

Training Need Assessment of Castor Growers

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken in palanpur taluka of Banaskantha district in Gujarat state to know the training need assessment of castor growers. Highest castor crop cultivation in palanpur taluka so this taluka was selected for the study. The finding reveal that majority of Castor growers prefer to receive training on control measures of diseases and pests and diagnosis of diseases and pests (Rank I and II) followed by organic manures and application of manures and fertilizer. It can be concluded that Castor growers of selected villages don't have knowledge and skill about the method of sowing.

Keywords: Training Need, Assessment, Association, Castor growers

INTRODUCTION

Castor is an important industrial non-edible oilseed crop. It is grown under varied conditions of climate including tropical, sub-tropical and temperate. India ranks first in respect of area (7.1 lakh ha). Production (8.5 lakh tones) and productivity (1197 kg/ha) in the world. Gujarat state ranks first position in the country with respect to area (458800 ha) among all major Castor growing states in the country. However, the average yield of Banaskantha district is low (1291 kg/ha) has compared to the yield potentiality of Research station (3000 kg/ha) the present study Training need Assessment of Castor growers of Palanpur taluka of Banaskantha District. Gujarat was therefore planned. The present study was conducted with the following objectives.

OBJECTIVE

To Assess the training needs of the Castor growers

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in palanpur taluka having highest area under cultivation of Banaskantha District of Gujarat State. Eighty villages having higher area under castor cultivation were selected from palanpur taluka and ten castor growers from each village were selected randomly. Thus final sample constituted 80 respondents. Well structured and pre-tested 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 analyses the data were percentage, mean and ranking.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Assess the training needs of the castor growers

The data depicted in Table-1 reveal that according to the need hierarchy, the highest mean score for training as desired by castor growers was training on control measures of diseases and pests (2.69 mean score) and ranked first followed by diagnosis of diseases and pests and organic manures (2.51 mean score) with rank second and third respectively.

The mean score for the sub- items compounded application of manures and fertilizers-basal dose and export procedure & opportunities was 2.45 and 2.33 and were ranked fourth and fifth, respectively. Remaining sub - items of the training, viz., Selection of Seed (2.29 mean score), Sowing time (2.25 mean score) and Seed treatment (2.24 mean score) were ranked sixth seven and eight, respectively. The training namely harvesting time and method and Method of Sowing (Spacing: row to row plant to plant) were reported by 1.81 and 1.60 mean score castor growers and ranked 14th and 15th respectively. It can be concluded that Castor growers

of selected villages don't have knowledge and skill about the method of sowing.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their training need n=80

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

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that Castor growers of selected villages don't have knowledge and skill about the method of sowing. Majority of the Castor growers preferred to receive training on control measures of diseases and pests (Rank I and II) and followed by organic manures and application of manures and fertilizers were ranked III, IV respectively.

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