

FLD Impact Analysis on Scientific Cultivation of Chilli

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ABSTRACT

Front line demonstration (FLD) is one of the most powerful tools for transfer of technology. In order to increase the productivity of Chilli (Capsicum annum L.) by adopting improved technologies, several demonstrations with scientific package of practices were conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari. Since three years about 74 FLD's on scientific cultivation on chilli were under taken. A study on impact of farmer's knowledge, adoption and knowledge regarding scientific innovations was conducted. The impact assessment was based on the comparison of before contact and after contact of KVK with reference to increase in knowledge level of farmer's regarding scientific packages of practices, extent of adoption of INM technology. It was found that the overall knowledge of INM demonstrations indicated that low, medium and high level of knowledge before contact with the KVK was 46 per cent, 40 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively. It was altered up to 12 per cent, 39 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively after contact with the KVK. In case of knowledge regarding selected scientific innovations for demonstrations high knowledge regarding selected scientific innovations were found except IPM (16 %). It can be suggested that FLDs in the south Gujarat region found to be an important constraints and were ranked in first position which needs to be solved for betterment of the tribes in this region.

Keywords: Front line demonstration, scientific cultivation

INTRODUCTION

Chilli (*Capsicum annum L.*) is an important spice crop of India grown for its green fruits as vegetable and in ripe dried form as a spice. The native home of chilli is considered to be Mexico with secondary origin of Guatemala. It is also called as hot pepper, cayenne pepper, sweet pepper etc. Chilli belongs to the genus *Capsicum* under Solanaceae family. Five species of *Capsicum* are under cultivation, through number of wild species have been identified recently. In India, only two species viz., *Capsicum annum* and *Capsicum frutescens* are known and most of the cultivated varieties belongs to the species *capsicum annum*. Chilli was introduced in India by the Portuguese in Goa in the middle of the 17th century and since then it had rapidly spread throughout the country. In India, chilli is grown in an area of 7.93 lakh ha with an annual production of 12.99 lakh M.T.

Chilli is known for its flavor, pungency & colour and it belongs to the family Solanaceae. In India, chilli is an important ingredient in day to day curries, pickles and chutneys. In view of its usage in culinary purposes, about 97% of

the production is consumed within the country leaving small portion for exports. Another reason for low export is that the prices of Indian chillies are too high for International markets on account of strong domestic demand.

The earning from export of dry chilli is between Rs. 150-200 crores every year. There is great scope to double or even triple the export by increasing production per unit area. At present, the average yield of our country is quite low (1t/ha) as compared to the well developed countries like USA, South Korea, Taiwan etc. where the average yield is between 3-4 t/ha. Chilli besides pungency and red colour to the dishes is a rich source of vitamin A, C and E. Recently Russian scientists have identified Vitamin P in green chillies which are considered to be an alkaloid capsaicin which has high medicinal value. It also prevents the heart diseases by dilating blood vessels.

OBJECTIVES

- 1 To study the level of knowledge of chilli grower regarding chilli cultivation

- 2 To study the extent of adoption of improve practices of chilli cultivation

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Navsari district of south Gujarat state. 10 villages of Navsari district were selected, sample size was 200 farmer's. The data were collected through personnel interview. The interview schedule was prepared by keeping the objectives of the study in mind. The necessary care was taken to collect the un-biased and correct data. The data were collected, tabulated and analyzed to find out the findings and draw conclusion. The statistical tool like percentage was employed to analyze the data. The constraints as perceived by respondents were scored on the basis of magnitude of the problem as per Meena and Sisodiya (2004). The respondents were recorded and converted in to mean per cent score and constraints were ranked accordingly as per Warde *et al.* (1991).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of overall knowledge of INM indicated that the low, medium and high level of knowledge before contact with KVK was 46 per cent, 40 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively and it was increased up to 12 per cent, 39 per cent and 49 per cent after contact with KVK Javat *et al.* (2001) reported the same results.

In case of selected knowledge regarding selected scientific innovations for INM high knowledge regarding selected scientific innovations were found, except IPM

The majority of the farmer had medium level of knowledge 43 per cent before contact with KVK. After contact with KVK, 51 per cent of the farmers had high level of knowledge regarding scientific cultivation of INM. Godawat (2011) supported the facts.

Attempts were also made to study and categories the major constraints in to suitable topics *viz.*, New high yielding variety, seed rate, time of sowing, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, plant growth regulator and value addition

Under adoption of chilli production technology, 83.00 per cent farmer's adopted plant growth regulator and 81.00 per cent farmer's adopted value addition. In case of recommended spacing and INM 68.00 per cent and 61.00 per cent adoption was observed from the above discussion.

CONCLUSION

For the above discussion, it can be concluded that knowledge level and adoption level of tribal farmers were amplified after imparting training and conducting FLD by KVK scientists. The FLD conducted on improved scientific cultivation in chilli at farmer's field in Navsari district revealed that the farmer's could improve their economy by practices using value addition. This study draws the attention for extension workers for effective and efficient transfer of technology in the field of agriculture extension.

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