education that most often takes place outside formal learning institutions.It differs from education in schools because it is geared towards adult learning. Lindeman (1926) laid the foundation for a systematic theory about adult learning (Knowles et al. 2005), noting that the approach to adult education will be via the route of situations, not subjects. In conventional education the student is required to adjust him- self to an established curriculum; in adult edu-cation the curriculum is built around the students' needs and interests

OBJECTIVE

To know the training needs of farmers about barley production technology

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in tehsil Nyoma , Changthang ladakh of high altitude (4500 metres above sea level, 33 degree 10 to 33 degree N and 77 degree 55 to 78 degree 20 E), Jammu and Kashmir in 2018.(s.s.kubrevi et al). Five villages in tehsil Nyoma namelyTokla, Mudh, Nyoma, Henle and Tarchit were selected for investigation. Twenty four respondents were selected from each village, thus making a total of 120 respondents for the investigation. Data were collected through structured and pre-tested interview schedule. The collected data were coded, tabulated and analyzed and the results were interpreted accordingly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings drawn in respect to the specific objectives of the study on the basis of preference to place, months, duration, size of the training group, methods and follow up activities as perceived by the barley growers by using relevant statistical techniques. It has been observed that most of the farmers did not have more interest in the training programmes, hence motivational activities should be initiated among farmers with the help of quality input management .The training should be emphasized on method of sowing, field preparation, plant protection measures, use of manures and fertilizers, harvesting, post harvesting technology, as these areas have emerged as important ones. Most of the training programmes should be provided in the month of May, June and September and at in all the three months. The findings of this study.

Training needs of barley growers in the main area

Table 1: Training needs of barley growers in the main area (n=120)

Sr. No.	Main area	Degree of training needs						Rank order
		MN (3)	N (2)	LN (1)	NN (0)	Total Score	Mean Score	
1	**Field preparation**	62	44	11	03	285	2.37	11
2	**Method of sowing**	76	35	16	01	375	3.12	1
3	**Use of manures and fertilizers**	54	37	22	07	258	2.15	1V
4	**Plant protection measures**	59	48	08	05	281	2.34	111
5	**Harvesting**	42	48	25	05	247	2.05	V
6	**Post harvest technology**	11	33	72	04	171	1.42	VI

MN=Most needed, N=Needed, LN=Least needed, NN=Not needed

The Table 1 showed that majority of the respondents indicated that method of sowing as main training areas as it is apparent from the main score value (3.12) likewise, the training needs areas ranked in descending order were 11nd field preparation (2.37), 111rd plant protection measures (2.34), 1Vth use of manures & fertilizers (2.15) , Vth harvesting (2.05) and post harvest technology VIth (1.42), respectively. Hence, the ares which got Ist, IInd and IIIrd rank orders may be considered as important areas of training.

Relative preferences proper place for training

Table 2: Relative preferences proper place for training (n=120)

Sr. No.	Venue	Degree of training needs				
		MP (2)	P (1)	NP (0)	Total score	Mean score
1	**Village panchayat**	91	26	03	208	1.73
2	**Block head quarter**	66	36	18	168	1.40
3	**Research farm**	83	31	06	197	1.64
4	**Village school**	59	30	31	148	1.23
5	**Farmers field**	73	38	04	194	1.61

MP=Most prefer, P=Prefer, NP=Not prefer

It is evident from the Table 2 that the place of training responded by the respondents in order of preference were village panchayat Ist (1.73), research farm 11nd (1.64), farmers field IIIrd (1.61), Block head quarter IVth (1.40), and village school Vth (1.23), in descending order. It may be concluded that village panchayat,research farm and farmers field were mostly preferred for place of training.

Relative preference of barley growers for month of training

Table 3 : Relative preference of mustard growers for month of training (n=120)

Sr. No	Month	Morning (2)	Noon (1)	Evening (0)	Respondents		
					No.	Percent	Rank
1	**January**	-	07	-	07	05.83	V
2	**February**	-	06	-	06	05.00	VI
3	**March**	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	**April**	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	**May**	19	03	27	49	40.83	I
6	**June**	10	12	09	31	25.83	II
7	**July**	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**August**	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	**September**	11	-	08	19	15.84	III
10	**October**	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**November**	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	**December**	01	06	01	08	6.67	IV

It is evident from the table 3 that the months preferred by the barley growers in which training needs to be organized. The data shows that the months preferences for training in descending order as: May Ist (40.83%), June IInd (25.83%), September IIIrd (15.84%), December IVth (6.67%), January Vth (5.83%), February VIth (5.00%) respectively. It can be concluded that May,June and September months are most preferred in which training should be organized for the barley growers. the majority of barley growers showed the days preferences for training i.e.up to 1 day (35%), up to 3 day (26%), up to 5 day (14%), up to 10 days (13%), and up to 20 days (32 %), respectively.

Preference of barley growers for duration of training (n=120)

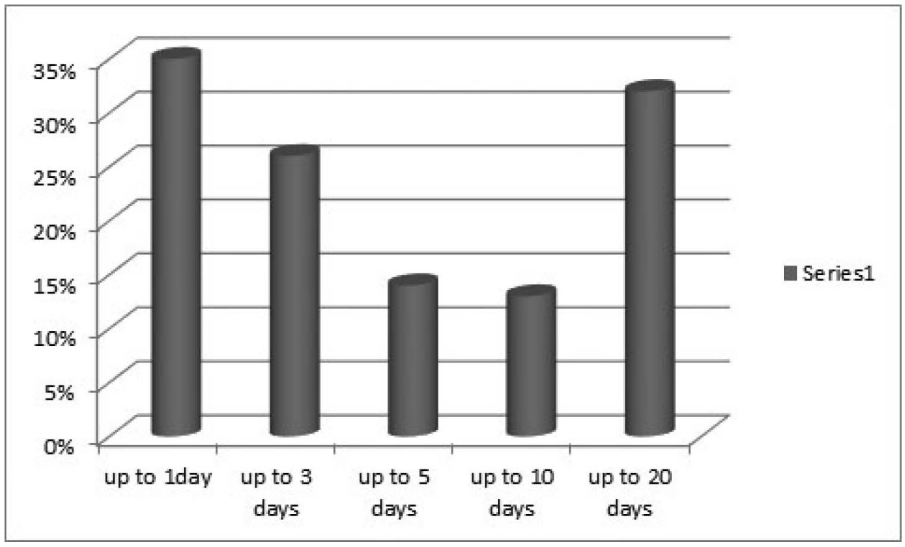

Fig.1 : Preference of barley growers for duration of training

The data given in Fig.1 indicated that the preference of barley growers for duration of training. It appears that the majority of barley growers showed the days preferences for training i.e.up to 1 day (35%), up to 3 day (26%), up to 5 day (14%), up to 10 days (13%), and up to 20 days (32 %), respectively.

Preference of barley growers for size of the training group (n=120)

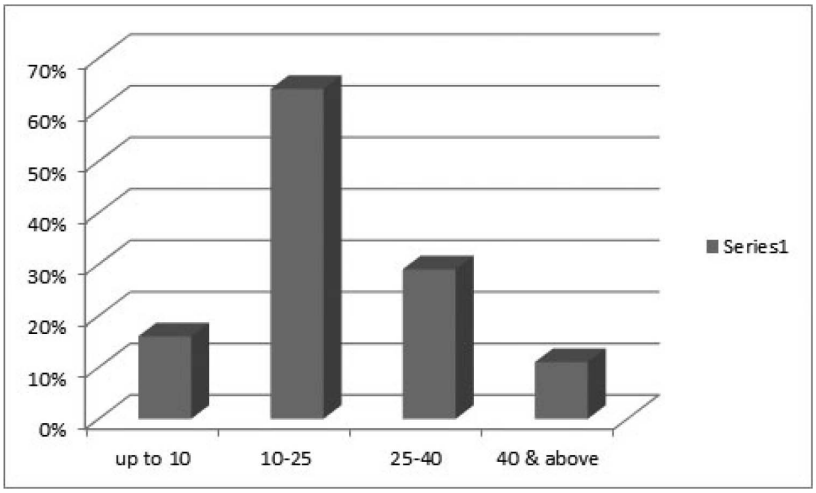

Fig. 2 : Preference of barley growers for size of the training group

The data given in fig 2 indicated that the most preferred size of training group expressed by the maximum respondents (64%) was 10-25, the next size of group in order of preference was up to 10 members, which were preferred by 16% of the respondents,25-40 group by 29% and 40 & above by 11%.

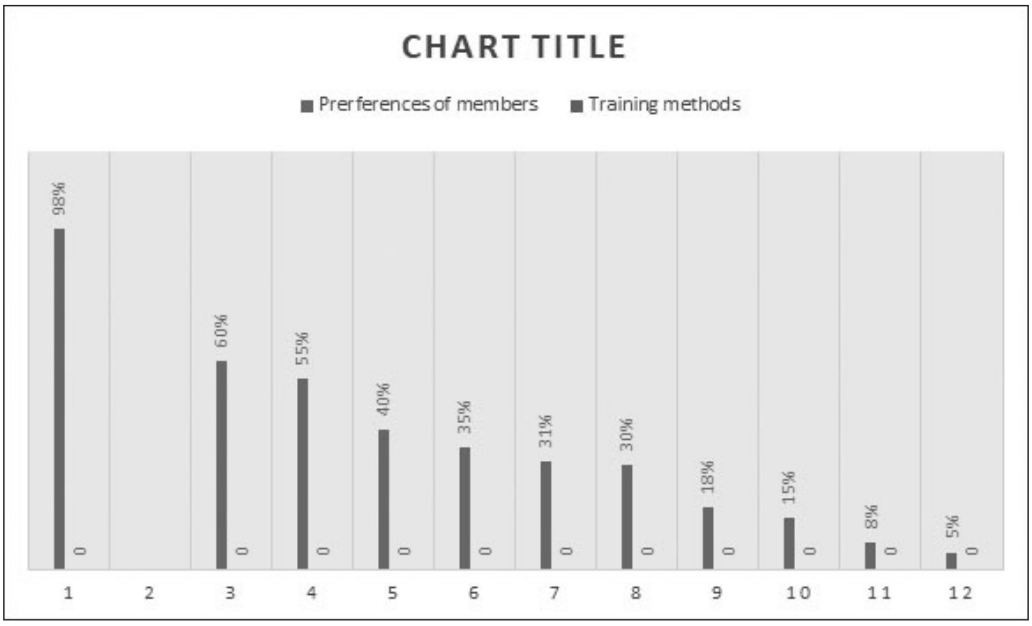

Fig. 3 : Preference of barley growers for method of training

The above fig. 3 shows the preferences of barley growers for method of training. The majority (98%) of respondents gave priority to method demonstration. While (60%) for result demonstration. The other methods in order to their preference were group discussion (55%), audio-visual aids (40%), successful barley entrepreneurs lecture (35%), progressive barley growers lecture (31%), training meeting (30%), extension lecture (18 %), scientists lecture on scientific barley cultivation (15 %), farmers fair (8 %) and crop competition on barley (5 %), respectively. The results are in line with the Patel et al. (2016a & 2016b), Chandravadia et al. (2016) and Vinaya et al. (2016) and Prajapati *et al.* (2020).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, It has been observed that most of the farmers have least interest in the training programmes, hence motivational activities should be initiated among farmers with the help of quality input management. The training should be emphasized on method

of sowing, field preparation, plant protection measures, use of manures & fertilizers, harvesting and post-harvest technology as these areas have emerged as important ones. Most of the training programmes should be provided in the month of May,June and September months. Most of the barley growers preferred the training at village panchayat and research farm so the training should be provided at village panchayat and research farm.

The majority of barley growers showed the days preferences for training i.e. up to 1 day (35%), up to 3 day (26%), up to 5 day (14%), up to 10 days (13%), and up to 20 days (32 %), respectively. The most preferred size of training group expressed by the maximum respondents (52%) was 10-25, the next size of group in order of preference was up to 10 members, which were preferred by 29% of the respondents,26-40 group by 28% and 40 & above by 10%.

The preferences of barley growers for method of training, the majority (98%) of respondents gave priority to method demonstration, while (60%) for result demonstration, the other methods in order to their preference were group discussion (55%), audio-visual aids(40%), successful barley entrepreneurs lecture (35%), progressive mustard growers lecture (31%), training meeting (30%), extension lecture (18 %), scientists lecture on scientific barley cultivation (15 %), farmers fair (8 %) and crop competition on barley (5 %), respectively.

It could be concluded that method demonstration and result demonstration and group discussion has emerged as best methods of training hence, these methods may be mostly utilized by training organizers for the better understanding of the barley growers to fulfill the knowledge gap among them.

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