

## 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. Eighty farmers from five talukas were randomly interviewed for collection of the data. The analysis of the data revealed that majority (52.50 percent) of the respondents were of middle age, having primary education (67.50 percent). They had occupation farming along with animal husbandry was the main occupation of majority farmers (86.25 percent). There were (62.50) percent large farmers. Majority of the farmers (85.0 percent) have tube well for irrigating their lands Farmers were (66.25 percent) having their annual income ranging from ₹ 50,000 to more than ₹ 2,50,000. 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. The major constraints faced by Groundnut growers were sudden attack of wilt disease (91.25 percent ) followed by sudden appearance of tikka and seedling blight. (91.25 percent) attack of sucking pests (86.25 percent) and damage due to white - grubs (75 percent). Respondents suggested To arrange the training on pest-disease and its control. of plant protection (86.25 percent) followed by availability increasing of certified seed (73.75 percent) and developing resistant variety against disease and pests (63.75 percent).

**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 occupy 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

- (1) To assess the training needs of the visitor farmers
- (2) To ascertain relationship between personal attributes and training needs of the visitor farmers
- (3) To know the constraints experienced by visitor farmers in adoption of groundnut production technology

### 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 was conducted during the visit of such farmers to ATIC. The interview procedure was carried out for a 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.

The respondents were asked to opine about training need of various aspects related to groundnut production cultivation at three points quantum i.e. mostly needed. Somewhat needed and not needed with a score of 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Based on the total training need score of all respondents, mean score for each practice was worked out.

**Table 1 : 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-1 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.

**Table 2 : Relationship with characteristics of visitor farmers of ATIC & their training need**

n=80

Sr. No.	variable	Coefficient of Correlation (r-value)
X <sub>1</sub>	Age	- 0.592**
X <sub>2</sub>	Education	0.558**
X <sub>3</sub>	Occupation	0.188
X <sub>4</sub>	Land Holding	0.086
X <sub>5</sub>	Irrigation facilities	0.192
X <sub>6</sub>	Annual Income	0.177
X <sub>7</sub>	Social Participation	0.367**

\*\* Significant at the level of the 0.01 level

\* Significant at the level 0.05 level

A perusal of data presented in Table-2 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 growers. While the age had negatively and highly significant relationship with training need of groundnut growers.

**Table -3 : Constraints faced by the visitor farmers of ATIC**

n=80

Sr. No.	Constraints	Number of Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Sudden appearance of tikka and seedling blight.	73	91.25	I
2	Attack of sucking pests	69	86.25	II
3	Damage due to White - grubs	60	75.00	III
4	Unavailability of Certified seed.	60	75.00	III
5	Not remunerative price of production	43	53.75	IV
6	high seed price	31	38.75	V
7	Lack of enough labor not in village.	26	32.50	VI
8	Residual effect of Insecticides, pesticides & Fungicides	13	16.25	VII
9	Pig and Nil Cow, destroyed the crop.	10	12.50	VIII
10	Some times. Rust and root rots also Sudden appearance	06	07.50	IX
11	Unavailability of Fertilizers	03	03.75	X
12	Lack of technical guidance	2	02.50	XI

The data table-3 that more or less almost “12”enlisted constraints had been faced by Ground nut growers. The constraints viz. Sudden appearance of tikka and seedling blight. as ranked first with 91.25 percent followed by attack of sucking pests(86.25 percent)and damage due to White-grubs(75 percent)and unavailability of certified seed (75 percent)respectively. The respondents were reported that the constraints viz not remunerative price of production. (53.75 percent), seed price is high, lack of enough labor not in village.and residual effect of Insecticides, pesticides & Fungicides (38.75 percent),(32.5 percent) and (16.25%) respectively. The rest were as consider as least important Constraints faced by the visitor farmers of ATIC.

**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 is 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 (Rank I and II) and followed by organic manures and application of manures and fertilizers were ranked III, IV respectively.
- 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.

- Majority of groundnut growers sudden appearance of tikka and seedling blight. as ranked first with followed by attack of sucking pests and Damage due to White-grubs, unavailability of Certified seed. respectively.

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