

KNOWLEDGE AND ADOPTION OF GREEN GRAM GOWERS ABOUT GREEN GRAM PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Navsari district of Gujarat state. Sample of 120 respondents were selected by proportionate random sampling technique for the study purpose. Response of green gram growers was taken by personal interview schedule. the green gram growers had high level of knowledge regarding seed rate, land preparation, selection of seedlings for transplanting, recommended varieties, manual weeding, harvesting criteria and post harvest management, followed by seed treatment (89.16 per cent), Manure and FYM (88.33 per cent), irrigation management (85.83 per cent), recommended spacing (76.66 per cent) and insect pest control (70.00 per cent). moreover the green gram growers (58.33 per cent) had medium level of overall adoption regarding recommended practices of green gram followed by 24.17 per cent and 17.50 per cent of the green gram growers had high and low overall adoption level respectively.

Keywords: knowledge, adoption, production technology, green gram growers

INTRODUCTION

Moong is one of the important pulse crops of the world cultivated over an area of 12.0 million hectares with a production of about 9.2 million tonnes of grain. The important green gram growing countries are India, Pakistan, and China. The important green gram growing ranks first in the world in respect of production as well as acre age followed by Pakistan. It is the most important pulse crop of India occupying an area of 6.3 million hectares with production of 5.1 million tonnes. There is not much possibility of import of pulses in the country. The production of pulses has to be increased internally to meet the demand. Moong commonly known as moong is the most important pulse crop of India. India alone has nearly 52.5 per cent of the world average and production of green gram. Moong occupies about 38 per cent of area under pulses and contributes about 50 per cent of the total pulse production of India. Estimated at 17.29 million tonnes, is all-time record. The previous pulses production record was 14.91 million tonnes during the year 2003-04. Among kharif pulses (7.3 million tonnes), pigeonpea (3.15 million tonnes) and blackgram (1.82 million tonnes) production are slated to hit all-time higher. It is also estimated that there will be bumper harvest of rabi pulses this year 2013-14. Apart from availability of quality seeds of high yielding varieties, the strong technology back-up, favourable monsoon, increase in minimum support prices and effective

government programmes helped for increasing production of pulses in the country. Where as in Fatehpur district 1035 ha. Area was under green gram cultivation and production was 540 qtl/ha. And productivity was 5.22 qtl/ha. In (2013-14). It is used for human consumption as well as for feeding to animals. It is eaten both whole fired or boiled and salted or more generally in the form of the split pulse which is cooked and eaten. Both husks and bits of the 'dal' are valuable cattle feed fresh green leaves are used as vegetable (sag) straw of moong is an excellent fodder for cattle

OBJECTIVE

To know the knowledge and adoption of green gram growers about green gram production technology

METHODOLOGY

Navsari district, where the researcher study were chosen for the study. Navsari, Vasnda, Chikhali and Khergam talukas of Navsari district was purposively selected, because these talukas have green gram growing area as compared to other talukas. Twelve green gram growing villages were randomly selected from those four talukas. For these study 120 green gram growers, who had minimum 3 years of experience in green gram cultivation were selected randomly. All 120 green gram growers will consider as a sample and as respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Practice wise knowledge level of green gram growers about recommended green gram production technology

Table 1: Practice wise knowledge level of green gram growers about recommended green gram production technology (n = 120)

Sr. No	Recommended practices	Number	Per cent
1	Land preparation	120	100.00
2	Time of transplanting	87	72.50
3	Selection of seedlings	120	100.00
4	Recommended variety	120	100.00
5	Seed treatment / use of treated seeds	107	89.16
6	Spacing	92	76.66
7	Manures / FYM	106	88.33
8	Chemical fertilizers	82	68.33
9	Irrigation management	103	85.83
10	Weeding		
	Manually	120	100.00
	Chemical	47	39.16
11	Insect pest control	84	70.00
12	Disease control	67	55.83
13	Harvesting	120	100.00
14	Post harvest management	120	100.00

It is observed from table 1 that cent per cent of the green gram growers had high level of knowledge regarding seed rate, land preparation, selection of seedlings for transplanting, recommended varieties, manual weeding, harvesting criteria and post harvest management, followed by seed treatment (89.16 per cent), Manure and FYM (88.33 per cent), irrigation management (85.83 per cent), recommended spacing (76.66 per cent) and insect pest control (70.00 per cent).

It is clear from table 2 that majority of the green gram growers (58.33 per cent) had medium level of overall adoption regarding recommended practices of green gram followed by 24.17 per cent and 17.50 per cent of the green gram growers had high and low overall adoption level respectively. Results are in line with Vihariya et al., (2019)

Overall adoption of recommended package of practices of green gram

Table 2 : Distribution of green gram growers according to their overall adoption of recommended package of practices of green gram (n=120)

Sr. No.	Level of adoption	Number	Percent
1	Low adoption (below 47.13 score)	21	17.50
2	Medium adoption (between 47.13 to 67.93 score)	70	58.33
3	High adoption (above 67.93 score)	29	24.17

Mean= 57.53 S.D. = 10.40

CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings it can be concluded that majority of the green gram growers had medium level of overall adoption regarding recommended practices of green gram .Farmers possessed comparatively green gram growers had high level of knowledge regarding seed rate, land preparation, selection of seedlings for transplanting, recommended varieties, manual weeding, harvesting criteria and post harvest management.

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