

## **SUGGESTION OF FUTURE TRAINING STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPERVISORS IN JAIPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The present study was conducted in Jaipur district of Rajasthan with the specific objective to suggest future training strategy for agriculture supervisors in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Thirty per cent of the agricultural supervisors from 13 panchayat samities of Jaipur district constituted the sample for the investigation. As per the suggestions given by the agriculture supervisors in 28 areas of training, it was observed that the agriculture supervisors gave more emphasis on future training requirement on "Vegetable production and drip and sprinkler irrigation", "watershed development techniques and green farming", "use of internet", "nursery raising", "communication techniques in extension", "post harvest technology organic farming to enhance the agriculture production without degradation in soil environment, these subjects were ranked in order of 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 respectively.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Extension training is one of the central concerns of agricultural extension. It has two phases; training to agricultural supervisors and training to farmers. The first phase is predicated that the farmers cannot be trained without prior training of the agricultural supervisors. Training has gained wide acceptability for upgrading the professional competence of different levels of agricultural extension personnel. The training scheme as a whole seems to be the gigantic one. The prime objective of training programmes is to particularly develop skill and related knowledge of the agricultural supervisors in a shortest possible period, enabling themselves to utilize the technologies effectively and efficiently for quick transfer of agricultural technologies.

The training of agricultural supervisors is not a static but continuous endeavour. The Govt. of Rajasthan has diverted a huge budgetary expenditure and other resources for organizing need based training programmes for the agricultural supervisors and farmers. Hence, it should be a regular feature of a training programmes to evaluate it critically and suggest the corrective measures for

improvement. There are various components of training programmes viz, subject matter, physical facilities, language, teaching methods, logistics and so on. The effective procedure and methodology for conduct of successful training greatly depends on the feedback of the trainees with regards to different components of the training programmes. This could be done through scientific evaluation of the trainings organized. Time-to-time various and number of trainings for agricultural supervisors were being organized in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. The present study, with this background was undertaken in Jaipur district with the specific objective to "determine the opinion of agricultural supervisors towards various components of training programmes". The outcomes of this present investigation would bring about desirable due changes in the future training programs for agricultural supervisors.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The study was conducted in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. For the selection of trainees (VEWs / Agricultural Supervisors), a list of total agricultural supervisors in Jaipur district was prepared with the help of the officials of Department of Agriculture

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**Table 1. Suggestions for future training needs of agriculture supervisors****n = 67**

S. No.	Subject / item of training needs	Most needed (3)	Needed (2)	Not needed (1)	Mean score	Rank
1.	Vegetable production	64	3	-	2.95	I
2.	Nursery raising	57	10	-	2.85	IV
3.	Identification of weed and their control measures	44	23	-	2.65	IX
4.	Seed treatment techniques	40	27	-	2.59	XII
5.	Maintenance of orchard	24	42	1	2.35	XXI
6.	Cultivation of fodder crops	30	37	-	2.44	XVII
7.	Mixed farming	31	36	-	2.46	XVI
8.	Use and maintenance of different plant protection equipments	47	20	-	2.70	VIII
9.	Preparation of compost through vermicompost	42	25	-	2.62	X
10.	Growing of ornamental plants	27	40	-	2.40	XX
11.	Rearing of goat and sheep	29	38	-	2.43	XVIII
12.	Drip and sprinkler irrigation	64	3	-	2.95	I
13.	Organic farming to enhance the agriculture production without degradation in soil environment	48	19	-	2.71	VII
14.	Post harvest technology (PHT)	51	16	-	2.76	VI
15.	Watershed development technique	62	5	-	2.92	II
16.	Cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants	41	26	-	2.61	XI
17.	Latest communication techniques in extension	55	12	-	2.82	V
18.	Fertilizer quality control	25	25	17	2.11	XXII
19.	Mushroom cultivation	2	38	27	1.64	XXV
20.	Agricultural meteorology	10	46	11	1.98	XIV
21.	Ecological farming	2	28	37	1.47	XXVI
22.	Safe and judicious use of pesticides	9	55	3	2.08	XXIII
23.	Use of computer in agriculture	35	32	-	2.52	XV
24.	Use of internet	58	9	-	2.86	III
25.	Green manuring	63	4	-	2.92	II
26.	Dairy management practices	39	28	-	2.58	XIII
27.	Fruit production	36	31	-	2.53	XIV
28.	Poultry farming	28	39	-	2.41	XIX

Jaipur, Government of Rajasthan, The Jaipur district comprised 13 panchayat samities. The number of agricultural supervisors varied from panchayat samiti to panchayat samiti. Hence, 30 per cent of agricultural supervisors from each panchayat samiti were selected through systematic random sampling method in such a way that a total of 67 agricultural supervisors would constitute the size of sample.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of future training needs on different areas of in-service training as perceived

by the respondents in terms of their mean scores presented in table 1 and there were 28 major areas of training listed under future training needs and responses were recorded against 3-point scale ranging from most needed, needed to not needed. By and large a cursory perusal of overall pooled mean scores revealed that the respondents needed training more in, vegetable production and drip and sprinkler irrigation (2.95), followed by watershed developments technique and, green manuring (2.92), use of internet (2.86), nursery raising (2.85); latest communication techniques in extension (2.82); post

harvest technology (PHT) (2.76)' organic farming to enhance the agriculture production without degradation in soil environment (2.71), use and maintenance of different plant protection equipments (2.70), identification of weeds and their control measures (2.65), seed treatment techniques (2.59), dairy management practices (2.58), fruit production (2.53), use of computer in agriculture (2.52), mixed farming (2.46), cultivation of fodder crops (2.44), rearing of goat and sheep (2.43), poultry farming (2.41), growing of ornamental plants (2.40), maintenance of orchard (2.35), fertilizer quality control (2.11), safe and judicious use of pesticides (2.08), agricultural meteorology (1.98), mushroom cultivation (1.64), ecological farming (1.47). This shows that the agricultural supervisors needed training more or less in all the above 1 to 28 items. So all the above items should be taken into consideration in training programmes. But most of agriculture supervisors gave more emphasis on vegetable production, drip and sprinkler irrigation, watershed development techniques, green manuring, use of internet and nursery raising. This clarified that they required training in floriculture. This subject till now was neglected in training programmes in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. The agriculture supervisors also gave more or less equal emphasis on the latest communication techniques in extension, post harvest technology, organic farming to enhance the agricultural production without degradation in soil environment, identification of weeds and their control measures and seed treatment techniques. All these problems are directly related to day to day agricultural operations carried out by the farmers therefore, agriculture supervisors should be trained in all the above aspects. The agriculture supervisors gave slightly less emphasis on dairy management practices, fruit production, use of computer in agriculture, mixed farming, rearing of goat and sheep, poultry farming, maintenance of orchard, fertilizer quality control, safe and judicious use of pesticides, agricultural meteorology, mushroom cultivation, ecological farming. From the above discussion, it may be inferred that the agricultural

supervisors had more training needs than they perceived so they should be provided training according to their requirements. The similar findings were also reported by Mishra (1990), Sharma (1990), Rao (1991), Koppa and Shah (1992), Ram (1992) and Bajaj et al. (1993).

## CONCLUSION

From the above discussion it can be concluded that the suggestions given by the agriculture supervisors in 28 areas of training, it was observed that the agriculture supervisors gave more emphasis on future training requirement on "Vegetable production and drip and sprinkler irrigation", "watershed development techniques and green farming", "use of internet", "nursery raising", "communication techniques in extension", "Post harvest technology organic farming to enhance the agriculture production without degradation in soil environment", "Use and maintenance of different plant protection equipment", "Identification of weeds and their control", "Preparation of compost through vermin-compost", "Cultivation of aromatic and medical plants", "Seed treatment technique", "Dairy management practices", "Use of computer in agriculture, mixed farming, cultivation of fodder crops", "Rearing of sheep and goat", "Poultry farming", "Growing of ornamental plants", "Maintenance of orchard", "Fertilizers quality control", "Safe and judicious use of pesticides", "Agriculture meteorology", "Mushroom cultivation and "Ecological fermenting etc."

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