

PROBLEMS FACED BY FARMERS' SONS IN SATISFYING VARIOUS TRAINING NEEDS IN ANAND TALUKA OF GUJARAT

Nidhi B. Thakur¹ and N. B. Chauhan²

1 PG Student, Department of Extension, BACA, AAU, Anand - 388110

2 Professor and Head, Department of Extension Education, BACA, AAU, Anand - 388110

E-mail : nidhi.thakur2794@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This present study entitled "Problems faced by the farmers' sons in satisfying various training needs" was conducted in the year 2017 in Anand Taluka of Gujarat, with a sample of 100 respondents. The ex-post facto research design was used for the research study. Ours is a land of the youths. This is our greatest asset. Young minds are creative minds and youths are capable of achieving seemingly impossible tasks. It was felt necessary that to impart vocational trainings to the rural youths in different fields of agriculture and other employment generating activities, need assessment is of prime concern. So, it is necessary to eliminate problems faced by farmers' sons in satisfying various training needs to increase the effectiveness of the training. Major problems experienced by the farmers' sons were lack of employment security after training, difficult to get suitable work related to training taken, majority of the training areas are certificate oriented than employability generating capacity oriented, poor chances to generate market to trade products after taking training and lack of overall conducive situation needed to create by training centres after training period to take sustainable advantages of training.

Keywords : *problem, farmers' sons, training need*

INTRODUCTION

India is the country of unparalleled changes in the socio-economic and cultural environment where, majority of people living in rural area are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Rural youths have abilities to orient themselves to go along the main stream of the development process, as they are recognized as effective change agents. They have capacity to help in the process of dissemination and adoption of modern techniques of agriculture and allied sectors. If the talents and abilities of rural youths are properly nurtured and systematically guided and utilized, agriculture and allied sectors can attain sustainable growth in bring prosperity of our country. There is a need to give vocational training to develop rural youths in different areas to inculcate productive employability skills and convert them in to economic and productive units for the country. So, it is necessary to eliminate problems faced by farmers' sons in satisfying various training needs to increase the effectiveness of the training.

Considering this, an attempt has been made to understand problem faced by farmers' sons for the development of rural young people, particularly farmers' sons to develop and make them capable to make economic use of leisure by getting suitable employment in addition to income

of agriculture to double their income. In this view, the study entitled Problem faced by farmers' sons in satisfying various training needs in Anand Taluka of Gujarat was planned to undertake.

OBJECTIVE

To know the problems faced by the farmers' sons in satisfying various training needs

METHODOLOGY

Anand Taluka of Gujarat state was selected for the study. A sample of 100 respondents was selected from the Taluka randomly. An interview schedule based on objective of the study was developed and respondents were personally interviewed for collection of information. The respondents were asked to mention their various training needs. Based on the frequencies and mean score rank should be given for training need assessment. Frequency and mean score were used to analyze the data to draw the meaningful conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There might be many constraints on the path of farmers' sons in satisfying training needs. If such constraints are identified, corrective measures can be taken up.

Table 1: Farmers’ sons as per problems faced in satisfying training needs

n=100

Sr. No.	Statements	Mean Score	Rank
1	Lack of employment security after training	4.69	1 st
2	Difficult to get suitable work related to training taken	4.69	1 st
3	Majority of the training areas are certificate oriented than employability generating capacity oriented	4.69	1 st
4	Poor chances to generate market to trade products after taking training	4.07	2 nd
5	Lack of overall conducive situation needed to create by training centers after training period to take sustainable advantages of training	4.07	2 nd
6	Lack of guideline to select ideal training area	3.69	3 rd
7	Lack of needed training equipments in training centers situated at nearby areas	3.21	4 th
8	Lack of skilled instructors in training centers situated in nearby areas	3.21	4 th
9	Unavailability of timely information regarding training	2.95	5 th
10	Poor chances to create infrastructural facilities to take advantage of training taken.	2.95	5 th
11	lack of accessibility of practical oriented training	2.95	5 th
12	Lack of suitability of training areas in the training centers available in nearby location	2.81	6 th
13	Long distance of training centers situated in our areas	2.81	6 th
14	Lack of credit availability to attend the training	2.79	7 th
15	Unavailability effective skill generating environment at training centers	2.14	8 th
16	Lack of confidence to take advantage of training	2.14	8 th
17	Lack of procedure to take advantage of training	2.14	8 th
18	Lack of proper accommodation facilities in training centers situated in nearby areas	1.83	9 th
19	Timetable fixed for trainings are not suitable for farmers sons	1.59	10 th
20	Areas of trainings have no any utility to earn money	1.46	11 th
21	Lack of family Support	1.42	12 th
22	Unaffordable Training	1.37	13 th

The result in Table 1 indicates that top five problems experienced by the farmers’ sons in satisfying training needs were lack of employment security after training, difficult to get suitable work related to training taken, majority of the training areas are certificate oriented than employability generating capacity oriented, poor chances to generate market to trade products after taking training and lack of overall conducive situation needed to create by training centers after training period to take sustainable advantages of training.

In addition to above other key problems faced by the sons of the farmers were lack of guideline to select ideal training area, lack of needed training equipments in training centers situated at nearby areas, lack of skilled instructors in training centers situated in nearby areas, unavailability of timely information regarding training, poor chances to create infrastructural facilities to take advantage of training taken, lack of accessibility of practical oriented training, lack of suitability of training areas in the training centers available in nearby location, long distance of training centers situated in our areas, lack of credit availability to attend the training, unavailability effective skill generating environment at

training centers, lack of confidence to take advantage of training and lack of procedure to take advantage of training.

Over and above, few more but essential problems need to consider as faced by the farmers’ sons were improper accommodation facilities in training centers situated in nearby areas, unsuitable timetable of trainings for farmers’ sons, areas of trainings have no any utility to earn money, lack of family support and unaffordable training.

CONCLUSION

Major top five problems experienced by the farmers’ sons in satisfying training needs were lack of employment security after training, difficult to get suitable work related to training taken, majority of the training areas are certificate oriented than employability generating capacity oriented, poor chances to generate market to trade products after taking training and lack of overall conducive situation needed to create by training centres after training period to take sustainable advantages of training.

Extension Strategies for Doubling the Farmers' Income for Livelyhood Security

REFERENCES

- Chaudhary Diptesh and Chauhan N. M. (2016). Knowledge and adoption of bio fertilizer users, *Guj. J. of Extension Education*, 27(2): 177-179
- Gupta, Sobhana (2014). Constraints in Effective Transfer of Technology to the Farmwomen through KVKs. *International J. of Ext. Edu.*, 10: 131-135
- Dodiya, H. D, (2015). Behaviour of Bt. cotton growers toward pesticide use in Mahesana district of Gujarat State. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis (Unpublished), SDAU, Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar.
- Jat, Arvindkumar (2010). Knowledge and adoption of recommended wheat grain storage practices among the tribal women from Sabarkantha district of Gujarat state. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis (Unpublished), Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar.
- Meena, B. S. & Singh, B. (2013). Constraints and suggestions for effective functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras. *Agriculture Update*, 8 (3): 332-33
- Melkude G. R. (2013). Contract farming of cotton seed production by tribal farmers of Sabarkantha District of Gujarat State. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis (Unpublished), Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar.
- Patel, R. K., Kadian, K. S., Patel, N. & Singh, N. (2016). Constraints experienced by Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) trainee and non-trainee dairy farmers in training. *Journal of Livestock Science*, 7: 84-88
- Patoliya J. U. (2013). Impact of frontline demonstration on groundnut growers. M.Sc. Thesis (Unpublished). Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh.
- Singh, D. K., Gautam, U. S. & Pandey, S. N. (2007). Constraints Analysis of Technological Awareness of the Farmers. *Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu.*, 7 (1): 60-63.
- Tiwari, A. K. & Pathak, J. (2011). Constraints Faced by Rice-Wheat Growers in Training Imparted by KVK. *Indian J. of Ext. Edu.*, 47 (3 & 4): 82-85.
- Vinaya Kumar, H. M. and Shivamurthy, M. (2015). Perception of Climate Change Among Fishery Based Farmers' in Coastal Region of Karnataka State. *Mysore Journal of Agricultural Sciences*. 49 (2): 413-417.
- Vinaya Kumar, H. M., Shivamurthy, M., Biradar, G. S. and Govinda Gowda, V. (2016). Fishery Based Farmers' Perception of Climate Change in Coastal Karnataka (India). *International Journal of Agriculture Sciences*, 8 (53): 2646-2650.