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Review Article

Studies on prospects of open and distance learning system for empowerment of farming community in naxal affected areas of Chandauli District, (U.P.) India

Shravan Kumar Pandey[1] and *Anil Kumar Misra[2]

[1] IGNOU Regional Centre, VARANASI

[2]IGNOU Regional Centre, LUCKNOW

Corresponding Author

E-mail : anilkumarmishra@ignou.ac.in

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ABSTRACT

A study was carried out in Chandauli district of UP to assess the prospects of ODL system for the empowerment of farming community and improvement of their life with sustainable development of agriculture in naxal affected areas. In fact, Chandauli district is one of the districts among the two hundred and fifty (250) backward rated districts in India. In Chandauli, rice based cropping system prevails. Natural hazards of drought and flood are very common in district which limit the development of agriculture. Area of Vindhyan valley including Navgarh belt lies in Chakiya talluka of Chandauli district recognized as naxal affected area . More than ninety percent (90%) of population depends on agriculture and animal husbandry for their livelihood in this area. Agriculture is nature dependent and traditional, which can be categorized as subsistence farming. More than fifty percent (50%) farming families have a land holding of less than one hectare and have no other option of alternative employment. Approximately forty five percent (45%) families of area belong to SC categories. People of the area face continuous harassment from naxalite and police both. No educational opportunities of higher education except a degree college is available in Chakiya Talluca. Geographical situation of the area and beautiful waterfalls in Naugarh provide immense scope for organic farming of horticultural crop production in the Chandauli district. But due to nuxalite activities and resource poor population in Navgarh block, most of government initiatives become null and vide and development schemes couldn't reach properly to its beneficiaries. Govt. agencies also found it difficult to transfer technology properly to farming community due to lack of awareness and education in the area like Navgarh. Situations are becoming worse and Chakiya has been left behind in the race of development than the two other Tallucas of Chandauli district. Study reveals that 90.22 percent people are living below poverty line, belongs to rural areas and literacy rate in target area is less than forty nine percent (49%) than the district average of 69.90 percent. Data obtained from the study on GAP analysis between existing and adoption of modern agricultural practices revealed that need base and location. Specific scientific agricultural practices can double the farmers income but due to lack of awareness and no education in farming community, transfer of technology in the area is very poor.

In such condition, It was observed that skill development and education may be used as tool for breaking the vicious circle of Unemployment –Poor production-Less job opportunity. As farmers are not able to spare money and time for attending training/classes at any conventional educational/training institutions, Open and Distance learning seems most desirable educational system for remote areas like Naugarh. Areas identified for skill development in the study were 1. Organic production technology of crops 2. Dairy production technology 3. Improved techniques of Fruits and vegetables production 4. Marketing and management of farming inputs 5. Processing and value addition in fruits and vegetables. 6. Trainings on Sericulture, Bee keeping and poultry forming *etc.* Programmes of School of Agriculture (SOA) and School of Tourism and Hospitality Service Management (SOTHSM), IGNOU may be suggested as most promising for poverty alleviation & livelihood security with sustainable production to change the quality of life in the area under study as ODL system is observed suited most for the area under study. These are 1.P.G. Diploma in Plantation Management, 2.P.G. Diploma in Food Safety & Quality Management and 3.P.G. Certificate in Agriculture Policy. In case of diploma programmes 4.Diploma in Dairy Technology, 5.Diploma in Value added products from Fruits and Vegetables and 6.Diploma in Production of Value added products from Cereals, Pulses and Oilseeds. 7.Diploma in Fish Production Technology and 8.Diploma in Watershed Management found suitable and job oriented programme for the area, For the development of basic skill for self employment and capacity building 9. Certificate in Organic Farming,10.Certificate in Sericulture, 11.Certificate in Bee keeping, 12.Certificate in Water Harvesting Management, and 13.Diploma and Certificate in tourism studies were assessed very useful far farming community. These programmes are job oriented in nature and important for skill development and generation of self employment in farming communities. Digital Learning Centre may also be recommended to establish in area of Naugarh for these programmes .

It may be concluded that agriculture education and skill development through Open & Distance Learning will be most important tool in development of new breeds of entrepreneur, increase employment opportunity and higher earning with better conservation of natural resources in naxal affected area of Chandauli district and it will open a way to get back peoples of Chandauli in main stream of Social Development.

Figure : 00 References : 07 Tables : 05

KEY WORDS : Education, Farming community, Naxal affected area, Open and Distance Learning.

Introduction

Naugarh is a block of Chakiya Talluca in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. It is well known for its dense forest as one of the beautiful landscape on Vindhyan Valley in Varanasi region. Beautiful waterfalls and dams on two important rivers originated from Naugarh : Chandrprabha and Karmanasha not only fulfill the needs of lives in Naugarh but also provide emmence scope for tourism development and job opportunity to peoples. The beauty of dense forest and history is well described by Deoki Nandan Khatri in his popular novel "Chandrakanta Santati". Soil is sandy loam with silt particles and fertile for all

TABLE-1 : Demographical Information of the area of Naugarh, Chandauli

01. Geographical Situation			
01. Land Use Pattern Geographical area 21345 Ha. Cultivated area=6635 Ha Cultivable area=6721 Ha Cultivable waste area=88ha Current fellow=1233 Plain area- 10% Hilly area- 90% **02.Majar Forest wood** -Teak, Mahua, Tendu	Temperature range 7-29° C Rain fall - Medium	**Location-** **Naugarh** -70 Km away from Chandauli H.Q. **Boundaries** **-**Bihar in east , Chatra , Others three (3) sides Raberts ganj	**Tourist Place** **-**Rajdari,Deodari, Watad, Lateef Shah water fall -Naugarh Fort **No of Dams- 80**
02.Demographic data			
Total Villages-142 **Houses-14019**	**Population** **=**81814 (Male 42355 and Female 39459**)**	**Literacy rate**= 49 percent	**Occupied** **Persons**=35563 **Non working** **Persons**=46251
03.Social Structure			
Social Status **Caste** Yadav 30% SC-45% ST-10% Kol,Kharwar) Muslim-10% Others-05%	**Land** **distribution/** **holding(Family)** Landless-5353 Less than 0.5ha (IR*) or 1.0 ha (RF**)- 5992 0.5-1.0ha(IR) or 1.0 -2 ha (RF)-1392 1.0-2.5ha(IR) or 2.0 -5.0 ha (RF)-516 More than 2.5ha (IR) or 5.0 ha (RF)-293	**Agriculture and** **Food security-** **(Family)** Below Poverty Line-13721 Food for one time a day-10711 Sufficient food security - 1929	**Employment Status** **(Families)** Daily Wager-4060 Agriculture-7951 Handicraft -347 Service-315 Others-768 **Family income/ month** Less than Rs 250= 662 Rs 250-499=3073 Rs 500-1499=7647 Rs1500-2500=1597 More than Rs 2500=693

Source: Shamsher Bahadur ,Vindhyaprabha (2009),* IR=irrigated ** RF=Rainfed

crops suited to region. Paddy based cropping system prevails traditionally in Naugarh area and ninety nine percent (99%) of forest of Chandauli district lies in this area.

Naugarh is gifted a lot of natural resources for farming but agricultural community of area is characterized by use of pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy, extreme poverty and naxal affected area.Living standard and livelyhood status of the people living in naxilte prone area is very low and poor. Most of the economic and geographical resources is owned by ten percent (10%) rich farmers/dominant people and wasteland of the forest is occupied by them in liaison with local administration and lathaits[7]. Conflicts took place in between resource rich and resource poor villagers for lands and pastures which attracted naxalies to interfere and root them in the area since 1999. There were 10, 09, 04, and 08 persons dead in naxal incidences in U.P. in 2005, 2007, 2008, and 2009 respectively[5]. Several hard core naxalites belong to this area, working in other states, are wanted by police. Biggest moist attack on PAC Van took place in 2004 at Hinnaughtghat in Naugarh block in which 14 Security Personnal were killed in mine blast[2]. Most of the SC population live in Naugarh area are from Kharwar community who have their own tribal culture and identity[4]. They depend on agriculture, livestock, forest activities and wages for their livelihood. Each Kharwar family posses from Food month and hunger month in a year as their farming is based on rain fed agriculture and only one crop is usually grown in a year. . As more than ninety percent (90%) of population depends on agriculture ,it is core issue to develope agriculture for the benefit of people in the area to double their income . Hence present study was designed to study the problems and challenges of farming community and prepare strategies for sustainable agriculture and rural development in Naugarh area in Chandauli district.

Objectives of Studies

Present study was undertaken:

- To find out facts and to prepare roadmap for planning agriculture development in the area.
- To Identify Technological GAP between existing and modern production technology for enhancing income of farming community of area.
- To study the prospective role of ODL programme for skill development and transfer of technology..

SIZE OF SAMPLE:

Present study was conducted at Raghunathpur selected as sample village of Naugarh block in Chakiya Talluca of Chandauli district. The team constituted to conduct study included KVK Scientists of horticulture, Plant Protection and officers of allied agriculture department. Team surveyed the sample village and interacted with farming community of the area. Approximately six hundred and ten (610) villagers were interacted in programme to generate primary data to conduct the study.

LIMITATION:

The study was designed by Deputy Director

TABLE-2 : Types of Families and food consumption pattern.

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of Families and percentage
Categories of family,*		
01.	Above poverty line	1487 (09.78%)
02	Below poverty line	13721 (90.22 %)
Food Security and Consumption pattern of people	Number and percentage (n=610)	
01	Normally one square meal per day but less than one square meal occasionally.	393 (48.03%)
02	One square meal per day throughout whole year.	186 (30.49%)
03.	Two square meal per day with occasionally shortage.	69 (11.31%)
04.	Enough food throughout the year.	17 (02.78%)

*Source: Vindhya Prabha 2009, **Source : Field data

Department of Agriculture ,District Chandauli, U.P. under (ATMA) scheme. Purpose of the study was to collect information and prepare **Stretegic Research and Development Plan** for development of sustainable agriculture, upliftment of socio economic condition of farming community subsequently enhancing farm income of the district. Three teams of experts including KVK Scientists. Technical officers of agriculture and allied departments *i.e.* Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal husbandry, Bee keeping and forestry were constituted and three sample villages from entire district were selected to carryout survey. Raghunathpur was the sample village representing the Naugarh block selected for present study under third agriculture ecological situation of Chandauli ditrict.

Hence the study was limited to Naugarh area of Chandauli district as survey team to conduct study for Naugarh block under Talluca Chakiya in Chandauli District by Department of Agriculture.

Methodology of Study

The study was conducted in Naugarh block of Chakiya Tahseel which comes under Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. The study was designed to collect the information regarding poor agriculture development and socio economic condition of the area and to suggest measures to overcome from problems for saving the people from vicious circle of poverty-illitery-nuxalism. A team of experts from KVK Scientists, like agriculture departments, research organizations, nongovernmental organizations and agencies associated with agricultural development in the district was constituted for surveying to collect information on socio economic condition and existing agricultural practices of the area. Whole programme was carried out by District Administration under Agricultural Technology Management Agency scheme. Socio economic profile and status of agriculture in the area were surveyed by using RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal) tools in sample village Raghunathpur and data collected from respondents, were analyzed to find facts on agriculture development in the area under study and study the prospect of ODL system to find out solution of training need.

Result and Discussion

Findings of the study are summarized in Tables and results are discussed as below.

1. Socio -Economic Status of farming community:

Informations collected on Socio economic status of the study area are presented in Table 01. Naugarh is located seventy (70) KM away from Chandauli district H.Q. and one hundred and one (101) KM away from Varanasi. Eastern border of the Naugarh block touches Bihar whereas other two (2) sides are located with Robertsganj. As per revenue records, seventy seven thousand four hundred (77400) ha area of the district is covered with forest.Ninety nine percent (99%) of the forest comes under Naugarh block. There are two rivers Chandraprabha and Karmnasha originated from Naugarh create lives in the forest of Naugarh block. Approximately eighty (80) small and medium check dams have been made on these rivers. Rajdari, Deodari, Watad, Latifshah and Karmanasha waterfalls enriche immense natural beauty of Naugarh forest which are the famous tourist spots of the Chandauli district. It provide employment opportunity for local people also.Geographical data revealed that only six thousand six hundred and thirty five (6635) ha area are being cultivated while six thousand seven hundred twenty one (6721)ha cultivable area is still unutilized which may be brought under cultivation. It may be due to social, legal and other naxal related factors. Study area receive normal rainfall and temperature ranges normally from 07-29°C.

Socio economic structures of Naugarh exhibited that more than forty five percent (45%) population of study area is dominated by schedule caste but all facilities provided to SC community by Govt. have not reached properly to them due to naxal problem as the area belongs under red corridor of naxalite belt. Employment status revealed that seven thousand nine hundred and fifty one (7951) families are directly engaged in farming work while four thousand and sixty (4060) families are daily wager which shows the over dependency of population for their livelihood on agriculture and no option of jobs. Total thirty five thousand five hundred sixty three (35563) persons are working as landless labourer on farm of other farmers or doing works in others fields. Most of the males of family are nonworking and spending their time on different unwanted activities here and there.

Poverty, Food Security and Education:

Data presented in Table-02 exhibit that poverty prevails in the area as thirteen thousand seven hundred twenty one (13721) families lie below the poverty line whereas eleven thousand seven hundred eleven (11711) families were reported as they were able to arrange food for one time only in a day. Study reveals that 90.22 percent people were living under poverty belong to rural areas, 48.03 percent population living in forest hardly earn to have one time meal throughout the year which resulted in malnutrition and several nutritional deficiency diseases. Data mentioned on family income in Table no. 01 reveal that 78.46 percent families earn less than Rs. 50 in a day in the area under study which restrict them to fulfill basic need of life and put them below the sustainable livelihood . Similar findings were also reported earlier[3].

TABLE-3: Gap analysis in adoption and proposed strategy for promoting modified farming system in Naugarh, Chandauli District.

S.No.	Type of enterprises/ Commodities	Contribution of different enterprises/commodities in term of net income		GAP in adoption of New Technology	Reason for GAP in adoption	Proposed strategy
		Existing farming system	Mutually agreed upon farming system			
Agricultural Crops						
	Irrigated -Paddy -Wheat -Chickpea -Field Pea **Rainfed** -Pigeonpea	**Rs 16000**	**Rs 24000**	**P**	1.Lack of Knowledge 2.Poor economic condition 3.Imbalance use of chemical fertilizers	1.Create awareness 2.Linkage with financial Institutions 3.Management of Soil health 4.Use of Bio-Fertilizers 5.Seed treatment
Horticultural Crops						
	Cucurbits	**Rs 14000**	**Rs.32000**	**P**	1.Lack of Knowledge 2.Poor economic condition 3.Imbalance use of fertilizer 4. Severe Pest & Disease infestation	1.Create awareness 2.Linkage with financial Institution 3.Use of IPNM* technique 4.Use of IPM* technique
Animal Husbandry						
	-Cow -Buffaloes -Sheep -Goat -Pigs	**Rs 7000**	**Rs18000**	**P**	1.Lack of Knowledge 2.Poor economic condition 3.Lack of A.I. Facilities 4. Worm infestation in calves and cattles	1.Creat awareness 2.Linkage with financial Institution 3.Upgradation of Local Breed 4.Deworming 5.Use of Balanced ration.

	Fisheries	**Rs 12000**	**Rs 40000**	**F**	1.Lack of Knowledge 2.Poor economic condition 3.Unavailability of critical input within time 4.Use of locally available seed/fingers	1.Create awareness 2.Linkage with financial Institution 3.Use of HY Seed/breed 4. Disease Management. 5. Fish pond Management Technology.

As all the members of farming families are engaged in farming to earn for food and their basic needs of living ,children have no time to attend school. Primary schools are being run in the area but due to lack of teacher, educational transaction in these schools are seriously affected. Children usually go to school for mid day meal only.

Literacy per cent in target area is less than forty nine (49) percent than the district average 69.90 percent. No education opportunities for higher education except a degree college are available in Chakiya Talluca. As per discussion we can say that a severe poverty of the area under study and lack of self employment and basic amenities for standard living is the basic cause which provides scope for naxalite groups to link more and more people with them.

Status of Agriculture and adoption of agricultural technology: A Gap Analysis

Data collected on existing agricultural practices being followed in area under study by Scientist of Survey team were discussed with the stakeholders and famers of sample village. The existing practices of the farming were compared with modern techniques of farming in the survey. Income generation of both the situations were discussed with respondents and shortcomings were identified .Adoption of technology on mutually agreed points were analyzed to find out Gap between existing and proposed technique with increased income and obtained data is presented in **Table-03**. It was observed that thirty percent (30%) income of the farmers can be enhanced only by partial change in their crop production practices whereas in case of horticultural crops the income from cucurbits production can be increased up to double (228%) than the existing practices if they agree to change existing production practices partially as suggested in Table 03. Inclusion of Integrated Plant Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management are the two techniques by which dependency over fertilizers and chemical pesticides not only be minimized but also utilization of locally available natural resources and organic compost can be promoted which will reduce cost of production of the crop. In case of fish production, experimental findings revealed that, income of farmers can be increased by 3.33 times if existing practices is replaced by modern techniques of fish production and integrated farming system. While in case of animal production, income can be increased 250 percent by adoption of artificial insemination for upgrading of local animal breed in to high yielding inbred.

After having a lot of discussion with farmers, it was observed that good number of farmers were convinced to adopt the technology , but felt hesitation as they have neither been facilitated for skill updating nor have learnt about advance technology. Several agricultural inputs *i.e.* seed, bio-fertilizers, pheromone trap and agricultural implements were provided to farmers by Government agencies time to time ,but couldn't be used by farmers due to lack of skill and trust in technology. This might be due to lack of education and awareness among the farming community.

Intensification /Diversification of Production System:

Experimental findings on farming system are given in **Table-04**. In this Table prospects and utility of intensification and diversification of different farming models were assessed in different crops (in term of increasing income) of existing production model and practice. Diversification refers adding of additional crop/ enterprises to existing production/crop rotation model/ practice for generating more income whereas intensification refers improvement in existing production/ rotation by replacing or adopting new crop/technology over the existing one. As per observations mentioned in Table-04, fisheries has been identified as profitable enterprises if scientific production technology is followed with adopting integrated farming system. It is estimated

TABLE-4 : Diversification and intensification of farming system in Naugarh, Chandauli district.

S. No.	Type of enterprises/ Commodities	Contribution of different enterprises/ commodities in term of net income				Intervention (Intensification/ Diversification)
		Existing farming system OP-I	Proposed Farming System OP II	OP III	Mutually agreed upon farming system	
01	**Agricultural Crops**					
	Irrigated -Paddy -Wheat -Chickpea -Field Pea **Rainfed** -Pigeonpea	Paddy -Wheat/ Chickpea Rs 16000/-	Paddy -Wheat/ Lentil Rs 22000/-	-	Medium duration paddy- Wheat/Lentil/ mustard Rs24000/-	Intensification
02	**Horticultural Crops**					
	Fruits/ Flower Vegetable Potato Onion Cucurbits	Paddy- Potato/ Onion Rs 14000/-	Paddy- Pea- Onion Rs 24000/-	-	Early rice- Field pea- Onion Rs.32000/-	Intensification & Diversification
03	**Animal Husbandry**					
	-Cow -Buffaloes -Sheep -Goat	Local Breed Rs 7000/- Indigenous breed Rs 28000/-	Improved Breed Rs. 15000/- Improved Breed Rs 40000/-	Rearing of Sheep Goat and Bee Keeping Rs 45000/-	Upgraded cow/ Buffalow with vermy & Nodep Composting Improved Breed and Bee Keeping Rs 45000/-	Intensification & Diversification Intensification & Diversification
04	**Fisheries**	Indigenous method Rs 12000	Scientific Tech.	Integrated farming	OP II & III Rs 40000	Intensification & Diversification

that income of farmers may be increased 3.33 times if proposed strategy is implemented. While replacing or adding horticultural crops in crop rotation of existing paddy based cropping system not only enhances the income of farming community 2.50 times but also enrich the fertility of soil and minimize the risk of crop failure . It also provides nutritional security to the farming community and protects the families from malnutrition.

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TABLE- 5 : Issues for policy consideration in agriculture and allied sector for improvement of production and capacity building in Naugarh

S.No.	Issue/Problem	Proposed policy intervention	Training needs	Ignou programme suitable for capasity building/ trainning
01.	Declining of Water Table	-Rain Water Harvesting -Adoption of low water required crop and specific crop rotation	-Soil and water conservation - Water harvesting and management	Certificate in Water harvesting and management(CWHM) Diploma in Water Management (DWM)
02.	Depleting soil fertility	-Adoption of IPNM Technique -Green and compost Mannering -Popularization of Biofertilizers & Pesticide	Capacity Building on Promotion and creation of awareness through training and demonstration	Certificate in Organic Farming(COF) Post Graduate Certificate in Agriculture policy(PGCAP)
03.	Imbalance in use of fertilizer	Use of fertilizer based on soil testing.	Promotion and creation of awareness	Post Graduate Certificate in Agriculture policy (PGCAP)
04.	Wastage and improper handling of milk and milk product	-Processing and value addition in milk production.	- Skill oriented training on management of milk industry.	Diploma in Dairy Technology.(DDT)
05.	Poor production and storage of cereals and other crops.	Processing and value addition in cereals production	Skill oriented training on value addition.	Production of value added product of Cereals, Pulses and Oilseed. (DPVCPO)
06	Poor quality management and wastage of perishable horticultural produce.	Processing and value addition in horticultural crop production	Skill oriented training on value addition.	Diploma in value added products of fruits and vegetable.(DVAPFV)
07.	Poor Production and management of horticultural crops.	Adoption of improved varieties and production technology.	Capacity Building on Promotion and creation of awareness through training and demonstration.	P.G.Diploma in Plantation Management.(PGDPM)

08.	Supply of quality seeds/ saplings	-Quality seed production and supply of HYVs through PP parternership model -Establishment of small Plant nurseries.	-Transfer of seed production technology. -Create awareness through FLDs. -Training on nursery production.	-Training programme on seed production for capacity building. -Concept of seed village should be promoted. -Trainings on nursery management.
09.	Poor Market Link	Transport facilities, link road, Market networking, Modern processing and storage facilities.	Enhancement of awareness about modern marketing system	DDT,DPVCPO,DVAPFV, Certificate in rural development (CRD), P.G. Diploma in rural development (PGDRD) and MA in rural development
10.	Poor management of Natural resources and tourism spot.	Development of Transport facilities, Tourist spots. Creation of employment.	Popularization and promotion of less known natural beauty of Waterfall and its development as tourist spot. Conservation of Natural havitate.	Capacity building through IGNOU Programme Certificate in tourism studies(CTS), Diploma in tourism studies(DTS) , Bachelor in tourism studies(BTS) and Master in travel and tourism management.

Issues & Challenges Identified:

Problems/issues faced by farmers were discussed in farmer- scientist interaction under study and summarized in Table-5. Prioritization of issues/problems and it's proposed technological intervention required to address the issue were listed. Findings revealed that without having proper orientation/training of suggested technology, implementation of any programme of agriculture development would not be feasible for agricultural development in the area. It opined that, due to lack of awareness about programme and poor literacy in the area under study, most of the government initiative couldn't achieve its objective at ground level and every farmer is looking for assistance from govt. to elevate the poverty instead of putting their own efforts. Hence training needs for capacity building against different issues were assessed and a road map for skill development through IGNOU programmes are proposed.

IGNOU programmes suggested in Table-05 would not only be useful for skill updation of the peoples but also provide opportunity for self employment and creation of job in rural area. In brief it may be concluded that needful trained human resource for implementation of agriculture development programmes and tourism management will not only be available but attraction of people towards naxalism may also be minimized in the area under study.

Conclusion

On the basis of above findings,it may be concluded that most of the farmers of naxal affected areas are resource poor and innocent to adopt modern production technology. Most of the population are farm labourers working on own or other farmers field have only basic or no education and facing hard enough to arrange one square meal in a day throughout year. They are facing trouble and being harassed from both naxalites and police which resulted to be associated with naxalite groups. Hence education seems only a tool which make the people able to encounter their problems and be able to take right decision. Need not to mention that providing entrepreneurial skill before giving the financial support/ assistance for any entrepreneur is prerequisite. It is not only key of successful implementation of programme by Govt. against the poverty elevation and taking back the people into main stream but also important to save natural and social diversity of the target area. Present study reveals that partial change in existing production

technology by adopting improved techniques/crops / enterprises can double the income of farming community as suggested in the study, but proper orientation/training is required to community for implementation of proposed technology.

As farmers are not able to spare money and time for attending training/classes at any conventional educational/Training Institutions, Open and Distance learning seems most desirable education system for remote areas like Naugarh. Areas identified for skill development in the study were : 1. Organic production technology of crop. 2. Dairy production techniques. 3. Improved techniques of Fruit and vegetable production. 4. Marketing and management of forming inputs. 5. Processing and value addition in fruits and vegetables. 6. Trainings on Sericulture, Bee keeping and poultry forming *etc.* Programms of School of Agriculture (SOA) and School of Tourism and Hospitality Service Management (SOTHSM), IGNOU may be suggested as most promising for poverty alleviation & livelihood security with sustainable production to double the income and change the quality of life in the area under study as ODL system is assessed as most suitable tool for capacity building in farming community. These programmes are P.G. Diploma in Plantation Management, P.G. Diploma in Food Safety & Quality Management & P.G. Certificate in Agriculture Policy suitable for extension worker. Regarding Diploma programme , Diploma in Dairy Technology, Diploma in Value added products from Fruits and Vegetable & Diploma in Production of Value added products from Cereals, Pulses and Oilseed. Diploma in Fish Production Technology, Diploma in Watershed Management were found very useful for school drop outs and farmers. In case of Certificate programmes : Certificate in Organic Farming, Certificate in Sericulture, Certificate in Bee keeping, Certificate in Water Harvesting Management and Certificate in tourism studies were reported very fruitful for basic trainings/orientation of farmers. These programmes are job oriented in nature and important for skill development and generation of self employment in farming communities. Digital Learning Centre may also be recommended to establish in the area of Naugarh for these programmes.

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