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SUGGESTIONS FROM THE TRAINEES FOR FOLLOW UP PROGRAMME AND OVERALL IMPROVEMENT IN THE TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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ABSTRACT

A thirst for knowledge is not the end but it is only a means to the end. Learning is a pre-requisite for adoption but does not necessarily ensure the adoption of the practices. The decision to use a particular practice depends upon various other factors such as profitability, applicability and compatibility. This in turn needs provision for follow-up activity by the officials of the training center or others working in the field. The article aims to analyze the effect of training programs on the yield of smallholder farmers. The empirical analysis employed a sample of data collected from a rice farming household in the Mvomero district of Tanzania. The results indicate that the yield outcome among trained and non-trained farmers with water access for irrigation was significantly more than double; however, the yield difference between trained and non-trained farmers was insignificant in non-irrigated plots. Our findings have policy implications for agricultural development in developing countries where training programs alone may not be a panacea for smallholder farmers' productivity improvement. Therefore, respective governments, policymakers, and other agricultural stakeholders, should consider both farm and non-farm factors altogether, which may increase agricultural training effectiveness to address the challenges of low yields. Thus, trainees were asked to give their suggestions on the nature of follow up activity to be taken up in future for effective training programme and are presented in the following section.

KEYWORDS: Training programme, farm management, yield, training period, small hold farmers.

INTRODUCTION

In case of Home Science training programme 35 per cent of participating farm women suggested that expert, after training programme should visit and see whether practices are being adopted by them in proper way as demonstrated to them during training period. 40 per cent of the participating farm women wished that there should be provision for regular mailing of the technical literature, regarding the subject matter covered during the training period, it will ensure the trainees about continuous and concrete learning over a period of time. 70 per cent farm women beneficiaries expressed that there should be provision for refresher courses. This seems important because technology is dynamic in nature and is changing at a fairly fast rate and new practices should be disseminated regularly. Therefore, it was suggested that refresher training courses should be organized after some gap after initial training because it provides an additional knowledge as well as improvement in the previous knowledge and skills.

In case of General Agriculture training 40 per cent of the participating farmers expressed their views regarding farm visit by experts and regular mailing of the related literature.

Most of the farmers (90 per cent) suggested that there should be provision for refresher course to enable the beneficiaries to receive latest technical know how in a better way. frequency (55 percent) which shows majority of the respon- dents in all the three types of training programme demand.

When we combine all the three types of training programmes on the basis of their total frequency obtained, then provision made for refresher course get the highest for it. Regular mailing of literature got the second rank (28.33 per cent) as 46.6 per cent respondents are illiterate where as visiting of practices by experts got the third ran (26.66 per cent). would facilitate in solving the problems and would establish better rapports with teacher and learner rather than organising lectures in the class room. Documentary film show should also be arranged simultaneously to make the teaching learning more effective.

One trainee suggested that there should be a separate training course for sericulture and poultry keeping other

than General Agriculture training. 20 percent respondents suggested that during training period they should be given an opportunity for visiting the fields of progressive farmers so that they could see the results of improved practices adopted by them and could also clear their doubts if any. One farmer suggested that there should be provision of free distribution of improved seeds of latest evolved varieties to enable them to grow these varieties on their farms.

The majority of the world's poor and undernourished people live in rural areas of developing countries. Often these people depend on agricultural activities for most of their lives. Agriculture plays an important role, not only as a source of food and household income, but also in contributing to economic development. In Tanzania, the agricultural sector contributes about 27% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 67% of total employment.[1] However, despite an average growth rate of 4.4%, the country's agricultural sector is still characterized by traditional agriculture and its methods that cannot bring real change in contributing to more significant wealth creation and poverty reduction.[2]

The low adoption of new agricultural technology may be linked to various factors, such as new technology not being profitable in the farmers' context, infrastructures that are not supportive, lack of enough money to purchase technology (even if it is profitable), or unwillingness of farmers to try due to risk it entails.

Easy and inexpensive ways to extend learning and get more from your investment in talent development

1. Ask each attendee to email you a brief summary of the two most important points they took away from the training. Gather the feedback together and post the responses in a central location. Take the list down after two weeks. Let a few weeks go by and then mail or email the responses to the group, along with any additional feedback that has occurred in the meantime. This will give you an opportunity to reinforce what was learned a second time.
2. When appropriate, post statistics related to the training after it occurs. For instance, if your training was on reducing customer call complaints, report complaint statistics at set intervals so attendees can see their progress.

Outcomes and suggestions

Among cultivating networks, the ranchers have different financial and individual attributes and they need the preparation to open them to the most recent innovation utilized in agrarian creation, KVKs preparing programs are intended to familiarize the ranchers with current and logical methods of cultivating and partnered exercises. The objective of this mining is to disperse data to the cultivating local area to improve its financial status. For additional improvement in the mining program, the learners were given sure ideas.

1. Topics of the preparation program ought to be founded on the requirements of ranchers.
2. Training ought to be directed in the timing Which is advantageous for all respondents
3. Use of general media supports the preparation program is must for the viability of the program
4. More field visits can be sorted out
5. Organizing ceaseless and successive projects for compelling preparation
6. Use of general media supports the preparation program is must for the viability of the program

Around 60% (60.83 percent) of the respondents interest and maintenance. recommended that putting together persistent and continuous preparation programs for viable investment and maintenance of information. Directing ceaseless preparation program will help the ranchers in more information maintenance on different subjects. Not exactly around 50% of the extent of the respondents (45.83 percent) proposed that the office of housing and boarding. transport and other comfort were not sufficient. On the off chance that the KVK give. Housing and transport facilitete, then, at that point, more ranchers will join in and furthermore said that the respondents will bo more agreeable in going to the preparation programs.

Program ought to be arranged in light of the requirements of the ranchers. Around thirty (29.17 percent) of the respondents proposed that the timing ought to be advantageous for all the.

Just 20.83 percent of the respondents recommended that more number of Preparing ought to be given. Assuming the preparation should be mowledge of significant practices, thus, it will build the given routinely, the vast majority of the respondents would work on the reception level of the different practices.

Comparative discoveries had been accounted for by Suresh Kumar and Sathiyamoorthi (2016). The discoveries of the present are interesting to KVK Kundrakudi, to prepare a reasonable expansion system for execution of preparing projects to the respondents; to foster the good demeanor of the respondents towards KVK preparing programs to foster mental compartment of respondents with respect to work on farming practices.

As a result of these trainings, farmers

- Increase their yields. Learning how to properly utilize inputs can drastically improve a farmer's productivity throughout the season.
- Build their skills in farm management. Through training, farmers learn how to better manage both the business and agricultural aspects of their farms.
- Earn more income. With significant yield increases, farmers can earn more at harvest and repay their loans in full without straining their household's cash flow.

- Improve the local economy. As their farms grow, they also create more demand for products such as fertilizer, pesticides, and irrigation systems, improving the entire agricultural economy.

CONCLUSIONS

The intricacy of sources and supply of augmentation likewise puts more noteworthy expectations on expansion In top level salary as well as center and low-pay nations, states are being constrained to change and reprioritize public area horticultural efficiency programs and face related issues, like food security, the administration of normal assets, provincial turn of events, the climate, and wellbeing. Establishments that give expansion are significant players in endeavors to answer these basic issues. Incorporating food security issues into farming examination is likewise progressively a worry .FAO is fostering an Innovation for Farming (TECA) information framework, which tries to advance data on fitting advances from a worldwide stage and in this way advance mechanical change. This advancing Electronic framework might be valuable especially in choosing proper advancements for small scale and peripheral cultivating units.

Public government's job won't be perceived similarly in each nation and will contrast in any event, when nations utilize comparative systems. Significant contrasts exist in nations inside a similar geographic locale, or even inside a similar social pointer range, viz. big time salary, center pay, and low-pay nations. Regardless, there are various jobs that legislatures will probably be tested to perform:(1) public arrangement plan and execution, (2) arising concerns, both agriculture-related and non-farming including climate influence.

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