Statitized Landited Level 2 in Agriculture (Chill) Statilizing

Competency Standards









National Vocational & Technical Training Commission

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Competency Standards for Chili Production

Module A: Selection, treatment and storage of suitable seed.

Overview: These competency standards will ensure that the trainee will be able to select, treat and store suitable seed for cropproduction

Competency Unit	Performance Criteria	Knowledge & Understanding
A-1: Select	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
producing seeds /	P1.Identify different varieties of chillies	K1.Chilli varieties and its sub types
registered seeds	P2. Recognize the sub types of chilli variety 'Dandi cut'	K2.Hybrid varieties
	P3.Recognize hybrid varieties of chillies	K3.Healthy pods/seeds
	P4. Calculate the proportion of different sub types of Dandi cut chillies within a chilli lot. Regging of off type	K4.Damaged pods/seeds/ off-type
	Dandi cut chimes within a chim lot- rtogging of on type	K5.Shrivelled pods
	P5. Distinguish between normal and damaged pods	K6 . Effect of good soud quality on productivity and
	P6.Identify shrivelled chilli pods	occurrence of diseases
	P7. Recognize the chillies that are likely to be fungal infested, discoloured, black spotted etc	K7. Procedure to determine the proportion of healthy seeds in the offered consignment
	P8.Calculate the proportion of normal pods in a lot	K8. Selection of appropriate chilli field for seed production
	P9.Calculate the proportion of damaged pods in a lot	K9. Picnicking of healthy and diseased free pods for seed production.
	P10.Decide suitable chilli lots for seed production	
	P11. Procure good chilli seeds that are disease free, pure variety etc from authorized / reliable dealers.	K10.Knowledge about germination test to ascertain the seed quality

		K11.Role of moisture in chilli quality
	P12. Ascertain the quality of seed offered for procurement by undertaking physical observation/germination test	K12. Role of aflatoxin in chilli supply chain K13. Permissible limits of aflatoxin in various countries and
	P13. Perform germination test on seeds offered for procurement	prevailing situation in Pakistan
	P14. Perform moisture test or get the sample tested from laboratory	pods
	P15. Perform aflatoxin test or get the chilli sample analyzed for aflatoxin from laboratory	
A2. Segregate the	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
appropriate pods on the basis of their physical appearance	P1.Separate the healthier and damaged pods from selected chilli lots	K1.Damaged pods including discoloured, immature, cracked, shrivelled, viscera bored, viscera opened, black spotted and fungal damaged.
	discoloration, shrivelling, immaturities etc.	K2.Impact of appropriate/healthier/damaged pods on crop productivity
	P3. Recognize the extent of damage in the chilli pods e.g. minor, moderate and severe.	K3.Extent of damage in chilli pods
	P4. Test the damaged pods using appropriate tests like visual analysis	K4.Procedures to safely handle the damaged pods
	P5. Handle severely damaged chilli pods properly	K5. Procedure to determine the proportion of various damaged pods in chilli lot
	P6. Identify the suitable pods from selected lots for seed production	K6. Procedure of segregating sub types of Dandi cut variety
	P16.Segregate the sub types within Dandi cut on the basis of physical characteristics	K7.Physically damaged and Infested chillies

	P7.Separate shrivelled chilli podsP8.Separate infested chillies from the chilli lot	
A3. Extract the seeds from selected chilli pods and separate the undersized seeds using appropriate procedure	 Trainee will be able to: P1.Select the site for extraction of seeds from chilli lots P2.Optimize the conditions of extraction site P3.Transfer the chilli lots to the extraction site P4.Perform cleaning and other necessary arrangements at extraction site P5.Select suitable means of crushing of chilli pods P6.Perform mechanical crushing of chilli pods to obtain the seeds P7.Operate extraction equipments P8.Perform crushing of chillies manually- Skilfully handling such material P9.Recognize the undesirable materials in crushed chillies P10.Select suitable means of separating undesirable materials P11.Separate the undesirable materials from seeds such as inorganic materials, debris etc. 	 Trainee will be able to describe and explain: K1.Knowledge about the appropriate procedures for seed extraction K2. The merits and demerits of various procedures for crushing the chilli pods for separation of seeds K3.Impact of under sized/damaged seeds on crop productivity K4.Knowledge about the optimum conditions for selecting the site of seed extraction K5.Impact of proper selection of extraction site K6.Maintenance of extraction equipments K7.Knowledge about the importance of good seed in chilli production K8.Importance of separation of undesirable materials from crushed chillies- Handling measure carefully K9.Proper use of measure balance

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	P12.Recognize the under sized seeds	
	P13.Select suitable means of separating undersized seeds from normal seeds	
	P14.Screen the extracted seeds to remove the under size seeds	
	P15.Calculate the seed yield from the given chilli lot	
A4. Undertake seed	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
	P1. Select suitable means of treating the seeds	K1.Importance of seed treatment
	P2. Select suitable fungicide and /or insecticides for treating the screened seeds	K2.Components of seed treatments and dressing
	P3 Obtain fungicide or insecticide from reliable source	K3.Impact of treated seeds on plant germination
	P4. Calculate the dosage of fungicide or insecticides for larger and smaller batches	application for chilli seed treatment
		K5 .Impact of application of inappropriate dosage of
	P5. Treat seeds of larger and smaller batches at recommended doses using appropriate application	fungicide/ insecticide during seed treatment
	procedures	K6.Safety measures for the usage of sprayers
	P6.Handle the equipment used for seed treatment	K7. Cleanliness and calibration of equipment for seed treatment
	P7.Select the suitable means after seed dressing	
	P8. Proper post-treatment handling of seeds such as drying of seeds	
A5. Pack and tag	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
the seeds		
	P1. Segregate the chilli seeds according to their date of	K1.Merits and demerits of various packaging material

	entry quality etc	
	chiry, quality cic	K2 Impact of appropriate packaging on storability of
	P2. Select appropriate packing material	seeds
	P3. Select suitable means of packaging the chilli seeds	K3.Storage of different varieties/ types in separate lots
	P4. Pack the seeds properly	K4.Knowledge about the proper registration of different chilli lots
	P5. Design the label for chilli seeds to include date of	
	entry, person involved, variety name, germination %, purity %, source involved, expiry date (2-3 Years)	K5.Tagging/labelling of seeds for identification
		K6.The rules of FSC&RD
	P6. Label different chilli lots with identity, quantity, dates etc.	
	P7. Register the details of chilli lots including date of procurement/entry/treatment, names of person involved in the process etc.	
A6. Inspect and	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
select the site for		
storage of seeds	P1. Examine the storage conditions	K1.Prerequisites of good storage management
under proper conditions keeping	P2. Select the suitable storage area	K2.Factors effecting storage of seeds
their germination	P3. Recognize the presence of pests in storage area	K3. Preventive, protective and corrective measures for control of insects and mites during storage
	P4. Identify the type of pests (like rodents, insects etc) present in storage area	K4. Identification of insects and mites that infests stored
		seeds
	P5. Calculate the extent of damage caused by pests	
	P6. Select the suitable means of disinfestations of storage area	K5. Impact of temperature, humidity, packing material etc. on seed viability during storage
		K6.Periodic Inspection of stores and produce

P7.Calculate the dosage required for disinfestations of stores	K7. Importance of seed viability
P8. Disinfest the store from any pre-existing infestation using contact insecticides and ensuring the hygienic	K8. Procedures to test seed viability
conditions-Annually spraying the store according to SOP to escape from any wrong doing	K9. Criteria for acceptability of seeds on the basis of viability test
P9. Fumigation of seeds if and when required to ascertain insect infestation during storage	K10. Determination of seed rate on the basis of germination test
P10.Inspect the site of chillies to ensure the proper storage	
P11. Maintain the storage conditions unfavourable for growth and development of fungi and insects ensuring proper ventilation	
P12. Perform the viability test prior to sowing using ready to use methods	

Module B: Carryout land preparation and sowing of seeds

Overview: These competency standards will ensure that the trainee will be able to prepare land for sowing of chili seeds using appropriate procedures.

Competency Unit	Performance Criteria	Knowledge & Understanding
B1 : Prepare the land as per required	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
procedures including LASER	P1. Recognize different types of weeds and other unwanted materials in the field	K1.Ploughing to remove the debris of previous crop
land leveling and preparation of	P2.Select suitable means for removal of unwanted	K2.Importance of removing weeds before sowing
ridges	material in fields Manage weeds and other unwanted material using chemical and physical methods	K3.Impact of weeds on productivity
	P3. Evaluate physical conditions to determine the type	K4.Land levelling with and without laser leveller
	and texture of soil	K5.Importance of levelling and merits and demerits of using laser leveller
	P4.Level land by using appropriate procedure	K6 .Importance of ridge formation in the field
	P5. Preparation of uniform ridges at recommended distances	K7 Importance of maintaining appropriate ridge-to-ridge
	P6 Calculate the size of the growing field for application	and plant-to-plant distance keeping in view the variety,
	of weedicide, fertilizer, pesticide etc.	Son and water availability.
		distances as per SOPs advised by agricultural experts
		K9. Land preparation by appropriate plough by use of machinery like tractor, cultivator, mould board etc.
B2: Sow the seeds	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
either by direct	P1. Select the method for the sowing of seeds (direct	

seeding or through	seeding or nursery transplantation) P2 .Sow the seeds properly in case of direct seeding	K1.Merits and demerits of direct seeding and nursery
transplantation	P3. Select the site for nursery	K2. Calculating the seed requirements sowing rates for nursery and for direct seeding
	P4. Prepare the nursery beds using appropriate distances	K3. Differentiate between sowing through direct seeding or transplantation
	P5. Cover the seed with appropriate material and procedure	K4.Precautions during seed sowing
	P6 Showering the nursery at suitable intervals e.g. 3-4	K5.Development of nursery properly
	days	K6.Maintenance of the nursery plants
	P7.Maintenance of nursery plants for transplantation	K7.Method of transplantation of seedlings to the field
	P8.Recognize the emergence stage	K8.Precautions during transplantation
	P9. Recognize the stage for the saplings to be transplanted from the nursery to the growing field	
	P10. Uproot unhealthy saplings from the nursery after a suitable period e.g. 2weeks	
	P11. Uproot and transplant the saplings from nursery in the main field	
B3 : Check,	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
perform and maintain the irrigation of crop	P1. Select the appropriate irrigation system on the basis	K1.Different irrigation systems
	SAR,TDS etc)	K2.Suitable irrigation system for chilli production
	P2. Draw water sample for pH, hardness and TDS testing- for complete water analysis required for	K3.Check the performance of available irrigation system

irrigation purpose	K4.Adaptation of recommended procedures to irrigate the
P3.Determine hardness of water for irrigation	crop K5 .Importance of proper irrigation system to chilli crop
P4.Check the irrigation system	K6 Knowledge about irrigation management
P5.Irrigate the land by adapting suitable procedures	
P6.Managing irrigation intervals as per crop requirement	K7.Impact of suitable frequency of irrigation
P7. Managing the unsuitable water using appropriate procedures	K8. Determination of the crop requirement for irrigation according to the condition of the crop

Module C: Carryout weed management

Overview: These competency standards will ensure that the trainee will be able to apply suitable weedicides and removal of weeds from the chilli fields

Competency Unit	Performance criteria	Knowledge & Understanding
	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
C-1 :Select and		
apply suitable weedicides for chilli	P1. Select the suitable weedicides	K1.Types of weed
crop	P2.Get the selected weedicide from registered certified/ reliable dealers	K2.Impact of weeds on the production of chilies
	P3.Apply the weedicide at weeds	K3.Types of weedicides commonly used in chilli crops
	P4. Determine the proper timings of weedicide application at weed growth stage	K4.Knowledge regarding the mode of action of different weedicides
	P5.Select appropriate sprayers	K5. Recommended application procedures and dosage of woodicides
	P6.Select appropriate nozzles for sprayers	weeuclues
	P7.Calibrate the selected sprayers	K6.Types of sprayer
	P8. Select appropriate methods of weedicide	K7.Importance of usage of different sprayers
	application	K8.Calibration of selected sprayers
	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and evolain:
C-2: Identify weeds		Trainee win be able to describe and explain.
in the chilli field and	P1 Recognize the woods in the chilli field	K1 Types of weeds commonly grown on the chilli field
apply procedures for		Kin ypes of weeds continoiny grown on the chill held
their removal	P2.Select the appropriate method to prevent weed	K2.Knowing the difference between the types of weed

 P3.Apply the appropriate preventive weeds P4.Select appropriate method of we P5.Remove the weeds at appropriate preventive weeds manually P6.Remove weeds manually P7.Remove weeds physically P8.Remove weeds chemically 	measures forK3.Merits of prevention and control of weeds in the fielded removalK4.Information about the different methods of weed controlk5.Importance of weed removal at proper timings Knowledge about Integrated Weed Management Practices (IWMP)
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Module D: Carryout fertilizer management as per soil condition

Overview: These competency standards will ensure that the trainee will be able to select and applysuitable fertilizers at right time and at required level

Competency Unit	Competency Unit	Knowledge & Understanding	
D-1 : Determine the	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:	
soil suitability for growing chillies	P1.Use suitable equipment for soil sampling	K1. Type of soils and their suitability for chilliproduction	
growing onlinee	P2.Draw the representative soil samples	K2. Knowledge about drawing the soil samples	
	P3.Perform randomized sampling of soil	K3. Storage of soil samples to conserve moisture and other factors	
	P4 . I abel the soil sample with all required information		
	e.g. date of sampling, sampler name and initials	K4. Importance of randomized soil sampling	
		K5. Equipment requirement and their utility for sampling	
	P5.Select the suitable and reliable laboratory for soil testing	K6. Basic soil requirements for production of chillies	
	P6.Get soil tested from a laboratory	K7. Important components of a soil analysis report	
	P7. Determine the soil fertility by examining the soil test report	K8. Interpretation of soil analysis report	
	P8. Recognize typical soil types for determining the suitability for chilli production		
	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:	
D-2 . Select and			
apply suitable fertilizers on the	P1.Select appropriate fertilizers for the soil on the basis of soil and crop requirement	K1.Knowing the different properties of soil	

hasis of soil	P2. Obtain selected fertilizers from certified/ reliable	K2 Soil deficiencies and their management
composition	dealers	
composition	P3 Apply the required dosage of fertilizer using	K3. Interpretation of soil testing reports to determine soil fertility
	appropriate procedures	K4.Importance of fertilizers
	P4 Identify the optimum timings of fertilizer application	K5. Role of fertilizers in crop production
	for best results	K6. Types of fertilizers and their utility
	P5.Calculate the fertilizer dosage	K7. Calculating the fertilizer dose requirement in the light of soil
	P6.Determine the mode of action of selected fertilizer	analysis report
	P7. Interpret the soil test report	K8. Method of applying fertilizer at the time of soil preparation
		K9. Reasons to apply fertilizers
		K10. Proper timing of fertilizers application
		K11. Impact of timings of fertilizer application timings on crop productivity
		K12. Impact of fertilizer dose on crop productivity
	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
D-3: Use organic		
fertilizers and	P1. Select appropriate organic fertilizers such as cattle	K1.Importance of organic fertilizers
fertilizer	manure, cereal and legume stovers and wood	
supplements	requirement, cost and availability etc.	K2. Difference between organic and chemical fertilizers
		K3. Proper application of organic fertilizers
	P2. Compost the organic fertilizer by utilizing various	
	materials such as straw, tree leaves, farmyard manure etc.	K4.Difference between nutrients and minerals

	K5.Type of nutrients and minerals essential for soil
P3. Use of organic fertilizer as per requirement by adopting appropriate procedures like broad casting, banding and spot application (or side-dressing)	K6. Importance of nutrients and minerals in improving the soil fertility
	K7. Procedures to apply nutrients and minerals.
P4. Apply nutrients /minerals for supplementing	
fertilizers	K8.Determination the soil requirements of nutrients and minerals
P5. Use organic fertilizer at proper time	
	K9. Importance of application of organic fertilizer at proper
P6. Calculate the ratio of different nutrients for fertilizer supplementation	timing
	K10. Impact of fertilizer supplementation

Module E: Carryout pest management

Overview: These competency statements will ensure that the trainee will be able to monitor the crop and control of insect pests.

Competency Unit	Performance criteria	Knowledge & Understanding	
E-1: Recognize insect pests and diseases, and access their nature of damage at various chilli production stages	 Trainee will be able to: P1.Identify the insect pests of chillies and diseases P2.Relate insect pests and diseases with climatic factors P3.Calculate losses due to insect attack P4.Determine the economic threshold level for different insect pests P5.Recognize the insect species and diseases that attack at particular stages of crop production-knowing the mode of action of insect and pest P6.Monitor the crop for determining the level of insect activity P7.Collect samples for insect identification and their comparative occurrence P8.Recognize mouldy pods P9.Separate mouldy pods P10.Select the appropriate fungicide according to mould attack 	 Trainee will be able to describe and explain: K1.Knowledge about insect pests and diseases K2.Insect pests and their relationship with climatic factors K3.Identification of various pest species K4.Losses due to insect pest attack K5.Insect pests and diseases of chillies and their timings of occurrence K6.Role of insects as a vectors of bacterial, viral and fungal diseases K7.Developmental stages of insect pests K8.Feeding sites of insects K9.Sampling for detection of insects and their relative abundance K10.Determining economic threshold levels(ETL) for different insect pests K11. Determining the timing of pesticide application keeping in view their ETL 	
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	P11.Identify different growth stages of insect pests		
F 2 . Determine the	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:	
dosage and method	P1. Differentiating the types of insecticides/fungicides	K1.Types of insecticides and their use	
pesticides	P2.Selecting appropriate insecticides/fungicides	K2.Mode of action of different types of pesticides	
	P3. Obtaining insecticides/fungicides from reliable source	K3.Differentiation between generic and branded pesticides	
	P4 Prenare the solution insecticides/fundicides before	K4.Concept of active ingredient in calculating the dose	
	applying to the crop	K5.Preparation of suspension for crop spraying	
	P5. Use the knap sack sprayer and its adjustment for crop spraying	K6.Impact of pH on insecticidal activity	
	P6. Determine the frequency and interval of pesticide application, keeping in view infestation levels	K7. Knowledge regarding the knap sack sprayer	
		K8.Importance of the usage of knap sack sprayer	
	P7.Apply pesticide using safety measures	K9.Adjustments in knap sack sprayer for its optimum use	
	P8.Select the appropriate sprayer	K10.Determining the need of pesticide applications	
	P9.Calibrate the sprayer	K11.Timings and frequency of pesticide application	
	P10.Select proper nozzle of sprayer	K12.Procedures of applying pesticides	
	P11.Inspect the crop at different stages of production for insect pest and diseases attack	K13. Principles of the safe usage of pesticides- selection of pesticide/insecticide having minimal residual effect and minimum with drawl period e.g. DDBP	
		K14 . Advantages of applying precautionary measures for operators	

Module F: Carryout harvesting and post harvesting management

Overview: These competency standards will ensure that the trainee is able to pick the ripened chilli and their subsequent drying and storage

Competency Unit	Performance criteria	Knowledge & Understanding
F-1: Recognize the picking stage and	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
pick the ripened chillies properly	P1. Identify picking stages on the basis of ripening of pods	K1. The importance of picking in determining chilliquality
	P2. Decide on the picking time	K2. The number of possible pickings
	B2 Determine the number of pickings required	K3. Importance of suitable timing of picking
	P4. Differentiate between mature and immature pods	K4. Difference between ripened, damaged and immature pods
	P5. Distinguish between damaged and normal pods	K5. Procedures to handle immature and damaged chillies
	P6. Understand the different types of damages to chilli pods	K6. Types of damages in chillies
	P7 Manage immature and damaged chillies	K7. Impact of damaged pods on the quality of chilli lot
		K8. Procedures for picking without causing damage to pods
	P8. Pick chillies properly	K9. The impact of improper picking on the quality of chilli
	P9. Adopt precautionary measures during picking	produce ultimately
	P10. Handle the mature chillies while picking from the plant	K10.Impact of handling damaged chillies separately
	P11.Recognize the damaged pods on the chilli plant	
	P12.Handle the damaged chillies separately	

	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
F-2:Pack and		
transport the chillies to the drying area	P1. Select suitable containers for carrying fresh/mature chilies like wooden/plastic baskets.	K1. Impact of suitable collecting containers for chilies
, ,	cotton/jute bags	K2. Suitable procedure of chilli bagging
	P2. Calculate the cost effectiveness of freshly harvested chilli carrier	K3. Appropriate means to transport chillies to the drying area
		K4. Impact of improper transport on the quality and physical
	P3. Determine the impact of carrier on damaging of chilli	injury of chilies
		K5 . Calculations to determine the cost effectiveness of freshly
	P4. Bag the chillies properly to minimize damages during transportation	harvested chilli carriers and its transportation to drying areas
		K6 Type of damages likely to be occurred during
	P5 Select suitable means of transport like self carry	transportation
	donkey cart atc to reduce damages on the basis of	ranoportation
	distance, cost etc	K7 Information about weather forecasting at time of
		transportation
	B6 Coloulate the east offectiveness of different types	liansponation
	of transport for freshly harvested chillies	K8. Handling of fresh chillies in unusual weather
	P7 Determine the impact of transport on indusing any	
	damage to chilli pods	
	P8. I ransport chillies from growing field to the drying area	
	P9. Manage the freshly picked chillies during unusual	
	weather e.g. rains	
	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
F-3: Undertake		Trainee will be able to describe and explain.
drying by following	P1.Identify the suitable areas for the drying of chillies	K1.Introduction to drying surfaces
suitable procedures	P2.Identify the suitable drying surface that may help	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	, ,	

the removal of moisture and maintain the hygiene of produce	K2.Effects of different drying surfaces on chilli quality
P3 .Prepare a suitable drving surface or use of other	K3.Identification and best utilization of drying surface
means of drying	K4.Impact of optimization the drying practices
P4. Identify the surface which is unhygienic for drying purpose	K5.Good Drying Practices (GDP)
P5 Dry chillies on groon not or other sheets	K6.Effect of improper drying on chilli quality
F3. Dry chilles on green her or other sheets	K7.Knowing the completion stage of drying
P6. Distinguish between saline and non-saline surfaces	K8. Relationship of environmental factors with drying period
P7. Dry chillies upto the suitable moisture level by	
include minimize human/animal interference at drying field, ensure single layer of produce during drying etc.	Importance of handling of damaged pods separately
P8.Handle chillies during night at the time of drying	
P9. Recognize the undesirable chillies such as discoloured, cracked, viscera open, viscera bored and black spotted pods	
P10. Separate the undesirable chillies from the drying field	
P11. Determine moisture content in chillies during and after drying	
P12.Maintain hygienic conditions during drying	
P13. Recognize the completion of drying period on the basis of moisture, colour etc	

	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
F-4: Pack the dried		
chillies in suitable material and	P1. Select suitable packing material for dried chilies like jute /cotton bags etc that may help to prevent	K1.Suitable packing materials for chillies
transport to the godowns or market	any possible damage to dried pods during transportation	K2.Good practices for packing of chilli pods
5	P2 .Pack chillies by using appropriate procedures to	K3.Importance of packaging in maintaining chilli quality
	avoid over filling, damaging etc	K4. Proper transportation of chillies from drying field to godowns
	P3. Transport chilli bags from drying field to storage	
	godowns and/or markets with precautionary measures to avoid overloading, delay etc.	K5. Calculation of cost effectiveness of dried chilli carrier and its transportation
	P10.Calculate the cost effectiveness of dried chilli carrier	K6. Impact of improper transportation on prevention of damage to chilli
	P11. Determine the impact of carrier on physical injury to chilli	
	P12. Bag the chillies properly to minimize damages during transportation	
	P13. Select suitable means of transport like self carry, donkey cart etc to reduce damages on the basis of distance, cost etc.	
	P14.Calculate the cost effectiveness of transport	
	P15. Determine the impact of transport on physical injury to chilli pods	
	P16.Transport chillies from drying area to godown/markets	

	Trainee will be able to:	Trainee will be able to describe and explain:
F-5: Store chillies		
under proper conditions	P1. Inspect the storage site to check its suitability for the storage of dried chillies	K1.Impact of storage conditions on chilli quality
		K2. Inspection and selection of the site for storage of chillies
	P2. Check the site for insect pests	K2 Decking and togging the shill late
	P3. Identify insect pest species at storage site	K3.Packing and tagging the chill lots
		K4.Storage of chillies under proper conditions
	P4.Identify type of rodents presence at storage site	
		K5. Management of periodic inspection of stores
	P5.Inspect the storage site for proper ventilation	K6.Importance of periodic inspection of stores to ensure chilli quality
	P6.Check that the storage area is suitable for	
	fumigation	K7.Influence of humidity and temperature on storage of chillies
	P7. Ensure that acceptable levels of humidity and	
	P8. Measure the total storage area	
	P9.Apply suitable contact insecticide to	
	disinfect/disinfest the storage site if required	
	P10. Pack and tag the chilli lots to include the details	
	like date of entry, persons involved etc.	
	P11 Store chillies under proper conditions to retain	
	chilli quality and wholesomeness and to keep them	
	free from insects, rodents and microbial infestation	
	etc.	
	P12.Undertake the periodic inspection of stores to	
	ensure chilli quality	

LIST OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS

S. No.	Description	Quantity
1.	Sampler	03
2.	Soil sampler	03
3.	Triple beam balance	02
4.	ELISA reader for mycotoxin analysis	02
5.	Photographs of normal and damaged chilli pods (available in research reports)	
6.	Sieves	
7.	Sprayer for applying fungicides/insecticides	03
8.	Phosphine meter	10
9.	Knap sacks sprayer	03
10.	Laser leveller	02
11.	Ridger	02
12.	Photographs of common weeds	
13.	Photographs of various pest insects	

14.	pH meter	10
15.	TDS meter	10
16.	Sickles	10
17.	Mould board plow	05
18.	Inch tape	03
19.	Thermometer	10
20.	Moisture meter	10
21.	Tool used for turning of chilli pods during drying	03
22.	Donkey cart	02
23.	Pick axe	10
24.	Tractor	02
25.	Sheet cover for chilli during night at drying stage	
26.	Nozzles	12
27.	Magnifying glass	05

28.	Khurpee	10
29.	Water sprinkler	10
30.	Cultivator	02
31.	Magnet	05
32.	Seed counter board	03
33.	Chilli cursher	03

LIST OF CONSUMABLES

- Varieties of chilli
- Blotter paper
- Petri dishes
- Sample collection bags
- Gloves
- ELISA test kits for aflatoxin analysis
- Mask
- Fungicides/Insecticides
- Tags
- bags
- Phosphine tablets
- Green net
- Plastic sheet
- Blotter paper
- Petri dishes
- Sample collection bags
- Chilli seeds
- Pots
- Weedicides
- Precautionary kit for applying weedicides including mask, gloves etc.
- Soil sample collection bags
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- Fertilizers
- Dehydrants like Victoria oil
- Pesticides
- pH strips
- First aid box
- Farmyard manure
- Organic and inorganic fertilizers
- Fertilizer Supplement
- Straws
- Pots
- Chilli seeds
- Diesel
- Mobile oil
- Tetrazolium powder
- Stationery items e.g. pen, pencil, calculator etc.



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