

# **FARMERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMME**

**Report of the  
Evaluation Committee**

**1969**



**Government of India  
Ministry of Food, Agri., C.D. & Cooperation  
(Department of Agriculture)  
New Delhi**

## C O N T E N T S

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1. THE BACKGROUND	1
2. THE PROGRAMME - ORIGINAL & REVISED	6
3. PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS	17
4. OVER-ALL ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS	27

### APPENDICES :

- I. Appendix 'A' - Statement showing the allocation of Farmers' Training Centre (Year-wise)
- II. Appendix 'B' - Details of visits,
- Annexure I - List of officials with whom the Committee had discussions
- Annexure II - List of Non-Officials interviewed by the Committee
- III. Appendix 'C' - Farm & Home Units of A.I.R. already established
- IV. Appendix 'D' - Statement showing the progress of the Farmers' Training (Institutional, Non-Institutional and Charcha Mandals)
- V. Appendix 'E' - Questionnaire.

## FOREWORD

It is now well recognised that training the farmers in package of improved farm practices is an essential first step in modernising agriculture. This matter has assumed further importance and urgency in the context of the targets of High-yielding Varieties and Multi-cropping Programmes in the Fourth Plan which are likely to cover some twenty million farmers. This multitude has to be trained quickly and effectively, and within the outlay and effort that the country is in a position to afford. Thus, while the Farmers Training and Education Programme is still in the process of getting into stride, and the time is not quite ripe for an evaluation in depth, the need nevertheless has been felt to take a quick look at the Programme, even at this early stage, to assure ourselves that we are off to a good start. During its month-long enquiries through examination of available data, interviews, discussions and field visits, the Evaluation Committee has found this assurance in ample measure.

2. Against the backdrop of the very considerably expanded responsibilities of and expectations from the Farmers Training

and Education Programme, the Evaluation Committee has felt a little concerned about the slow progress in some States in setting up the control and coordination machinery. Coordination is crucial for the success of the effort. Programmes of training, education and extension on the one hand, and functional literacy on the other, each having requisite radio support, must converge on a common focus in making the farmer functionally more adept in scientific agriculture. A new dimension in coordination is the Agricultural University which is now to provide groups of scientists for conducting national demonstrations. It has been the appreciation of the Evaluation Committee that while horizontal coordination could and should function at the policy level, the Programme needs to have, on the operational side, a vertical inter-agency hierarchy with well-defined points of authority and responsibility. Implementation should not be over-exposed to the vagaries of imprecise control arrangements, left so by generous expectations of mutual understanding and personal equations.

3. Farmers Discussion Group which is a vital element in the Programme has remained, in several States, somewhat inactive and in some cases even non-existent. A crucial role has been

assigned to these Groups. Provision of adequate radio-listening facilities and a vigorous drive to organise the Farmers Discussion Groups are the twin action points indicated by the present situation.

4. There is evidence of insufficient appreciation of the important role of farm-women in the rapidly changing farm scene; in at least some of the States there is little or no emphasis on training of farm-women. The Evaluation Committee has stressed this aspect and suggested the need to step up the training of farm-women and provide necessary staff support for the purpose at the appropriate staff and line levels.

5. The farm management aspect deserves more and more concentration in the content of training. While the high yielding strains have brought about substantial rises in yield, it is quite likely that the strains to come in future, while continuing to produce better results in the aggregate, may not relatively sustain the present rate of increased production. In this situation, and particularly when the farmer has already acquired the taste of substantial increments in production, better management and economies in the various aspects of farm management would, of

necessity, assume importance. Apart from building in the farm management angle adequately in the overall approach to training, it would be necessary to have a series of short-duration courses focussed specifically on this subject.

6. The Evaluation Committee has found the shift from the predominantly institution-based training effort to national demonstration-based training as appropriate in the context of the level of literacy of farmers and the need to motivate them in scientific agriculture in the shortest possible time. This changeover in technique has, however, to be phased; the present institution-based training should make way fully to the audio-visual technique only when the demonstration facilities are well established.

7. Functional Literacy Programme, due mainly to its immediate use-value to the farmer, has met with satisfactory response. The effort, however, needs to be expanded considerably with a built-in facility in the programme for concurrent follow-up.

8. The radio broadcast in aid of agriculture in general and training effort in particular, has already gained in popularity in many States. Indeed, it has been a matter of great satisfaction to the Evaluation Committee to find in the Station Directors and

concerned staff of Farm & Home Units at the radio stations a genuine anxiety for a larger and in-depth involvement of this medium in the Programme. To sustain this enthusiasm, the radio would no doubt require commensurate facilities.

9. The Evaluation Committee has noted the projected collaboration of the United Nations Development Programme with the Government of India in the fields of Farmers Training and Functional Literacy. It is hoped that the assistance which will flow under this collaboration, particularly in regard to expertise, would significantly enrich the Programme.

10. As Chairman of the Evaluation Committee, I shall like to conclude this Foreword with a word of thanks to my colleagues on the Committee, to the Extension Directorate who have looked after the logistics particularly in respect of the hastily organised field trips, and to the State Governments and Universities who have extended to the Committee many courtesies and kindness during the Committee's field visits. A special word of thanks goes to the Member-Secretary who has shown great drive and resource in organising the Committee's efforts.

11. The Report was due by 31st May, 1969; the Committee has overshoot the mark for reasons not entirely under its control.

New Delhi  
29th June, 1969

M. N. Chaudhuri)  
Chairman

Evaluation Committee on Farmers  
Training and Education Programme



सत्यमेव जयते



## CHAPTER 1

### THE BACKGROUND

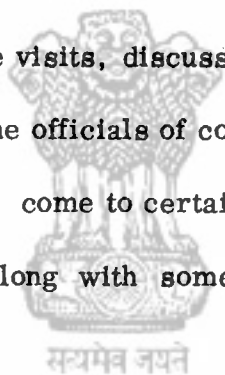
1.01 Indian agriculture is in the throes of change from a tradition-based subsistence farming to scientific cultivation of land. In this transformation the farmer has a pivotal role to play, as, in the ultimate analysis, it is he who has to exercise his judgement and discretion in the use of inputs and the adoption of improved farming techniques. His knowledge, skill and diligence will help sustain and carry forward the rapid advances in agriculture. With the introduction of High-yielding Varieties Programme which calls for complex agricultural operations and an understanding of the basic principles of using hybrid and exotic seeds along with heavy dosages of fertilizers and other inputs, the need for systematically building up the skill and entrepreneurial ability of the farmer, the key person behind the entire agricultural production effort, through education and training has come to be well recognized.

1.02 The idea of imparting training to the farmers was given

shape in 1966-67, when the Farmers Training Programme was introduced on a pilot basis in five districts, viz., Akola (Maharashtra), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Raichur (Mysore), Ludhiana (Punjab) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh). The number of Centres was raised to 25 in 1967-68 and to 50 in 1968-69 (vide Appendix 'A'). This Programme provided for an integrated approach to the problem of training the millions of farmers on the basis of active collaboration with All India Radio and the Functional Literacy Programme of the Ministry of Education. Audio-visual method was conceived of as the most important tool in this training effort, in consonance with the level of literacy in the country-side and the limitations of the printed word in carrying new ideas to the rural audience.

1.03 In order to determine the progress so far made in the Farmers Training and Education Programme and the need for its expansion in future, the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Farmers Training and Education, in a meeting held in March, 1969, suggested that a quick evaluation of the programme be made by a joint Committee of the three participating Ministries, namely, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and

exposed to one type of farmers training or another, as also those who had no such exposure. The Committee also interviewed farm women, local village leaders, etc., in the areas of operation of these Centres. The details of places visited, the persons, groups interviewed, etc., are given in Appendix 'B'. The Committee during its local visits also discussed the Programme with the officials of the Governments of Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, the Agricultural Universities of Bangalore and Ludhiana, and the Station Directors of All India Radio serving these areas. Based on these visits, discussions and interviews, as also consultations with the officials of concerned Ministries at Delhi, the Committee has come to certain conclusions which are given in Chapter 4 along with some recommendations based thereon.



## CHAPTER 2

### THE PROGRAMME – ORIGINAL AND REVISED

#### THE OBJECTIVE

2.01 Farmers Training and Education Programme aims at improving the efficiency of the human input in an effort to rapidly increase the rate of agricultural production particularly with reference to the cultivation of the high-yielding varieties. The programme seeks to impart necessary skills to the farmers for undertaking improved agricultural operations, to make available to them timely information on improved practices in an easily understandable form suited to their literacy status and to create in them a favourable attitude for innovation and change. As agricultural technology is advancing fast, training and education of the farmers has, it is recognised, to be a continuous process so that the farmers are enabled to keep pace with the rapidly changing agricultural techniques.

2.02 Though efforts to communicate information, knowledge and skills to farmers have been continuing for sometime past through

the agricultural extension programme, it has been felt necessary to strengthen these efforts by providing intensive training and information facilities in select districts having potential for their optimal use. Farmers training and education programme has emerged in this context, which besides providing institutional and field training to farmers, has two other support components in functional literacy and farm broadcasts. The functional literacy is designed to enable farmers to prepare the farm plans, maintain accounts and write simple letters for obtaining credit and supplies in aid of operating the improved practices. Farm broadcasts are specially beamed to the farmers discussion groups and seek to create awareness and attitudes favourable to the adoption of new practices; the broadcast also aims at providing a two-way communication link between the farmers and those responsible for assisting them in practising improved agriculture.

#### **COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME AND THEIR CONTENT**

2.03 The three components of the programme are : (i) Farmers Training, (ii) Functional Literacy, and (iii) Farm Broadcasts.

#### **FARMERS TRAINING**

2.04 The programme covers the entire farm family, i.e., the

practising farmers, the farm women and the young farmers. It consists of institutional and non-institutional training as follows

- i) Wider short-duration field-based training dealing mostly with the package of practices carried out through production-cum-demonstration training camps.
- ii) Institutional training covering farmers, farm women and sons and daughters of farmers (i.e., young farmers) dealing with topics of special interest, creating a nucleus for scientific farming through well organised courses of 7 to 15 days and 3 months duration.
- iii) Production-oriented voluntary discussion groups (Charcha Mandals) inclined to group-listening of the agricultural programmes on the Radio twice a week followed by group discussions for keeping abreast of the latest thinking and development in agriculture.

According to the programme outline, approximately 23,000 farmers, farm women and young farmers per district are to be trained every year. The phased programme aims at covering about 5 million farm families in a period of five years.

2.05 The technical staff provided for the institutional training at each Centre consists of one Chief Instructor, two Instructors in Farmers Training and two Field Assistants. For the non-institutional training, there is a peripatetic team consisting of one Agricultural Training Officer, one Field Assistant and an Attendant. Other staff such as Drivers, Clerks, Peon-cum-Chowkidar are also provided.

2.06 Each Farmers Training Centre and the peripatetic team is provided with a set of equipment for demonstration of agricultural operations, spraying of insecticides, etc., and audio-visual equipment with transport.

2.07 The overall financial picture for each Centre works out as follows :

1. Non-recurring expenditure including furniture, office equipment, utensils, agricultural equipments for the institute as also for the peripatetic team	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
	1.37
2. Institutional training including staff salaries	0.85
3. Non-institutional training including organisation of production-cum-demonstration training camps and Farmers' Discussion Groups	0.90
Total :	<u>3.12</u>

2.08 No separate provision for the buildings at the Farmers Training Centre is shown in the scheme, as State Governments are expected to make full use of the existing building facilities at the Gramsevak Training Centres, Agricultural Universities/ Colleges, Research Stations, Government Farms and the like. However, the requirements of the Farmers Training Centre are

considered on individual merits and funds are made available for necessary additions and alterations.

## REVISED PROGRAMME

2.09 On the basis of experience gained in the implementation of this part of the Programme during the first three years as well as the points brought out in the four Regional Consultative Committee meetings organised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), it was felt that the Programme would bear re-formulation in the context of the vastly expanded commitments on training and the need to undertake this task primarily through audio-visual aids. Accordingly, the Programme has been recast.

2.10 Whereas the earlier scheme on Farmers Training and Education, was designed to impart training through a range of institutional courses of varying durations as also through camps organised by peripatetic teams, in the revised scheme the national demonstrations supported by other audio-visuals, radio broadcasts and Farmers' Discussion Groups are the only institutions around which the education and training programmes are to be organised. Most of the institutional courses of the original programme are



proposed to be dropped; the peripatetic teams would be providing support to the national demonstrations in their organisational and follow-up phases.

2.11 The focus on national demonstrations as the main instrument for Farmers Training & Education is due to the need for reaching out to a very large number of farmers who would be within the ambit of the High-yielding Varieties Programme and the Multiple-cropping Programme; nearly 60 million acres are to be brought under the High-yielding Varieties Programme and 40 million acres under multiple-cropping in the Fourth Plan, involving roughly 20 million farmers. Training and education of this multitude of farmers in package of improved practices through institutional courses were considered to involve commitments in organisation and investment of staggering magnitudes; besides, facilities would have taken time to build up and these, due to poor literacy status of bulk of the farmers, would possibly have remained, not very meaningful. The revised programme has, therefore, sought to educate and train farmers through national demonstrations supported by other audio-visuals. This strategy, it is believed, would take care of the number and time problems; besides, the national demons-

trations conducted by specialists are designed to provide the needed scientific and technical orientation.

2.12 In this new approach, the training districts are to be covered by an intensive network of national demonstrations (15 or so in each district). These demonstrations are now to become multipurpose and year-round. They are to be conducted by specialists. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a body with the necessary expertise, is to plan and operate the scheme of national demonstrations. These demonstrations are to be well integrated in the over all effort of training and educating farmers and are to be fully coordinated at the national level by the Department of Agriculture and at the State level by the State Departments of Agriculture. A series of Coordinating Committees from the National and State to the district training level are to function for ensuring synchronised efforts of all concerned — the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the input sources, the radio and others. A constant dialogue between the farmer and the scientist is to be ensured through the Charcha Mandals by direct contact or through the pre-demonstration or post demonstration radio broadcasts. Institutional courses are not ruled out altogether and are only to be organised on the subject-matter on request.

2.13 The staffing pattern in the revised scheme is designed to meet the new requirements. It consists of a District Training Officer, a Radio Contact Officer, 4 Crop Production Specialists (from Indian Council of Agricultural Research budget) besides office staff. In the peripatetic team there is provision for two Training Officers, 2 Demonstrators, one Attendant and a driver.

2.14 The changed expenditure pattern of the revised scheme is as follows :

#### RECURRING

1. Staff (Headquarters)	Rs. 23,220
2. Staff (Peripatetic team)	Rs. 27,000
3. Others	Rs. 20,650
4. Specialised Institutional courses	Rs. 8,750
5. Charcha Mandals (Farmers Discussion groups)	Rs. 33,000
6. Training-cum-Demonstration Camps	Rs. 2,500
Total :	<u>Rs. 1,15,120</u>

#### NON-RECURRING

1. Headquarters (Buildings and Equipment)	Rs. 67,000
2. Peripatetic Team (Equipment)	Rs. 85,000
Total :	<u>Rs. 1,52,000</u>
Grand Total :	<u>Rs. 2,67,120</u>

2.15 Functional Literacy is the second component of the Programme. It recognises that adult practising farmers would evince greater interest in literacy if it comes to them as a part of the process of applying new techniques for improving their agricultural production. The farmer while receiving literacy lessons, is expected to prepare his farm plan, to maintain his accounts and to write letters for obtaining credit, supplies, etc. This is the accepted basic approach to Functional Literacy. For Functional Literacy classes non-literate farmers are proposed to be drawn from the discussion groups or Charcha Mandals being organised under the Programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The classes for Functional Literacy are to be conducted with the help of local teachers, having a background of agriculture and with special orientation in conducting adult literacy classes, or other educated persons where suitable teachers are not available. The District Education Officer is responsible for the overall supervision and control of functional literacy classes. There is one supervisor for every ten adult literacy centres, and generally six supervisors are provided per district. The estimated cost of a literacy class of about 30 adults for the first phase of six months

is estimated at Rs.510/- as shown below :

i)	Salary/honorarium of Instructor or Teacher, Supervisor, their training, etc.	Rs.210.00
ii)	Equipment :	
(a)	non-recurring - Petromax, Lamps, Maps and Charts, follow-up reading material	Rs.125.00
(b)	Recurring - slates, note-books, Primers, Instructors' kit, kerosene oil	Rs.175.00
Total :		<hr/> Rs.510.00 <hr/>

- N.B. (1) In the second phase, after six months, the cost gets reduced to Rs.385/- per class by elimination of non-recurring expenditure of Rs.125/- per class.
- (2) Some variation in the above items of expenditure has been provided depending on local conditions (e.g. Petromax and lamps may not be necessary if electricity is available, or the State Education Department already has supplies of certain non-recurring/recurring items which could be utilised for these classes).

## FARM BROADCAST

2.16 Farm broadcasts constitute the third component of the Farmers Training Programme and is designed to play a key role in lending the much needed educational and information support to the Programme. The main function of the Farm & Home Units is to broadcast technical information on a continuing basis in conformity with the package of improved practices in respect of the important

crops grown in the areas that they serve. In order that this information is authentic, up-to-date and timely, the farm broadcasters are to remain in constant touch with the specialists in the State Department of Agriculture, local research stations, agricultural universities and other agencies involved in increasing agricultural production. A subjects Committee involving the above-mentioned agencies is to assist All India Radio authorities in drawing up a quarterly schedule of programmes commensurate with the calendar of agricultural operations and dealing with specific field problems.

Each Farm & Home Unit consists of a Farm Radio Officer, a Farm Radio Reporter, a Field Assistant and a Scriptwriter. Except the scriptwriter, all the other officers are drawn from the Department of Agriculture in the respective States, on the basis of their experience in extension education/agricultural communication.

2.17 A list of 20 Centres where Farm and Home Units have been set up is given at Appendix 'C'.

2.18 The United Nations Development Programme and the Government of India have agreed to a phased project of U.N. assistance in expertise, fellowships and equipment to be available, in the first instance, for a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  year period to the Farmers Training and Functional Literacy effort.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

#### **ACHIEVEMENTS IN GENERAL**

3.01 The Farmers Training and Education Programme was launched on a pilot basis in the year 1966-67. The number of Centres was raised to 25 in the year 1967-68 and to 50 in the year 1968-69. The names of Centres and the year in which they were sanctioned by the Government of India are given in Appendix 'A'.

3.02 The important achievements of the Centres have been highlighted in Appendix 'D'. A study of the available material shows that though sanctions were issued for the establishment of 50 centres by the end of 1968-69, only 27 centres appear to be effectively in operation and regular progress reports are being received from them; most of the 25 centres sanctioned in 1968-69 could not take up the programme in full swing and a few of them did not even start functioning.

3.03 While the Programme, on the whole, has gone off to a promising start, at several of the Centres some components of the Programme have lagged behind. There is, however, clear evidence that the State Governments are fully appreciative of the usefulness of the Farmers Training and Education Programme and are taking such steps as are necessary to help the Centres to get over their initial teething troubles.

#### INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

3.04 The progress of institutional training programmes is uniformly good in Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the organisation of short courses for farmers. In some States, however, the Programme has yet to make a beginning. Training of farm women has been taken up at 13 Centres only; it has received better attention in Kerala, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh but has still to make a significant headway in most of the other States.

3.05 The progress of three-month courses for young farmers has also remained somewhat uneven. It has received good attention in Assam, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, this training has been taken up



in one Centre each. In some States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat, no courses seem to have been organised.

3.06 On an average about 12 short courses have been organised per Centre during a year out of which three have been for farm women. The average number of participants worked out at 28 for farm men and about 35 for farm women per course.

3.07 The number of three-month courses organised has remained rather too small — on an average there were slightly more than one such course per Centre — the average number of participants being about 27.

#### NON-INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

3.08 The production-cum-demonstration camps, in which more than 1.30 lakh farmers have participated so far, appear to be both popular and successful. Even up to the end of March, 1967-68, more than 32,000 farmers had participated in these camps. Almost all the States registered good progress on this account. There is, however, scope for stepping up the tempo of the programme in Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Bihar, where a much larger number

of farmers can be usefully brought within its fold. On an average, about 140 demonstration camps have been organised per Centre per year, the number of participants per camp being about 36.

#### **FARMERS DISCUSSION GROUPS**

3.09 It appears that the Farmers Discussion Groups made a late start at almost all the Centres. There was no noticeable progress up to the end of 1967-68. The programme, however, now shows signs of picking up particularly at those Centres which were started in 1967-68 or earlier.

#### **FARM WOMEN'S DISCUSSION GROUPS**

3.10 The progress of Farm Women Discussion Groups is on the whole not encouraging. Discussion Groups for farm women are yet to be organised in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Mysore State. The States of Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have, however, shown good progress in this direction.

3.11 The average number of discussion groups organised per Centre per year comes to about 102 out of which 10 have been for farm women. The number of participants per discussion group has been about 20.

## **FARM & HOME UNITS (AIR)**

3.12 Good progress is noticed in the establishment of Farm and Home Units which have been set up in 20 Stations of All India Radio. During the year 1969-70, All India Radio will be setting up seven more units, one each at Hyderabad, Cuttack, Coimbatore, Udaipur, Bhagalpur, Gwalior and Rampur. The Unit at Rampur is being set up to work in close liaison with the Agricultural University at Pantnagar where a recording studio is being established shortly.

## **FUNCTIONAL LITERACY**

3.13 The programme of Functional Literacy was initiated in the year 1967-68. To begin with, it was launched in three districts, namely Ludhiana (Punjab), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) and Raichur (Mysore). The Programme is presently in operation in 10 districts and the progress, by and large, has been satisfactory. Progress has also been made with regard to the production of specially written primers linking literacy with agricultural production. A few follow-up books have also been produced and some more are in the process of production.

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF FOUR CENTRES VISITED  
BY THE COMMITTEE**

3.14 The Committee visited four centres to gain first-hand knowledge of the Programme in operation. Some of the important indicators of progress together with the achievements of each Centre are listed below :

	<u>Bangalore</u>	<u>Bhavanisagar</u>	<u>Bakshi-ka-Talab</u>	<u>Ludhiana</u>
1. Date of sanction by GOI	26.10.67	23.2.67	23.2.67	23.2.67
2. Date of opening of the Centre	26.11.67	19.5.67	15.8.67	23.3.67
3. No. of persons trained :				
a) Institutional course- 3 months	25	31	149	169
b) Institutional course - 7-15 days	352	454	566	1806
c) Non-institutional - Production-cum-demonstration camps	10,395	4,672	2,557	12,784
Total :	10,772	5,157	3,272	14,759
d) No. of women trained in (a), (b) & (c) above	74	26	175	861

4. Charcha Mandals :

a) No. of Charcha Mandals	6	100	206	23
---------------------------	---	-----	-----	----

b) No. of participants :

Male	101	1,520	4,061	311
Female	-	-		75

5. Whether Literacy Programme in operation

No	Yes	Yes	Yes
In Mysore State the district chosen is Raichur	Recently taken up		

6. Whether link-up with All India Radio available and if so, from where

Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
from Bangalore	from Tiruchirapally. In 1969-70 a Home Unit will function at Coimbatore	from Lucknow	from Jullundur

7. Whether State level Coordination Committee set up

Not yet	Not yet	Yes (2 meetings held)	Yes (no meeting held)
---------	---------	--------------------------	--------------------------

3.15 A study of these indicators reveals that most of the centres started functioning within a reasonable time after their sanction by the Government of India; only in one case there was some gap which perhaps could have been avoided.

3.16 The non-institutional training of farmers through production-cum-demonstration camps seems to have been the most successful and popular item in the training programme. On an average, the number of persons trained per month through these camps has been the highest in Bangalore (650), followed by Ludhiana (533), Bhavanisagar (212), and Bakshi-ka-Talab (135). The Committee during its discussions and interviews with farmers, found that this mode of training was much appreciated by the farmers who wanted this part of the Programme to be continued and, if possible, expanded.

3.17 The institutional training, however, has had a mixed response. The short-term training was more popular with the participants than the three-months' training course. The Committee also noticed varying degrees of keenness on the part of the authorities-in-charge of Farmers Training Programme to run the three-month courses. In relation to the period of operation of each of these four

Centres, the best progress seems to have been made by Bakshi-ka-Talab, closely followed by Ludhiana. The other institutional courses of 7-15 days duration found enthusiastic response in all the districts; the monthly average figure of persons trained was 75 for Ludhiana, 30 for Bakshi-ka-Talab, 22 for Bangalore and 21 for Bhavanisagar.

3.18 The Charcha Mandals have not been well established in several States, and in the absence of adequate group listening facilities, it has not been possible at places to fully utilise the radio support that was being provided to the Farmers Training and Functional Literacy Programmes. Radio support has been effective for functional literacy effort in Uttar Pradesh and for farmers training in Punjab and Tamil Nadu in particular. The Committee noticed that the necessary liaison between the farmers training centres and All India Radio is now gradually getting built up in most of the States.

3.19 It was observed that the State level Coordination Committees were not in existence in Mysore and Tamil Nadu; in Punjab the Committee did not meet even once; in Uttar Pradesh, on the other hand, where the Coordination Committee met regularly,

the tie-up between the various components of the programme was better and this has had a clear impact on the over-all progress and achievements of farmers training.





## CHAPTER 4

### OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### EVALUATION IS OF AN OVERALL TYPE

4.01 The programme of Farmers Training and Education, though initiated a little over two years ago, has taken some time to gather due momentum largely on account of the administrative and procedural formalities involved in according sanctions, recruiting staff, procuring equipment, etc. The Committee feels that the effective period of operation of this Programme has been rather short and any attempt to evaluate in depth at this stage is likely to be somewhat premature. The effort of the Committee has, therefore, been in the nature of general review of the progress achieved in the Farmers Training Programme so far. The Committee has had the opportunity of, apart from examining information called for and received by it from all over the country and series of discussions with the staff and line functionaries concerned with the Programme as also farmers, studying on-the-spot four Farmers Training Centres

in Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. The Committee has, as a result, attempted to identify the areas of activity under the Programme that would bear improvement and has offered certain recommendations in this connection.

#### NEED OF THE PROGRAMME

4.02 The Evaluation Committee has come across widespread appreciation of the need for such a Programme. During its field visits in 4 States, it was clear to the Committee that the Programme was considered useful by the participating farmers as well as others and that its introduction has been timely.

#### ~~IPS IMPACT~~

*Committee observed that*

~~4.03~~ The general impact of the Farmers Training and Education Programme had been satisfactory. Many of the farmers interviewed have indicated that the original source of information in respect of high-yielding varieties was the Farmers Training Programme. Specific information and details regarding the cultivation of high-yielding varieties of crops, particularly those relating to the sophisticated inputs, were obtained by farmers in time through the programme. Information and advice on seeds, fertilisers, pest control, irrigation and allied matters concerning

farm operations were communicated to the farmers through the radio and discussion groups. In many cases the 'training programme' and the 'radio' have enabled the farmers to dispel their lingering doubts relating to the recommended practices.

4.04 The production-cum-demonstration camps held on farmers fields have proved both popular and useful; these camps have played a significant role in motivating the farmers and changing farm practices.

4.05 The radio listening groups - the Charcha Mandals -, and the functional literacy classes have helped in expediting the process of change and have created among farmers a sense of belonging to an occupational group whose members get mutual benefit through such association.

#### MULTIPLIER EFFECT

4.06 The multiplier effect of the training programme deserves special mention. In a number of cases, fields of trained farmers served as demonstration points for other farmers who had not received training. The Committee also came across several instances where trained farmers have shared their knowledge with others and have, in the process, stimulated interest in them for

more advanced knowledge. The programme has strengthened the faith of the farmer in the agricultural scientist and there is a visible urge amongst the farmers, small and big alike, to obtain the latest information on crop strains and technology. During the Committee's discussions with the farmers, it was clear that there was an increasing awareness amongst the non-literate farmers about illiteracy being a handicap in practising modern agriculture and that it must be got over.

#### PROBLEMS OF COORDINATION

4.07 A major drag in the progress of the Programme has been the lack of coordination amongst the various concerned agencies at the State level. The Farmers Training and Education Programme has made rapid strides wherever the institutional and peripatetic training efforts, radio support and Functional Literacy Programmes have combined well and the activities under each of these components have been coordinated both at the policy and operational levels. Motivation of farmers is marked in such cases. In some areas, however, there has been an uneven impact either because of the coordinating mechanism not being in existence at all or, where in existence, the same being not effective enough. In respect of a

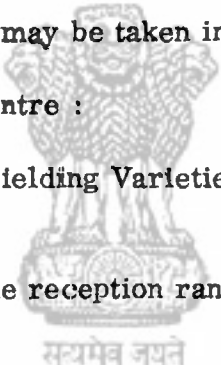
few Farmers Training Centres, the complementary effort of functional literacy or radio support has remained somewhat scattered; this handicap has in itself made synchronised effort difficult. The Functional Literacy Programme has in particular, developed in isolation in some areas without the necessary liaison with the agricultural counterpart. At least in one State the field personnel of functional literacy also complained about the indifferent attitude of the State Government to that Programme. In one case, the Committee noted with concern the lack of coordination between the Agricultural University and the Block staff on the one hand and the University and All India Radio on the other. In another State, there appeared to be lack of rapport between the Agriculture Department of the State Government responsible for implementing the Farmers Training Programme and the Planning Department which was in control of the staff of the Community Development Blocks.

4.08 The Evaluation Committee is firmly of the view that an integrated approach in the operation of various components of the Programme and effective coordination at the State and Farmers Training Centre level are essential for the training effort to meet

with an adequate measure of impact and success. Once coordination becomes effective, solution to most of the other problems would be forthcoming.

#### CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CENTRES

4.09 It is found that in deciding the location of Farmers Training Centres, the State Governments have not followed a uniform set of criteria. While this has to be so, the Committee is nevertheless of the view that some core-criteria need to be kept in view. The Committee would, in this connection, suggest the following criteria which may be taken into account while determining location of a Centre :

- 
- i) It should be a High-yielding Varieties Programme District.
  - ii) It should be within the reception range of a radio station.
  - iii) It should have a need for functional literacy.
  - iv) It should be in close proximity to an Agricultural College, a Research Station, or an Agricultural University.
  - v) There should be an Extension Training Centre in the District.

4.10 An instance came to the notice of the Committee where the Farmers Training Programme was being handled by a

University and at the same time a similar programme was also being run by the State Government in the same campus. Such duplication has obviously to be avoided.

#### INSTITUTIONAL COURSES AND THEIR CONTINUING NEED

4.11 The three-month institutional course for the young farmers, except in the case of a few States, has not elicited sufficient response from the farmers; the 7-15 days training, on the other hand, has mostly been subscribed to capacity. Farmers interviewed were of the view that it was generally difficult for their sons to stay away from the farms for an extended period; shorter duration course was more convenient and useful.

4.12 In one State, the Committee noted that the State Government had, as an experimental measure, conducted the 7-15 days training course at different places selected within the Farmers Training District instead of at the Centre itself. This had evoked larger interest and participation. The Committee, feels that an increased measure of flexibility is desirable regarding locating short-duration training; a quasi-peripatetic approach has also its advantages.

4.13 In the revised programme of Farmers Training, the national demonstrations are to be the main instrument of the farmers training; institutional courses are to be limited only to specialised subject-matter areas to be provided on request of farmers' groups. While this strategy is only logical if a large number of farmers with insufficient literacy status are to be trained in a comparatively short period of time, the institutional training facilities as exist now, need to be continued for some more time, and may be discontinued only after the alternative training approach through the national demonstrations is well established. In any case, the Evaluation Committee feels that a shorter duration institutional training course would continue to be of benefit to the farming community.

4.14 With the introduction of the High Yielding Varieties Programme, the agricultural production has registered a sharp and often manifold increase. It is not unlikely that the new strains to come may not be able to sustain the present rate of increase in production, even though in absolute terms the aggregate production may continue to rise. The farmer, therefore, shall have to concentrate more and more on farm management techniques and



economies and optimal use of inputs. The Farmers Training Programme has to take note of this aspect of training and provide adequately for it by arranging, as necessary, a series of short duration courses focussed on the subject.

4.15 The Committee is of the view that the course content of institutional training is, on the whole, adequate. It would, however, be useful if the representatives of All India Radio could also be invited to discuss with the trainees the role of radio in promoting agriculture and create in the trainees interest and, as far as possible, aptitude for developing radio farm programmes, recording interviews, etc. A visit to the local radio station by the trainee-group should be of special interest and use.

#### STAFFING PATTERNS

4.16 So far as the staffing pattern at the training centres is concerned, the Committee is in favour of allowing an increasing measure of flexibility to the State Governments. Frequent transfer of the staff of the Training Centres should be avoided. In one instance, it was found that the Chief Instructor of a Training Centre had been changed four times within a period of three years.

## TRAINING OF STAFF

4.17 While some staff of the Training Centres and peripatetic teams have been trained, a majority of them are yet to undergo such a course. The representatives of some State Governments urged that the Government of India should arrange for the periodic training of trainers. The Committee endorses this suggestion. Such a training programme should include lessons in the use of audio-visual aids, teaching methods and techniques of arranging meetings, group discussions, communications, farm management, etc. The Extension Education Institutes under the Directorate of Extension could be usefully utilized for training the trainers.

## AUDIO-VISUAL SUPPORT

4.18 In a few States, the audio-visual support has been built up adequately to meet the needs of farmers training; in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore, the progress in preparing these audio-visual aids and putting them to actual use is, on the whole, satisfactory. Some training Centres have done well in devising and fabricating these aids locally. If the preparation of audio-visual aids at the Training Centre level is to be encouraged, as indeed it should be, it is necessary for the training centres to have

the staff support of an artist. The Governments of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh in their discussions with the Evaluation Committee felt that reinforcing the staff of the training centre by an artist would greatly strengthen the audio-visual support to Farmers' Training.

#### PRODUCTION-CUM-DEMONSTRATION CAMPS

4.19 The production-cum-demonstration camps have been an effective and popular medium for farmers' training and have provided the largest coverage.

#### DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER OF FARMERS TRAINING PROGRAMME

4.20 At one place the Committee gathered the impression that the approach to farmers training and training of extension personnel was more or less similar. The distinction between the two training programmes needs to be clearly understood. The Farmers' Training should impart knowledge and skills for action on the farm, while the extension worker is to be trained in the techniques of extension and education. This distinction has to be fully appreciated by the trainers involved in the Programme.

## TRAINING OF FARM WOMEN

4.21 Except in a few states, the training of farm women has not received due importance. In the High-yielding Varieties Programme areas, farm women have now come to acquire larger responsibilities specially in relation to storage, seed selection and methods of cooking high-yielding varieties which initially had invariably run into consumer resistance. In Punjab, Tamil Nadu and a few other States, farm women have enthusiastically responded to the training facilities offered to them and have, on being trained, shared equally the farming chores with the men. The Evaluation Committee is of the view that the training of farm women needs to be stepped up considerably; this matter would bear special mention in the scheme details of farmers training. In most of the States, it was pointed out that the peripatetic team should have a female-instructor. The Committee endorses this suggestion and feels that in the Farmers Training districts, it is equally necessary to have the support of the Gram Sevikas for an effective follow-up of the activities to train farm women. Suitable staff support needs to be provided for the purpose both at the Training Centre level and at the State level; Farm and Home Unit

of the radio station also needs to be strengthened by appointing to it a female officer for farm women's programmes.

#### CHARCHA MANDALS

4.22 Charcha Mandals have been a weak link in the chain of activities envisaged in the Farmers Training Programme. While farmers have no doubt benefited from the farm broadcasts of All India Radio, this has been more through individual listening than through group listening. The scheme of farmers training rightly emphasises the need for discussion and follow-up on farm broadcasts. This is possible only when there are organised listening groups and energetic convenors of these groups. Insufficient facilities at the listening end have, to an extent, also been responsible for the inadequate progress so far in organising and activating Charcha Mandals. In some areas, radio rural forums have been in existence for some time past; these could be suitably oriented to serve the purpose of Charcha Mandals. To obviate the need for identifying and sustaining several categories of listening groups, it is desirable that not only are the radio rural forums and Charcha Mandals properly integrated, but to the extent possible, the functional literacy groups are also identified

from among these integrated radio listening groups. The Committee is of the firm view that individual listening is no substitute for group listening of problem-oriented radio broadcasts on agriculture, and suggests in this connection, the need to develop urgently group-listening facilities. It has been suggested before the Committee that introduction of a scheme of competition regarding regular listening and follow-up by the Charcha Mandals and the award of prizes to the best of them in farmers training districts would be a great help in popularising Charcha Mandals. This merits consideration.

#### SMALL FARMER

4.23 It was repeatedly submitted before the Committee that farmers with sub-economic holdings were not in a favourable position in respect of the investment-oriented agricultural strategy. This aspect needs careful and detailed examination by the Government. Suitable machinery and facilities need to be established so that all the trained and motivated farmers have a reasonable opportunity to put into practice the improvements they learn about. In this connection it can be said that Functional Literacy Programme is beneficial more to the small farmer as it is generally he who is economically and educationally more handicapped.

4.24 The Committee feels that the small farmers must have a special place in the training programmes. At least in one State, the Committee felt that the small farmer was at a disadvantage as the criteria adopted for selection of the farmers for institutional training were such that the small farmer had less chance of being selected. The Committee strongly feels that this situation should immediately be remedied. The criteria should be so devised that the small cultivators enjoy equal opportunity with other farmers in their selection for training.

#### FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

4.25 The Functional Literacy Programme has made good progress in those States where the organisation for coordinating the activities of the three components has functioned effectively. Evidence has come to light that the motivation amongst the farmers for functional literacy is higher than in the routine adult literacy classes. The immediate applicability of literacy to some of their tasks seems to be an important factor which attracts the non-literate farmer to this programme. The specially prepared primer using the farm vocabulary has been found very helpful. The Functional Literacy Programme needs an effective system of follow-up; this was generally lacking.

4.26 The support of radio was envisaged both for motivation and for supporting the effort in acquiring literacy besides providing useful agricultural information to the functional literacy groups. In Lucknow District, the lessons from the primer were broadcast and the farmers in the group benefited by reading simultaneously from their books. As radio support is extremely useful, this would need to be expanded; each functional literacy group should have a radio set for group-listening.

4.27 The Committee feels that there is need for closer supervision of Functional Literacy Programme by the District Education Officer/District Inspector of Schools especially to solve the administrative problems and to give technical guidance for achieving uniformly high standards. As the literacy classes are held at night, suitable transport facilities should be provided to the District staff where such facilities do not exist. Instances of delay in disbursement of funds and consequent delay in purchase of material for functional literacy classes, as well as for payment of honoraria to the teachers and supervisors, were brought to the notice of the Committee.



## RADIO

4.28 The Committee was pleased to note that there was general awareness about the role of All India Radio towards implementing the Programme of Farmers Training and Functional Literacy. The discussions held by the Committee with the Station Directors revealed an increasing eagerness on the part of the Radio staff for playing their role effectively in the Programme. It was suggested, and the Committee endorses this view, that in order to have a closer link with functional literacy effort, the District Educational Officer should also be a member of this subject-matter Sub-Committee of AIR for developing support programmes. This Sub-Committee would also need to be suitably strengthened by involving research and Extension Officers from other concerned agencies. The Committee would like to reiterate the role of the Radio as follows :

That it should provide adequate advance publicity to the programmes of National Demonstration, peripatetic teams and the one day and 7 to 15 days Farmers Training Courses in order to enthruse a larger participation by the farmers;

That it should arrange to broadcast programmes strictly

in accordance with the calendar of agricultural operations and the subject-matter needs of the training programme;

That it should help ensure a constant dialogue between the farmers and the scientists through pre-demonstration and post-demonstration broadcasts;

That it should record and broadcast interviews with participant farmers before and after training so as to bring out the gain in their knowledge and experience;

That it should broadcast appropriate discussion-oriented programmes for Charcha Mandals;

That it should broadcast promptly answers to the queries arising out of the discussions in Charcha Mandals and the individual forums;

That it should put out on the AIR at suitable intervals edited discussions among members of the Charcha Mandals;

That it should explain the role of radio in farmers education by participating in the Farmers Training Courses;

That it should include direct and indirect type of broadcast on the advantages of becoming literate, specially during the rural and women programmes;

APPENDIX 'A'

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FARMERS TRAINING CENTRES  
SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR 1966-67, 1967-68 & 1968-69.

State/Union Territory	Location of the Farmers Training Centre sanctioned during		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Andhra Pradesh	-	1. A. P. Agri. Univer- sity, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, (Distt. Hyderabad).	1. G. T. C., Nandyal (Distt. Karnool)
		2. G. T. C., Kalahasti (Distt. Chittoor).	
		3. G. T. C., Gopannapalam, Distt. West Godavari.	
2. Assam	-	1. G. T. C., Khannapara, Distt. Kamrup.	Integrated Extension Trg., Centre, Jorhat, Distt. Shivasagar.
3. Bihar	-	1. Agricultural School, Arrah, Distt. Shahbad.	Pusa (Distt. Darbhanga)
		2. Purnea, (Distt. Purnea)	
4. Gujarat	-	1. Research Farm, Jamnagar, (Distt. Jamnagar)	Agricultural College, Navasari, (Distt. Bulsar)
5. Haryana	-	1. Rohtak Agri. Farm, Rohtak (Distt. Rohtak)	Gurgaon, Distt.
6. Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	Rural Extension Trg. Centre, Malangpora, (Distt. Anant Nag.)
7. Kerala	-	1. Agricultural College, Vellayani, Trivandrum, Distt. Trivandrum.	Erstwhile Japanese Demonstration Training Centre, Changammadad, (Distt. Ernakulam).

1.	2.	3.	4.
8. Madhya Pradesh	-	1. G.T.C., Gwalior, (Distt. Gwalior)	G. T. C., Chandkhuri, (Distt. Raipur)
9. Tamil Nadu	1. G.T.C., Bhavanisagar, Distt. Coimbatore.	1. State Seed Farm, Navlock, Distt. North Arcot.	Rural Extension Training Centre, Aduthurai, (Distt. Tanjore).
10. Maharashtra	Agricultural College, Akola, Distt. Akola.	1. G. T. C., Buldana, Distt. Buldana 2. G. T. C., Jalna, (Distt. Parbhani) 3. Rice Research Scheme, Karjat, (Distt. Kolaba Alibag).	1. G. T. C., Kolhapur, (Distt. Kolhapur). 2. G. T. C., Sindewahi, (Distt. Chandrapur)
11. Mysore	1. G. T. C., Ganga-vati (Distt. Raichur)	1. Agricultural University, Bangalore, (Distt. Bangalore)	1. G. T. C., Kudige, Distt. Coorg. 2. Agril. School Arbhavi, Distt. Belgam 3. Bhadra(Aya Cut Area)
12. Orissa		1. Ghambirpali Farm, Ghambirpali P.O., Larambha, (Distt. Sambalpur).	1. Derras (Distt. Puri) 2. Bhanjanagar, (Distt. Ganjam)
13. Punjab	1. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Distt. Ludhiana)		Khalsa College, Amritsar, Distt. Amritsar.
14. Rajasthan		1. Agricultural Research Farm, Durgapura, (Distt. Jaipur) 2. Rajasthan Agricultural University, Udaipur, (Distt. Udaipur).	Kotah (Distt. Kotah)

1.	2.	3.	4.
15. Uttar Pradesh	1. G. T. C., Bakshi-ka- Talab, Lucknow, (Distt. Lucknow)	1. G. T. C., Bichpuri, Agra, Distt. Agra.	1. G. T. C., Ghazipur, Distt. Ghazipur.  2. Sataon Block (Distt. Rai Bareli)  3. Bakewar (Distt. Etawah)
16. West Bengal	-	-	1. Block Seed Farm, Bolpur, Distt. Birbhum.  2. Block Seed Farm, IADP, Burdwan, (Distt. Burdwan)
<b><u>UNION TERRITORIES</u></b>			
17. Nagaland	-	-	Integrated Extension Training Centre, Gaspani (Distt. Kohima)
18. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	Bhongrotu Farm, (Distt. Mandi).
19. Delhi	-	Govt. Seed Farm, Alipur, Delhi.	-
Total :	5	20	25

DETAILS OF VISITS

PLACES VISITED :

Mysore State :

1. Farmers' Training Centre, Hebbal, Bangalore.
2. Village — Kengeri, near Bangalore.

Tamil Nadu State :

1. Farmers' Training Centre, Bhavanisagar, Distt. Coimbatore.
2. Udumalpet (Distt. Coimbatore).
3. Satya Mangalam Block.
4. Gobichettipalayam Block.
5. Thuckanaikkempalayam Block.

Uttar Pradesh State :

1. Farmers' Training Centre, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow.
2. Village - Deori (Kalan), B.K.T.
3. Village Saboli, near B.K.T.
4. Village - Deori (Khurd)

Punjab State :

1. Farmers' Training Centre, PAU, Ludhiana.
2. Village - Dhandra, near F.T.C., Ludhiana.
3. Village - Mundia (Kalan), near F.T.C., Ludhiana.
4. Village - Sahabana, near F.T.C., Ludhiana.

-----

Officials with whom discussions were  
held by the Evaluation Committee

At Bangalore (Mysore).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Address</u>
1. Shri V. Byrappa	Secretary (Agri- culture & Forest)	Bangalore
2. Shri S. Varadan	Director of Evaluation	Bangalore
3. Shri V. Hanumanthappa	Director of Agril. Planning Cell & Ex-Officio Dy. Secretary A & F.	Bangalore
4. Shri R. Dwarakdnath	Director of Extension Edu- cation, University of Agri. Science.	Bangalore
5. Shri V. J. Hudli	Director of Training Dev. H. P. C. Deptt., Govt. of Mysore	Bangalore
6. Shri A. M. Shaikh	Under Secretary, A. G. F. D. Planning.	Bangalore
7. Shri B. Mari Raj	Jt. Director of Public Instructions (P)	Bangalore
8. Shri R. C. Bhusnurmath	Asstt. Station Director, All India Radio.	Bangalore
9. Shri M. A. Singariyengar	Planning Officer, Deptt. of Agriculture.	Bangalore
10. Miss T. Padmasini Asuri	Regional Home Econimist(S) Government of India.	Bangalore
11. Shri V. C. Hittalmani	Chief Instructor, Farmers Training Centre, U. A. S.	Bangalore
12. Shri B. S. Halgeri	Farm Radio Officer, A. I. R.	Bangalore

-----

Officials with whom discussions were  
held by the Evaluation Committee.

At Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Address</u>
1. Dr. B. W. X. Ponniah	Dean & Addl. Director of Agriculture, Agriculture College.	Coimbatore
2. Shri E. G. Sivaswami	Jt. Director of Agri. (Extension)	Madras
3. Dr. K. Ramakrishnan	Associate Dean, Agril. College	Coimbatore
4. Shri M. Dhanvantri Reddy.	Crop Production Specialist, Govt. of India.	Madras
5. Thiru R. Viswanathan	Extension Specialist	Coimbatore
6. Shri P. S. Purshothanan	District Agril. Officer	Coimbatore
7. Shri M. S. Gopal	Station Director, A. I. R.	Tiruchchirapalli
8. Shri Ganapathi	Farm Radio Officer, A. I. R.	Tiruchchirapalli
9. Shri R. Sobramaniam	Chief Instructor, Farmers' Training Centre.	Bhavanisagar
10. Shri T. K. Sankarasubra- maniam	Chief Instructor, Farmers' Training Centre.	Aduthurai
11. Shri K. Hanumantha Rao	Chief Instructor, Farmers' Training Centre.	S. V. Nagaram

.....



Officials with whom discussions were  
held by the Evaluation Committee.

At Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) :

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Address</u>
1. Shri Ram Sahay	Commissioner for Agri. Production and R. D., U. P.	Lucknow
2. Shri Ram Krishan	Director of Agri. (U. P.)	Lucknow
3. Shri N. S. Choudhary	D.D.C. (Training)	Lucknow
4. Shri Brahma Singh	Jt. Director of Agri.	Lucknow
5. Shri D.K. Sengupta	Station Director, All India Radio	Lucknow
6. Shri K. C. Dube	A.D.C. (Training)	Lucknow
7. Shri S.K. Srivastava	Asstt. Dy. Director of Education (Camps) for Director of Education	Lucknow
8. Shri B. P. Vajpayee	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Lucknow
9. Shri C. P. Nigam	Associate District Inspector of Schools	Lucknow
10. Shri P. C. Shukla	Farm Radio Officer, All India Radio	Lucknow
11. Shri Y. N. Saxena	Education Deptt.	Lucknow
12. Shri D.K. Mitra	Education Deptt.	Lucknow

.....

Officials with whom discussions were  
held by the Evaluation Committee

At Ludhiana (Punjab) :

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Address</u>
1. Dr. M. S. Randhawa	Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agri. University	Ludhiana
2. Dr. K. Kirpal Singh	Director of Extension Education, Punjab Agril. University	Ludhiana
3. Shri Tejinder Singh Sandhu,	D.D.A. (HQ) Punjab	Chandigarh
4. Shri R. K. Singh	Dy. Director of Agriculture, Punjab	Chandigarh
5. Dr. L. D. Sharma	Associate Professor of Extension (Farmers' Trg.) Punjab Agril. University	Ludhiana
6. Shri B. P. Singh	Asstt. Professor of Farm Management, Punjab Agri. University	Ludhiana
7. Shri H. S. Bains	Assistant Professor of Extension (F. T.), Punjab Agri. University	Ludhiana
8. Shri Gajjan Singh Butts	Deputy E. O.	Ludhiana
9. Shri C. M. Dosang	Education Officer	Ludhiana
10. Shri Ajit Singh	B. E. O. Samrala II	Ludhiana
11. Shri Surat Singh	A. L. R.	Jullundur
12. Shri R. K. Vohra	A. L. R.	Jullundur
13. Shri J. D. Bhalla	A. L. R.	Jullundur

.....

Annexure - II

List of Farmers under training at the Farmers Training Centre, U.A.S. Hebbal, Bangalore, 10.4.69 - 19.4.69 interviewed by the Committee on 18.4.1969.

1. Shri C. Thanmamma S/O Shri Chikke Gowda, Santhe Magehalli, Channa Patna Taluk.
2. Shri Chikkanna S/O Shri Thammama Gowda, Santhe Magehalli, Akkur Post, Channa Patna Taluk.
3. Shri M. Mullesh S/O Ralle Gowda, Inggandralli Singarajapur P.O., Channa Patna Taluk.
4. Shri L. Jayanna S/O B. Luge Gowda, Ceehalli Loddi Singarajapur Post, Channa Patna Taluk.
5. Shri P. S. Murari S/O B. Sidde Gowda, Peehalli Loddi, Singarajapur Post, Channa Patna Taluk.
6. Shri J. Thimmaiah S/O Shri C. Thimmaiah Ittamadu, Hyramayala Post, Ramanagaram Taluk.
7. Shri Maviyappa S/O Kanpe Gowda, Kallahani Thungain Post, Kanakpur Taluk.
8. Shri Sridlaramiah S/O Shri Pullanna, Kunnulsara Ivaidi Sigganahalli Post, Ramanagaram Taluk.
9. Shri Shivaraniah S/O Shri Kenpaiah, Kunbara Loddi, Suzzandari Post, Ramanagaram Taluk.
10. Shri Shivalingaiah S/O Chikka Linge Gowda, Hosur, Kootagal Post, Ramanagaram Taluk.
11. Shri Channa Mariah S/O Shri Chikkanna, Kenlsara Loddi, Ramanagaram Taluk.
12. Shri Siddamurthy S/O Shivanna, Kethohalli, Mayamgamhalli Post, Ramanagaram Taluk.
13. Shri Gangadhariah S/O Malelingappa, Bonandur, Bichadi Post, Ramanagaram Taluk.
14. Shri H. Mannaiah S/O Hammaiah, Hosur Kootagal, Ramanagaram Taluk.

15. Shri Themmalah S/O Shri Lingegowda, Nagarasana Kote,  
Kanakpur Taluk.
16. Shri N. L. Puttaswamy S/O Lingegowda, Nagaram Kote, Sathanu Post,  
Kanakpur Taluk.
17. Shri Nagaraja S/O Shri Malle Gowda, Chikkalahalli,  
Kanakpur Taluk.
18. Shri C. S. Surendra S/O Shri C. Suniah, Chikkalahalli, Sathaur Post,  
Kanakpur Taluk.
19. Shri Puttaswamachari S/O Shri Chikka Puttachari, Kanakpur Taluk.



List of Farmers interviewed at Village Kengeri who had  
undergone training at F.T.C., Hebbal, Bangalore.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding (in acre)</u>
1. Shri Krishnaji Rao Kanchanahally	24 yrs.	5.00
2. Shri Ramayangar	24 yrs.	5.00
3. Shri Ramaiah	56 yrs.	7.00
4. Shri Kanakappa	48 yrs.	13.00
5. Shri Guruswamy	56 yrs.	4.20
6. Shri Rangauna	37 yrs.	4.00
7. Shri Honuappa	36 yrs.	3.20
8. Shri Vandalba		3.00
9. Shri Thammaiah Srinivaspra	48 yrs.	3.00
10. Shri Sopalapha	32 yrs.	3.00
11. Shri Sibanna	35 yrs.	2.30
12. Shri Rangaswamy	40 yrs.	2.20
13. Shri Hanuratha	42 yrs.	3.00
14. Shri A. N. Rao		4.00

.....

List of Farmers interviewed by the  
Committee at Sathya Mangalam Block,  
Ariappampalyam Group (Coimbatore Distt.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding</u> <u>( in acre )</u>
1. Shri Ramasamy Mudaliar, S/O Shri Sellimudaliar, Ariappampalyam	30 yrs.	5.00
2. Shri Nahali Gounder, S/O Shri Karuppa Gounder, Ariappampalyam	35 yrs.	3.00
3. Shri A.R.Krishnasamy, S/O Shri Ramamudaliar, Ariappampalyam	28 yrs.	6.00
4. Shri N.K. Seebiam, S/O Shri Keepan Gounder, Keerumander	30 yrs.	9.00
5. Shri R. Chidambaram, S/O Shri Ramasamy Gounder, Kurumandur	25 yrs.	3.00

-----

List of Officials and Non-Officials interviewed  
at Gobichettipalayam Block (Coimbatore Distt.)

<u>Officials :</u>		<u>Designation</u>
1. Shri G. S. Thirumalaiswamy	-	B.D.O.
2. Shri M. Raju	-	A.E.O.
3. Shri G. K. Rajendran	-	Addl. A.E.O.

Non-Officials :

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding (in acre)</u>
1. Shri V. P. Sivalingam, President Radio Rural Forum, Puduvallampalayam.	28 yrs.	8.00
2. Shri P. S. Subbian, Convener — Puduvallampalayam.	26 yrs.	6.00
3. Shri V. K. Channappan - Member	27 yrs.	13.00
4. Shri P. S. Muthuvelappa- gounder, Member.	38 yrs.	7.00
5. Shri V. M. Chinnasamy	32 yrs.	7.50
6. Shri V. K. Somasundaram	27 yrs.	7.25
7. Shri M. S. Shanmugam	38 yrs.	15.20
8. Shri V. K. Challappan	29 yrs.	4.00
9. Shri V. K. Velusamy	38 yrs.	5.00
10. Shri V. P. Venkddusamy	35 yrs.	12.00
11. Shri V. P. Palanisamy	25 yrs.	11.00

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding</u> ( <u>in acre</u> )
12.	Shri C.V.P.Kaliyanna Gounder	34 yrs.	7.00
13.	Shri S.Murappa Gounder	39 yrs.	11.00
14.	Shri V.R.Mayilsamy	32 yrs.	4.00
15.	Shri M. Murugaia	29 yrs.	6.00
16.	Shri V.P.Palani Gounder	38 yrs.	12.00
17.	Shri P.Pongaliyappa Gounder	42 yrs.	13.00
18.	Shri A.Muthusamy Gounder	39 yrs.	7.50
19.	Shri V.P.Paramasivan	32 yrs.	25.00
20.	Shri N.K.Periasamy Gounder	29 yrs.	6.00
21.	Shri V.K.Palanisamy Gounder	30 yrs.	4.50
22.	Shri V.K.Ramasamy Gounder	28 yrs.	5.00
23.	Shri V.P.Ramasamy Gounder	32 yrs.	6.00
24.	Shri V.K.Shanuyam	30 yrs.	14.00
25.	Shri V.K.Chemiyappan	25 yrs.	7.00
26.	Shri V.S.Chaniappa Gounder	26 yrs.	6.00
27.	Shri M.K.Kalianna Gounder	28 yrs.	7.50
28.	Shri V.S. Ranjappa Gounder	30 yrs.	8.00
29.	Shri S.Rangasamy Gounder	38 yrs.	4.00
30.	Shri N. P. Ponnappan	40 yrs.	15.00

-----



List of Officials and Non-Officials interviewed by the Committee at Thukanai-kempalayam Block (Coimbatore District)

Officials :

- |    |                      |          |
|----|----------------------|----------|
| 1. | Shri D.K. Rangarajan | B.D.O.   |
| 2. | Shri J.N. Madhayyam  | A.A.E.O. |
| 3. | Shri R.Krishnan      | A.E.O.   |

Non-Officials :

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding</u> ( <u>in acre</u> )
1.	Shri T.V.Karovanadhar Raju	27 years	17.00
2.	Shri T.R.Rajendran	25 years	14.00
3.	Shri K.M. Karuppanan	19 years	12.00
4.	Shri K.P. Sendilnadhan	21 years	10.00
5.	Shri K.S. Kaliappa Gounder	40 years	12.00
6.	Shri A.Ammasa Gounder	35 years	7.00
7.	Shri K.Karithiouma Gounder	37 years	11.00

List of Farm Women trainees undergoing training at  
Deori (Kalan) B. K. T., interviewed by the Committee.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding (in bighas)</u>
1. Smt. Asha	20 yrs.	50
2. Smt. Shyama	15 yrs.	15
3. Smt. Bishmilla	20 yrs.	13
4. Smt. Sukharani	26 yrs.	15
5. Smt. Mangla	22 yrs.	20
6. Smt. Rahisa	25 yrs.	15
7. Smt. Prabhudevi	30 yrs.	15
8. Smt. Mariam	35 yrs.	15
9. Smt. Rajrani	36 yrs.	20
10. Smt. Sankwara	20 yrs.	15
11. Smt. Hema	21 yrs.	20
12. Smt. Janki	35 yrs.	20
13. Smt. Nirmala	22 yrs.	30
14. Smt. Urmila	25 yrs.	50
15. Smt. Shyam Kumari	80 yrs.	30
16. Smt. Ram Pyari	45 yrs.	35

.....

List of Farm Women trainees undergoing  
training at Village Saboli near B. K. T.,  
interviewd by the Evaluation Committee.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding (in bighas)</u>
1. Smt. Gangeshwari	35 yrs.	2
2. Smt. Krishan Kumari	35 yrs.	8
3. Smt. Kala Vati Devi	32 yrs.	8
4. Smt. Saraswati Devi	28 yrs.	3
5. Smt. Kamala Pati	25 yrs.	5



सत्यमेव जयते

.....

List of Farmers interviewed by the Committee at Deori (Khurd) near F.T.C., B.K.T.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding (in acre)</u>
1. Shri Bhadhu Singh	21 yrs.	8
2. Shri Man Pratap	17 yrs.	8
3. Shri Jagjivan Singh	25 yrs.	9
4. Shri Mahe Pangud	19 yrs.	2
5. Shri Bhikham Singh	27 yrs.	4.5
6. Shri Ram Mall Singh	45 yrs.	6
7. Shri Sant Ram	19 yrs.	11.5
8. Shri Devi Dayal	52 yrs.	4
9. Shri Gaya Prasad	50 yrs.	2
10. Shri Ram Narain	45 yrs.	4
11. Shri Gokul	38 yrs.	6
12. Shri Ramcharan	35 yrs.	1.5
13. Shri Ram Navesh Singh	53 yrs.	10
14. Shri Bansu Lal	25 yrs.	2
15. Shri Biswanath Prasad	58 yrs.	2
16. Shri Randulan	55 yrs.	10
17. Shri Gayadin	65 yrs.	25
18. Shri Syam Sunder	31 yrs.	8
19. Shri Dwarika Singh	35 yrs.	6
20. Shri Budhgagam	31 yrs.	2.5
21. Shri Indraj Bug Singh	45 yrs.	8

List of Farm Women interviewed by the  
Committee at Village Dhandra (Ludhiana).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding (in acre)</u>
1. Smt. Avtar Kaur	65 yrs.	15
2. Smt. Pritam Kaur	55 yrs.	12
3. Smt. Dalip Kaur	30 yrs.	13
4. Smt. Pritam Kaur	45 yrs.	12
5. Smt. Bachan Kaur	40 yrs.	6
6. Smt. Nachhatar Kaur	54 yrs.	8
7. Smt. Surjit Kaur	50 yrs.	5
8. Smt. Mohinder Kaur	45 yrs.	7
9. Smt. Panjab Kaur	35 yrs.	11
10. Smt. Dalip Kaur	30 yrs.	7
11. Smt. Mohinder Kaur	35 yrs.	9
12. Smt. Bachan Kaur	46 yrs.	4
13. Smt. Kuldip Kaur	42 yrs.	13
14. Smt. Kartar Kaur	52 yrs.	14
15. Smt. Jaswant Kaur	47 yrs.	9
16. Smt. Surjit Kaur	60 yrs.	8
17. Smt. Gurdev Kaur	35 yrs.	10
18. Smt. Dalip Kaur	42 yrs.	4
19. Smt. Bachint Kaur	52 yrs.	13
20. Smt. Krishna Rani	35 yrs.	2
21. Smt. Sukhdev Kaur	45 yrs.	10

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding</u> <u>(in acre)</u>
22. Smt. Jaswant Kaur	42 yrs.	11
23. Smt. Gurdial Kaur	38 yrs.	7
24. Smt. Gurdial Kaur	50 yrs.	4
25. Smt. Gurbachan Kaur	45 yrs.	
26. Smt. Jai Kaur	38 yrs.	12
27. Smt. Sham Kaur	46 yrs.	8
28. Smt. Mohinder Kaur	45 yrs.	3
29. Smt. Pritam Kaur	52 yrs.	4
30. Smt. Harnam Kaur	53 yrs.	7
31. Smt. Harbans Kaur	47 yrs.	6
32. Smt. Gurdial Kaur	35 yrs.	10
33. Smt. Gurdial Kaur	38 yrs.	12
34. Smt. Surinder Kaur	40 yrs.	7
35. Smt. Jasbir Kaur	36 yrs.	6
36. Smt. Ranjit Kaur	32 yrs.	5
37. Smt. Amar Kaur	38 yrs.	9
38. Smt. Avtar Kaur		
39. Smt. Kaushalya		
40. Smt. Harjit Kaur	35 yrs.	8
41. Smt. Kartar Kaur		
42. Smt. Gurdev Kaur	30 yrs.	10
43. Smt. Sukhwinder Kaur	18 yrs.	7
44. Smt. Surjit Kaur	17 yrs.	6
45. Smt. Ishar Kaur	19 yrs.	8
46. Smt. Har Kaur	17 yrs.	5

List of Farmers interviewed by the Committee at Village Mundia (Kalan) Ludhiana.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding (in acre)</u>
1. Shri Teja Singh	49 yrs.	4
2. Shri Gurdev Singh	27 yrs.	8
3. Shri Dalip Singh	39 yrs.	7
4. Shri Bishan Singh	42 yrs.	12
5. Shri Kartar Singh	51 yrs.	22
6. Shri Bhagat Singh	28 yrs.	12
7. Shri Ujjagar Singh	45 yrs.	12
8. Shri Dalip Singh	36 yrs.	10
9. Shri Pritam Singh	40 yrs.	6
10. Shri Bishan Singh	29 yrs.	7
11. Shri Bant Singh	32 yrs.	12
12. Shri Man Singh	28 yrs.	14
13. Shri Avtar Singh	30 yrs.	24
14. Shri Piara Singh	44 yrs.	10
15. Shri Faqiria Singh	40 yrs.	7
16. Shri Kashmir Singh	19 yrs.	-
17. Shri Bachint Singh	36 yrs.	13
18. Shri Basawa Singh	49 yrs.	9

.....

List of Farmers interviewed by the Committee at Village  
Sahabana (Ex-Trainees of 5 days' course) near F. T. C. Ludhiana

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Land holding (in acre)</u>
1. Shri Ram Singh	50 yrs.	15
2. Shri Jagir Singh	48 yrs.	20
3. Shri Ajab Singh	52 yrs.	10
4. Shri Mehar Singh	60 yrs.	6
5. Shri Sohan Singh	35 yrs.	5
6. Shri Bishan Singh	63 yrs.	3
7. Shri Harnam Singh	64 yrs.	18
8. Shri Gurbachan Singh	54 yrs.	7
9. Shri Mohan Songh	58 yrs.	4.5
10. Shri Pakhar Singh	53 yrs.	6
11. Shri Kirpal Singh	45 yrs.	10
12. Shri Bhagwan Singh	49 yrs.	3
13. Shri Prem Singh	55 yrs.	8
14. Shri Sukhdev Singh	24 yrs.	6
15. Shri Sunder Singh	23 yrs.	-)
16. Shri Kishan Singh	65 yrs.	-) Work-
17. Shri Bhag Singh	35 yrs.	-) ing in
		-) Agri.
18. Shri Dyal Singh	41 yrs.	3

.....



APPENDIX - 'C'

FARM & HOME UNITS OF A. I. R. ALREADY ESTABLISHED

1. Delhi
2. Vijayawada
3. Tiruchirapalli
4. Poona
5. Patna
6. Jullundur
7. Varanasi
8. Raipur
9. Sambalpur
10. Trichur
11. Calcutta
12. Bangalore
13. Gauhati
14. Jaipur
15. Rajkot
16. Srinagar
17. Lucknow
18. Nagpur
19. Simla
20. Dharwar



**APPENDIX - 'D'**

**LATEST PROGRESS REPORTS UP TO THE PERIOD ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1969 ACHIEVED AT FARMERS TRAINING CENTRES**

**Non-Institutional :**

**1. Prod-cum-demon, training course :**

a) No. of camps organised	3,643
b) No. of Farmers/Farm Women participated	1,30,625

**2. Discussion Groups :**

a) No. of discussion groups organised	2,475
b) No. of participants :	
i) Farmers	43,784
ii) Farm Women	4,350

**Institutional :**

**1. 7-10 days short courses :**

a) No. of courses organised	317
b) No. of participants :	
i) Farmers	6,283
ii) Farm Women	3,270

**2. Three months courses :**

a) No. of courses organised	34
b) No. of Farmers participated	923

.....

## INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING COURSES

**C = No. of courses**

**T = Trainees number**

S. No.	States	S. Centres No.	Starting Date of Farmers' Training Centres	Upto 31.3.68 C & T	Up to 31.3.69 C & T	Up to 31.3.68 C & T	Up to 31.3.69 C & T	Up to 31.3.68 C & T	Up to 31.3.69 C & T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Rajendranagar	6.3.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Kalahasti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Gopannapalam	3.4.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	4. Khannapara	5.2.68	C - 1 T - 7	C - 10 T - 136	-	-	-	C - 3 T - 67
3.	Bihar	5. Arrah	27.2.68	C - 3 T - 49	C - 11 T - 270	-	-	-	-
		6. Purnea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	7. Alipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	8. Jamnagar	15.1.68	-	C - 12 T - 82	-	-	-	-
		9. Navasari	1.9.68	-	C - 6 T - 69	-	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	10. Rohtak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Kerala	11. Vellayani	8.2.68	C - 1 T - 18	C - 11 T - 197	-	-	C - 11 T - 340	C - 1 T - 21
		12. Changanad	5.12.68	-	-	-	-	C - 3 T - 60	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	13. Gwalior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
9.	Tamil Nadu	14.	Bhavanisagar	19.6.67	C - 1	C - 11	-	C - 1	-	C - 1
		15.	Navlock	1.3.68	T - 69	T - 427	-	T - 26	-	T - 31
					-	C - 11	-	C - 1	-	-
		16.	Aduthurai	19.8.68	-	T - 299	-	T - 40	-	-
					-	C - 6	-	-	-	-
					-	T - 180	-	-	-	-
10.	Maha-	17.	Akola	6.1.68	C - 2, T-65	C - 12, T-327	-	C - 2	-	-
	rashtra	18.	Buldana	March, 68	C - 1	C - 10	-	-	-	-
					T - 20	T - 170	-	-	-	-
		19.	Jalna	28.12.68	C - 2	C - 18	C - 1	C - 3	-	C - 3
					T - 63	T - 322	T - 18	T - 75	-	T - 72
		20.	Karjat	31.1.68	C - 1	C - 10	-	-	-	-
					T - 17	T - 167	-	-	-	-
11.	Mysore	21.	Gangavathi	20.8.67	C - 10	C - 18	C - 10	C - 20	C - 2	C - 5
					T - 300	T - 316	T - 307	T - 502	T - 67	T - 142
		22.	Bangalore	26.11.67	-	C - 11	-	C - 2	-	C - 1
					-	T - 25	-	T - 74	-	T - 25
					-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Orissa	23.	Ghambhirpali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Punjab	24.	Ludhiana	27.3.67	C - 5	C - 19	C - 8	C - 16	C - 1	C - 4
					T - 350	T - 1019	T - 344	T - 786	T - 25	T - 81
14.	Rajasthan	25.	Durgapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		26.	Udaipur	Feb., 68	C - 2	C - 13	C - 2	C - 14	-	C - 2
					T - 60	T - 455	T - 45	T - 558	-	T - 101
15.	Uttar	27.	Lucknow	15.8.67	C - 2	C - 13	-	C - 4	C - 2	C - 5
Pradesh					T - 77	T - 391	-	T - 175	T - 58	T - 149
		28.	Bichpuri	15.8.67	C - 4	C - 14	C - 3	C - 13	C - 3	C - 6
					T - 96	T - 424	T - 135	T - 482	T - 76	T - 138
		29.	Ghazipur	1.9.67	-	C - 9	-	C - 2	-	C - 3
					-	T - 477	-	T - 104	-	T - 96
<hr/>										
Total :					C - 35	C - 225	C - 24	C - 92	C - 8	C - 34
					T - 1191	T - 6283	T - 849	T - 3270	T - 226	T - 923

# NON-INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING COURSES

C = No. of Camps  
T = Trainees number

S. No.	States	S. No.	Centres	Starting date of Farmers' Training Centres	Prod-cum-Demonstration Camps	Farmers Discussion Groups	Farm Women Discussion Groups			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Rajendranagar	6. 3. 68	-	C-11, T-350	-	C-3, T-70	-	-
		2.	Kalahasti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3.	Gopannapalam	3. 4. 68	-	C-11, T-500	-	C-7, T-200	-	-
2.	Assam	4.	Khamnapara	5. 2. 68	-	C-31, T-1280	-	C-226, T-4534	-	C-25, T-500
3.	Bihar	5.	Arrah	27. 2. 68	-	C-6, T-188	-	C-520, T-9859	-	-
		6.	Purnea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	7.	Alipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	8.	Jamnagar	15. 1. 68	C-127, T-5899	C-224, T-8739	-	C-124, T-2105	-	C-2, T-40
		9.	Navasari	1. 9. 68	-	C-32, T-595	-	C-1, T-14	-	-
6.	Haryana	10.	Rohtak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Kerala	11.	Vellayani	8. 2. 68	-	C-200, T-10250	-	C-180, T-3600	-	C-80, T-1600
		12.	Ghangamanad	5. 12. 68	-	C-41, T-2143	-	C-20, T-400	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	13.	Gwalior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Tamil Nadu	14.	Bhavanisagar	19. 6. 67	C-25, T-838	C-125, T-4268	-	C-100, T-1520	-	C-4, T-30
		15.	Navlock	1. 3. 68	-	C-139, T-5781	-	C-3, T-60	-	C-36, T-720
		16.	Aduthurai	19. 8. 68	-	C-152, T-5634	-	C-94, T-1880	-	C-12, T-240
		17.	Akola	6. 1. 68	-	C-23, T-1329	-	C-49, T-948	-	C-6, T-120
10.	Maharashtra	18.	Buldana	March, 68	C-4, T-190	C-33, T-1659	-	C-26, T-430	-	-
		19.	Jalna	28. 12. 68	C-2, T-72	C-23, T-1105	-	C-67, T-1358	-	C-5, T-181
		20.	Karjat	31. 1. 68	-	C-29, T-1257	-	C-107, T-2150	-	-
11.	Mysore	21.	Gangavathi	20. 8. 67	C-145, T-5800	C-325, T-13000	C-3, T-60	C-125, T-2400	-	-
		22.	Bangalore	26. 11. 67	C-32, T-2434	C-391, T-10543	-	C-6, T-95	-	-

2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Orissa	23. Garambhatrapali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	24. Ludhiana	27.3.67	C-196, T-7065	C-325, T-11335	C-9, T-170	C-17, T-311	-	-	C-6, T-355
Rajasthan	25. Durgapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26. Udaipur	Feb., 69	-	C-182, T-5217	C-2, T-65	C-36, T-889	C-3, T-80	C-14, T-354	-
Uttar Pradesh	27. Lucknow	15.8.67	C-5, T-143	C-481, T-19717	-	C-206, T-4061	-	-	-
	28. Bichpur	15.8.67	-	C-409, T-8570	-	C-140, T-2800	-	-	C-32, T-440
	29. Ghazipur	1.9.67	-	C-440, T-17164	-	C-204, T-4100	-	-	C-2, T-49

Total : C-586, T-22441 C-3643, T-130624 C-14, T-295 C-2261, T-43784 C-3, T-80 C-214, T-4350

EVALUATION OF FARMERS TRAINING AND  
EDUCATION PROGRAMME

QUESTIONNAIRE

PART - I

A. STATE LEVEL

1. What were the criteria used by the State Govt. for the selection of the locations of the Farmers' Training Centres allotted to them?
2. Has the Coordination Committee been formed at the State level? If so :
  - a) Composition of the Committee and its formation;
  - b) Number of meetings of the Committee conducted so far;
  - c) Important decisions arrived at;
  - d) Whether or not action has been taken thereon;
  - e) Unresolved problems, if any.
3. Specific suggestions of the State Govt. for improvement of the programme.

B. TRAINING CENTRE LEVEL

4. Name of the Farmers Training Centre and date of starting.
5. Details of staff exclusively appointed for the Centre (as per proforma I attached).
  - i) The deviation, if any, in the staff appointed from suggested pattern under the scheme and reasons thereof.

- ii) The extent of participation of subject matter specialists in the programme (state %age of lectures taken by them or field demonstrations conducted/supervised by them).

6. Provision of physical facilities :

- a) Have physical facilities, viz., equipment, transport, class rooms, hostel accommodation and farm been provided for the Centre? (Give details of each item vis-a-vis the recommended pattern)
- b) Utilisation of the facilities, and
- c) Adequacy of the various facilities and suggestions on their provision and utilisation.

7. Courses conducted (enclose details according to proforma II & III attached).

8. Details of syllabus for the various courses (enclose copies).

9. Utilisation of the training aids (Give specific details).

10. Time spent on different subjects in both institutional and non-institutional courses.

11. Course-wise hours spent on theory and practicals under each course (enclose a statement).

12. Mode of selection of participants (attach copy of the rules on the subject).

13. Is the present mode of selection satisfactory?

14. Problems, if any, faced in the successful implementation of the programme.

15. Response to and relative usefulness of the various courses/activities.

16. Suggestions for improving the operational efficiency of the programme.

17. Particulars of the participants.



A) Age range :

Age Group	1-2 days camp	7-15 days course	3 months course	Discussion Groups
-----------	------------------	---------------------	--------------------	----------------------

Under 30

Between 30-50

Above 50

B) Literacy range :

Educational Qualifications	7-15 days course	3 months course	Discussion Groups
-------------------------------	---------------------	--------------------	----------------------

Illiterate

Upto 8th standard

Above 8th standard

C) Holding size Group

Educational Qualifications	7-15 days course	3 months course	Discussion Groups
-------------------------------	---------------------	--------------------	----------------------

Big Farmers

i) Over 20 acres

ii) Between 5-20 acres

Small Farmers

i) Between 2 & 5 acres

ii) Upto 2 acres

Owners

Tenants

18. Follow up of the programme with special reference to :
- a) Adoption of H. V. P.
  - b) Use of fertilisers.
  - c) Use of improved seeds etc.
  - d) Adoption of other improved practices demonstrated/taught to them.
19. Will it be useful, if demonstration on fields of willing cultivators are organised by the staff at farmer's cost.
20. Give your overall suggestions for making the programme more useful and convenient.



PART - I (Contd.)

ANNEXURE-I

<u>Staff sanctioned</u>		<u>Staff appointed</u>		<u>Pay &amp; Scale</u>	<u>Date of appointment</u>	<u>Educational Qualifications and Experience</u>	<u>Any training received</u>	<u>Date of transfer, if applicable</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Name of posts</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**ANNEXURE — II**

No. of courses organised (Year-wise)	No. of partici- pating farmers (Year-wise)	Average parti- cipation per course
--	--	--

Short courses for  
farmers

Short courses for  
Farm Women

Three months  
training course for  
young farmers



**ANNEXURE — III**

No. of camps/ groups organised (Year-wise)	No. of parti- cipants (Year-wise)	Average parti- cipation per course
--	---	--

Production-cum-  
Demonstration camps

Farmers Discussion  
Groups

Farm women discussion  
Groups

#### **PART – IV**

**To what extent are the three elements in the Programme, viz., the All India Radio, Functional Literacy and Farmers Training combining together to make an impact on the mind of farmers? Give your suggestions.**

