

## Usefulness of Krushi Mahotsav Programme for Pigeon pea Growers

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### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in jurisdiction of KVK, Mangal Bharti, Vadodara district. Total 10 villages were randomly selected in Sankheda taluka. 10 respondents were randomly selected from each village. Respondents of the study were beneficiary farmers of Krishi Mahotsav programme which is organized every year by Government of Gujarat. The study was undertaken to know usefulness of information on pigeon pea cultivation practices given during Krishi Mahotsav. The study revealed that during Krishi Mahotsav programme, the majority of farmers gained information regarding pigeon pea cultivation practices like place of availability of fertilizers, name of advantageous chemical fertilizers, deficiency symptoms of major plant nutrients, chemical weed control, trade name of weedicides, schedule and critical stage for irrigation, fertilizer management during irrigation, Biological control of pests, useful insects, care after harvesting at farm level, storage practices, place of marketing, weather forecast and value addition, spacing, gap filling, nutrient requirement, hand weeding, trade name of insecticides/pesticides were found useful to farmers. Therefore, it should be suggested that the detail information regarding pigeon pea cultivation practices should be given to farmers during *Krishi Mahotsav* programme.

**Keywords :** Pigeon pea cultivation practices, Socio-economic characteristics

### INTRODUCTION

The Government of Gujarat celebrates the '*Krishi Mahotsav* programme'. The main aim is to boost up the agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and allied production. Pigeon pea is widely grown in Vadodara district which plays an important role in the rural economy. Looking to the importance of pigeon pea crop for farmers, the study was undertaken to know the Usefulness of Krushi mahotsav programme for Pigeon pea growers regarding pigeon pea cultivation practices.

### OBJECTIVES

- (i) To know the socio-economic characteristics of farmers.
- (ii) To know the usefulness of information about pigeon pea cultivation practices given during *Krishi Mahotsav*.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mangal Bharti in Vadodara district under middle Gujarat. Total 10 villages were randomly selected in Sankheda taluka of Vadodara district namely Hareshwar, Kasumbiya, Manjarol, Orwada, Bhuriyakuwa, Aritha, Aambapura, Sundarpura, Kathmandava and Ratanpur. From each village,

10 respondents were randomly selected for the study. Thus the total sample size of the respondents became 100. The data were collected through interview schedule and analyzed with frequency and percentage.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Socio-economic characteristics of farmers

##### (a) Age

The majority of farmers (61.00 per cent) were in middle age group followed by 26.00 per cent of farmers belonging old age group and 13.00 per cent were under young age group.

##### (b) Education

Nearly one-half of farmers (47.00 per cent) were an educated up to primary school level followed by 32.00, 9.00, 6.00 and 6.00 per cent were an education up to secondary level, up to higher secondary level, up to graduate and illiterate respectively.

##### (c) Type of family

The more than half (59.00 per cent) of farmers had nuclear family followed by 41.00 per cent had joint family.

**(d) Family size:**

The majority of farmers (59.00 per cent) possessed above 4 members i.e. big family size followed by 33.00, 8.00 per cent had 3 to 4 members (medium family), up to 2 members (small family size), respectively.

**(e) Land holding**

The majority of farmers (80.00 per cent) belonged to marginal to small land holding categories followed by 12.00, 6.00, 2.00 per cent were in landless, medium and big land holding categories, respectively.

**(f) Milch animal size**

The more than half farmers (53.00 per cent) had possessed 3 to 4 numbers of milch animals followed by 31.00 and 16.00 per cent of them possessed above 4 animals and up

to 2 animals, respectively.

**(g) Annual income**

Total 29.00 per cent farmers had annual income of ₹ 20,001 to ₹ 30,000, while 20.00, 19.00, 12.00 per cent of them had up to ₹ 30,001 to ₹ 40,000 and up to ₹ 10,000, ₹ 10,001 to ₹ 20,000, above ₹ 40,000 annual income, respectively.

**(h) Membership in organization**

Total 62.00 per cent had membership in one organization followed by 20.00 and 3.00 per cent of them had membership in more than one organization and office bearer respectively and 15.00 per cent farmers had no membership in organization.

**Usefulness of Krushi Mahotsav Programme**

**Table-1: Usefulness of information about Pigeon pea cultivation practices given during Krishi Mahotsav** n=100

Sr. No.	Item	Not given (%)	1 <sup>st</sup> time known correct information (%)	Usefulness (%)	
				Useful (%)	Most useful (%)
<b>A</b>	<b>Nursery management</b>				
1	Sources of seed	13	87	24	76
2	Suitable high yielding variety for the area	13	87	10	90
3	Rate of seeds	100	00	00	00
4	Seed rate	32	68	76	24
<b>B</b>	<b>Post nursery phase</b>				
5	Sowing time	39	61	83	17
6	Depth of sowing	100	00	00	00
7	Method of sowing	39	61	77	23
8	Spacing	18	82	89	11
9	Seed treatment inputs	37	63	68	32
10	Gap filling	42	58	94	06
11	Price of fertilizers	100	00	00	00
12	Place of availability of fertilizers	83	17	100	00
13	Name of advantageous chemical fertilizers	68	32	100	00
14	Method and time of fertilizer application	25	75	70	30
15	Nutrient requirements of crop	29	71	92	08
16	Calculating the doze of chemical fertilizer	100	00	00	00
17	Deficiency symptoms of major plant nutrients	93	07	100	00
18	Bio-fertilizers	12	88	17	83
19	Making organic matter from farm waste	100	00	00	00
20	Organic manures	18	82	84	16
21	Chemical weed control	60	40	100	00
22	Price of weedicides	100	00	00	00
23	Place of availability of weedicides	60	40	68	32
24	Trade name of weedicides	69	31	100	00
25	Hand weeding	35	65	87	13

Sr. No.	Item	Not given (%)	1 <sup>st</sup> time known correct information (%)	Usefulness (%)	
				Useful (%)	Most useful (%)
26	Schedule for irrigation	37	63	100	00
27	Critical stages of irrigation	45	55	100	00
28	How to save crop during shortage of water	100	00	00	00
29	Fertilizer management during irrigation	54	46	100	00
30	Method of irrigation	58	42	80	20
31	Insect management	27	73	67	33
32	Diseases management	25	75	64	36
33	Price of insecticides and pesticides	100	00	00	00
34	Integrated pest management	33	67	47	53
35	Biological control of pests	79	21	100	00
36	Useful insects	84	16	100	00
37	Method of preparing solution of insecticides/pesticides	41	59	81	19
38	Trade name of insecticides/pesticides	60	40	87	13
39	Place of availability of insecticides and pesticides	63	37	78	22
40	Proper time of harvest	47	53	100	00
41	How to store production	78	22	100	00
42	Care after harvesting at farm level	83	17	100	00
43	Care during harvesting	83	17	100	00
<b>C</b>	<b>Marketing of the products</b>				
44	Market price	100	00	00	00
45	Quality parameters that affects price	100	00	00	00
46	Time of market inflow	100	00	00	00
47	Place of marketing	86	14	100	00
48	Marketing procedure	100	00	00	00
49	Facilities available at market	100	00	00	00
50	Value addition	87	13	100	00
51	Export marketing	100	00	00	00
<b>D</b>	<b>Related information</b>				
52	Weather forecast	73	27	100	00
53	Crop related government policies	100	00	00	00
54	Credit/loan facilities for crop cultivation	100	00	00	00
55	Insurance of crop	80	20	70	30
56	Subsidies for crop cultivation	100	00	00	00

The data depicted in Table 1 revealed that during *Krishi Mahotsav* programme, the information regarding place of availability of fertilizers, name of advantageous chemical fertilizers, deficiency symptoms of major plant nutrients, chemical weed control, trade name of weedicides, schedule and critical stage for irrigation, fertilizer management during irrigation, Biological control of pests, useful insects, care after harvesting at farm level, storage practices, place of marketing, weather forecast and value addition found cent percent useful to the farmers. More than eighty five percent (>85.00 per cent) farmers found useful information regarding spacing, gap filling, nutrient requirement, hand weeding, trade name of insecticides/pesticides. While information regarding rate of seeds, depth of sowing, price of fertilizers/

weedicides/ insecticides/pesticides, calculating the doze of chemical fertilizers, making organic matter from farm waste, how to save crop during shortage of water, marketing of the product, government policies, credit/loan facilities/subsidies for crop cultivation were not given during *Krishi Mahotsav* programme.

## CONCLUSION

From the above results and discussion, it could be concluded that majority of the farmers (87.00 per cent) had in middle to old age group. Majority of farmers (79.00 per cent) had an education up to primary to secondary level. It was also observed that the majority of farmers (80.00 per cent)

belonged to marginal to small land holding categories, 53.00 per cent farmers had 3 to 4 numbers of milch animals.

It could be found that during *Krishi Mahotsav* programme, information regarding pigeon pea cultivation practices like place of availability of fertilizers, name of advantageous chemical fertilizers, deficiency symptoms of major plant nutrients, chemical weed control, trade name of weedicides, schedule and critical stage for irrigation, fertilizer management during irrigation, Biological control of pests, useful insects, care after harvesting at farm level, storage practices, place of marketing, weather forecast and value addition, spacing, gap filling, nutrient requirement, hand weeding, trade name of insecticides/pesticides were found useful to farmers. Therefore, it should be suggested

that the detail information regarding pigeon pea cultivation practices should be given to farmers during *Krishi Mahotsav* programme.

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