Training Need Assessment of Visitor Farmers of ATIC Regarding Groundnut Production Technology

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ABSTRACT

Gujarat state is the largest producer of oil seed crops particularly castor, Groundnut mustard, and seasamam. Groundnut is majority oil seed among all the crops. It is mostly cultivated in North Gujarat and saurashtra region of the state. In North Gujarat it is largely grown in mahesana and Banaskatha districts of which Banaskatha district was selected to assess the training need of Groundnut growers. With a view to assess Training Need of visitor farmers of ATIC regarding Groundnut production technology. study was conducted in Banaskatha district. Eighty farmers from five talukas were randomly interviewed for collection of the data. The analysis of the data revealed that majority (52.50%) of the respondents were of middle age, having primary education (67.50%). They had occupation farming along with animal husbandry was the main occupation of majority farmers (86.25%). There were (62.50) percent large farmers. Majorty of the farmers (85.0%) have tube well for irrigating their lands Farmers were (66.25%) having their annual income ranging from ₹ 50.000 to more than 2,50,000. Study further indicated that majorty of Groundnut growers prefer to receive training on diagnosis and control measures of diseases and pests.(Rank l and ll, respectively) followed by application of manures and fertilizers-Basel dose and organic manures. Among eight variable. education and social participation were significantly related with training need of Groundnut growers. occupation. land holding irrigation facilities and annual income were not-significantly related with training need of Groundnut growers. Whereas age had negative and highly significant relationship with training need of Groundnut growers.

Keywords: Training need assessment, Groundnut production technology

INTRODUCTION

Groundnut is an important edible oilseed crop. Now a day in Gujarat, Groundnut crop is cultivated on the seed production basis. India ocopy second rank in the world, in respect of area (69.52.Million ha.), production (56.17 Mt.) and productivity (808 Kg/ha). Gujarat state ranks first in the country with respect to area (17.58 Lakh.ha.), production (16.33 Lakh.ha) and productivity (929 Kg/ha) among all major Groundnut growing states in the country. However, the average yield of Groundnut in Banaskantha district. is low (800 kg/ha) as compared to the yield potentiality of Research station (1341 kg/ha.)**,** This may be due to reason that all scientific cultivation practices may not have reached to the farmers and hence may not have adopted by the farmers. therefore the present study "Training Need assessment of visitor farmers of ATIC regarding Groundnut production technology. " was planned with the following specific objectives

OBJECTIVES

(i)   To study the personal attributes of visitor farmers.

(ii) To assess the training needs of the visitor farmers.

(iii) To ascertain relationship between personal attributes and training needs of the visitor farmers.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted for visitor farmers of ATIC, S.K Nagar, under Banashakatha district. Number of farmers are visiting ATIC, for the gain the guidance on various crop production technology including groundnut production technology. Those farmers who visited ATIC,for securing technical guidance of groundnut production technology were considered as a population and

(25%) of such farmers were interviewed during their visit considering Proportionate random sampling technique The interview were conducted during the visit of such farmers to ATIC, The interview procedure was carried out for month long period before sowing. Total 80 farmers of five taluka viz, Deesa. Danta. Amirgadh.vadagam. and Dantiwada were interviewed, Well structured and pre-tested Gujarati version interview schedule was developed including all the items on which information was required for the study. The independent and dependent variables were measured by utilizing appropriate scale and procedure adopted by other research workers. The statistical tools used to analyse the data were percentage, mean, ranking and coefficient of correlation.

RUSULTS AND DISCUSSION

Personal attributes of visitor farmers

The data depicted in Table-1 show that majority (52.50%) of the respondents were found in the middle age group followed by young age (27.50%) and old age group (20.00%) respectively. From the above discussion, it could be inferred that majority of the respondents belonged to middle age group. The probable reason might be that, old age and young age farmers has less interest in farming.

Table1 : Distribution of the respondents according to their Age n=80

Sr. No.	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	Young age (18-35 yrs.)	22	27.50
2	Middle age (36-50 yrs.)	42	52.50
3	Old age (Above 50yrs.)	16	20.00

The data presented in Table-2 reveal that (67.5%) of respondents were having primary level of education, followed by secondary level (18.75%). Higher secondary level (5.0%), college level and above (0.0%) whereas (8.75%) of the farmers were found illiterate. It can be thus concluded that majority of the respondents were literate.

Table 2 : Distribution of the respondents according to their Level of Education n=80

Sr. No.	Education	Number	Percent.
1	Illiterate	07	08.75
2	Primary level (1 to 7 std.)	54	67.50
3	Secondary level (8 to 10 std.)	15	18.75
4	Higher Secondary level (11 to 12 std.)	04	05.00
5	College level & above	00	00.00

Table 3 : Distribution of the respondents according to their occupation n=80

Sr. No.	Occupation	Number	Percent
1.	Only Farming	05	06.25
2	Farming+Animal husbandry	69	86.25
3	Farming+Business	00	00.00
4	Farming+Service	00	00.00
5	Farming+Animal husbandry+Service	06	07.50

It is apparent from the above data that (86.25%) farmers had farming+animal husbandry as their occupation followed by(7.50%) who were erning from farming+animal husbandry+service. On the other hand (6.25%) were earning only from farming.

Thus it can be concluded that majority of the farmers were earning from farming along with animal husbandry.

Table 4 : Distribution of the respondents according to their Land holding n=80

Sr. No.	Land holding	Number	Percent
1	Marginal (up to 1.0 ha)	01	01.25
2	Small (1.01 to 2.0 ha)	09	11.25
3	Medium (2.01 to 4.0 ha)	20	25.00
4	Large(more than 4.0 ha)	50	62.50

The data in Table-4 indicate that (62.50%) of the farmers were large farmers followed by medium farmers(25.0%) and small farmers(11.25%). Only (1.25 %) of them were marginal farmers.thus, it can be concluded that majority of the farmers owned land more than 4.0 hectares.

Table 5 : Distribution of the respondents according to their Irrigation facility n=80

Sr. No.	Irrigation facility	Number	Percent
1	No facility (Irrigated by Hire)	10	12.50
2	Canal	02	02.50
3	Well & Electric motor	00	00.00
4	Tube Well	68	85.00
5	Well +Tube Well	00	00.00

It can be seen from Table-5 that majority of the farmers(85.0%) had tube well irrigation facility. Only (2.5%)

farmers have irrigated their crops through canal. Remaining (12.5 %) farmers had no irrigation facility, they irrigated their crop on rental base.

Table 6 : Distribution of the respondents according to their Annual income n=80

Sr. No.	Annual income	Number	Percent
1	Low(Below ₹ 50.000)	02	02.50
2	Medium (₹ 50,001 to 2,50,000)	53	66.25
3	High(Above ₹ 2,50,000)	25	31.25

The data presented in Table-6 indicate that (66.25%) and (31.25%) of the respondents had annual income of ₹ 50, 000-/ to ₹ 2, 50,000-/ and above ₹ 2, 50,000-/ respectively. Only (2.50 %)of the respondent were having the income below ₹ 50, 000-/ per year. It can be concluded that majority of the farmers were having medium annual income.

Table 7 : Distribution of the respondents according to their Social participation n=80

Sr. No.	Social participation	Number	Percent.
1	No Participation	00	00.00
2	Member in one Organization	07	08.75
3	Member in two Organization	41	51.25
4	Member in more than two Organization	25	31.25
5	Office bearer	07	08.75%

The data presented in Table-7 clearly indicate that (51.25%) respondents could associated with two organizations followed by (31.25%) were associated with more than two organizations. Only (8.75%) respondents were member in only one organization. Further it was observed that only (8.75%) respondents were found holding position in social organizations.

It is concluded that majority of the respondents were associated with two organizations. i.e. milk Co-operative society and Co-operative society.

Training needs of the visitor farmer

Table 8 : Distribution of the respondents according to their training need n=80

Sr. No.	Training need	Mean Score	Rank.
1	Diagnosis of diseases and pests.	2.69	I
2	Control measures of diseases and pests	2.55	II
3	Application of manures and fertilizers-Basel dose.	2.51	III
4	Organic manures	2.45	IV
5	Selection of Seed	2.33	V
6	Export Procedure & Opportunities.	2.29	VI
7	Sowing time	2.25	VII
8	Seed treatment	2.24	VIII
9	Land preparation	2.18	IX
10	Application of manures and fertilizers-Topdressing	2.14	X
11	Value Addition,Grading,Packing etc.	1.96	XI
12	Irrigation: Method of Irrigation Drip,Sprinkler,furrow.	1.91	XII
13	Marketing	1.89	XIII
14	Method of Sowing(Spacing: row to row, plant to Plant)	1.81	XIV
15	Harvesting time and method	1.60	XV

Mean of mean score : 2.45

The data presented in Table-8 reveal that majority of ground nut growers prefer to receive training on diagnosis of diseases and pests and control measures of diseases and pests and Organic manures (Rank I,II and III)followed by application of manures and fertilizers-basel dose. It can be concluded that groundnut growers of selected villages don't have knowledge and skill about Application of manures and fertilizers-basel dose.The rest were as consider as least important training need of various aspects related to ground nut production by the visitor farmers of ATIC**.**

Relationship with characteristics of visitor farmers of ATIC and their training need

A perusal of data presented in table-9 revealed that the Education and Social participation were highly significant with training need of groundnut growers. While occupation, land holding, irrigation facilities and annual income were non-significantly related with training need of groundnut

Table 9 : Relationship with characteristics of visitor farmers of ATIC & their training need   n=80

Sr. No.	variable	Training need coefficient of Correlation.(r-value)
X_1	Age	-- 0.592**
X_2	Education	0.558**
X_3	Occupation	0.188
X_4	Land holding	0.086
X_5	Irrigation facilities	0.192
X_6	Annual income	0.177
X_7	Social participation	0.367**

** Significant at the level of the 0.01 level.

* Significant at the level 0.05 level.

growers. While the age had negatively and highly significant relationship with training need of groundnut growers.

CONCLUSION

Majority of the Groundnut growers had middle aged, educated up to primary to secondary level, farming along with animal husbandry as main occupation, possessed membership in two organizations average size of land holding was more than 4.0 hectares, tube well was the main source of irrigation. and having medium annual income. (₹ 50,000/- to ₹ 2,50,000/-)

Majority of the Groundnut growers preferred to receive training on control measures of diseases and pests and followed by organic manures and application of manures and fertilizers.

Education and Social participation were highly significant with training need of groundnut growers. While occupation, land holding, irrigation facilities and annual income were non-significantly related with training need of groundnut growers. While the age had negatively and highly significant relationship with training need of groundnut growers.

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