

EDUCATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM OF DRIP IRRIGATED BANANA GROWERS

Bhavik Patel¹ , Mahesh R. Patel² and Arun Patel³

1 PG Student, BACA, AAU, Anand - 388110

2 Assoc. Ext. Educationist, EEI, AAU, Anand -388110

3 Director of Extension Education, AAU, Anand - 388110

Email : bhavik_patel0058@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Education plays an important role in shaping level of knowledge of an individual. Keeping this in view, an attempt has been made to study Education and its relationship with level of knowledge about drip irrigation system of drip irrigated banana growers. The result of study revealed that slightly less than four-fifth (78.00 per cent) of the drip irrigated banana growers were educated from secondary to graduation & above level. The result of study also revealed that the education had positive and highly significant correlation with their level of knowledge about drip irrigation system of drip irrigated banana growers.

Keywords : education, knowledge, banana growers

INTRODUCTION

Generally, it is believed that formal education opens the mental horizon of an individual and helps in promoting analytical thinking which leads to develop attitude towards subjects or objects. Keeping the above facts in view, an attempt has been made to study Education and its relationship with level of knowledge about drip irrigation system of drip irrigated banana growers.

OBJECTIVE

To know the education and its relationship with level of knowledge about drip irrigation system of drip irrigated banana growers

METHODOLOGY

The present study was carried out in the Anand district of the Gujarat state. Anand district is comprised of eight talukas. Anand and Umreth talukas were selected purposively for the study because these two talukas having maximum number of drip irrigated banana growers.

To select villages from each selected taluka, a list of villages along with their total number of drip sets installed in banana crop was prepared. Thereafter, names of the villages

were arranged in descending order according to total number of adopters of drip irrigated banana cultivations. Afterwards, five villages having maximum number of drip irrigated banana growers from each taluka were selected purposively. Thus, the total number of selected villages for this study was ten.

A simple random sampling procedure was used for the selection of drip irrigated banana growers. The drip irrigated banana growers who had installed and used drip irrigation system in their banana crop successively, were included in the list. Thereafter, ten drip irrigated banana growers from each of the identified villages were selected by simple random sampling method. Thus, 100 drip irrigated banana growers were selected to serve as the respondents for the study.

Education it refers to formal education obtained by the respondents in terms of their level of education. According to their level of education, they were classified into five groups and measured with score assigned to actual possessed education as under:

Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation (r) was calculated to find out the relationship between extension contact and level of knowledge.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Education

The data in this regards are presented in Table 1 and graphically depicted in Figure 1.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their educational level n=100

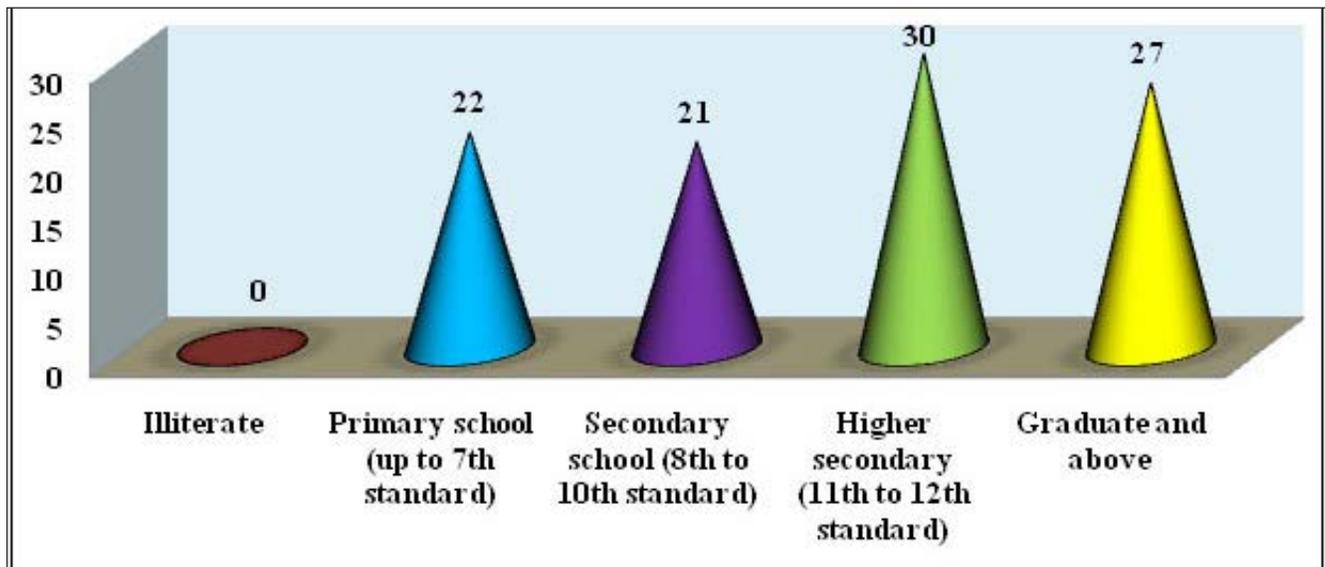
| No. | Educational level | Number | Per cent |
|-----|---|--------|----------|
| 1 | Illiterate | 00 | 00.00 |
| 2 | Primary education (1 st to 7 th std) | 22 | 22.00 |
| 3 | Secondary education (8 th to 10 th std) | 21 | 21.00 |
| 4 | Higher Secondary education (11 th to 12 th std) | 30 | 30.00 |
| 5 | Graduation and above | 27 | 27.00 |

The data presented in Table 1 indicated that slightly

less than one-third (30.00 per cent) of the drip irrigated banana growers had higher secondary level of education, followed by 27.00 per cent and 22.00 per cent of them had graduation & above and primary level of education, while 21.00 per cent of drip irrigated banana growers had secondary level of education and none of them was illiterate.

From the above fact, it can be concluded that slightly less than four-fifth (78.00 per cent) of the drip irrigated banana growers had education from secondary to graduation & above. In general, it can be said that farmers with at least secondary or more than that level of education were more involved in the drip irrigated banana cultivation. The probable reason might be that drip irrigation system is more innovative and complex technology which requires more knowledge for its adoption and therefore more literate farmers have adopted drip irrigation system as compared to illiterate farmers.

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents according to their educational level



This finding is more or less in conformity with those reported by Badhe (2012), Gulkari (2014), Girawale et al(2016),Patel and Pandya(2016) and Dalvi and Pandya(2016).

Education and knowledge

It is clear from calculated value of $r = 0.545^{**}$ that there was positive and highly significant correlation between education of drip irrigated banana growers and their knowledge about drip irrigation system. It reflects that education played significant role in increasing knowledge of

banana growers about drip irrigation system.

The drip irrigated banana growers with higher level of education might be more receptive for new knowledge, might have more grasping power and thus would have understood the significance of drip irrigated banana cultivation to earn more from unit land. This might be the reason for significant association between education and knowledge of drip irrigated banana growers about drip irrigation system.

This finding is supported by the findings of Joshi (2004), Bhoi *et al.* (2014), Biradar *et al.* (2013) and Dhayal

and Mehta (2015).

CONCLUSION

From above study it is revealed that slightly less than four-fifth (78.00 per cent) of the drip irrigated banana growers were educated from secondary to graduation & above level.

It is also revealed that the Education had positive and highly significant correlation with their level of knowledge about drip irrigation system of drip irrigated banana growers.

REFERENCES

- Badhe, D. K. (2012). Farmer's perception regarding environmental risk in use of pesticides in Anand district of Gujarat State. Unpublished Ph. D. (Agri.) thesis, AAU, Anand.
- Bhoi, G. N., Patel, J. K. and Patel, B. S. (2014). Determinants of knowledge about castor production technology among frontline demonstrations beneficiaries. *Gujarat J. Exn. Edn.*, 25 (1) : 78-79.
- Biradar, G.S., Vinaya Kumar, H. M., Nagaraj, and Goudappa, S. B. (2013). Knowledge level of farmers about chilli cultivation practices in North-Eastern Districts of Karnataka. *Environment and Ecology*. 31 (2B): 828-831
- Dalvi, M. V. and Pandya, C. D.(2016).Socio-economic status of Maize contract farmers. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.* Vol. 27(2) P.209 to 211
- Dhayal, B. L. and Mehta, B. M. (2015). Association between personal attributes of farmers with their knowledge and adoption of green gram production technology in Chhotaudaipur district. *Gujarat J. Exn. Edn.*, 26 (2) : 169-172
- Girawale, V. B., Naik, R. M. and Patil, R. M.(2016). Personal, Socio-economic and communicational characteristics of root & tuber crop growers. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.* Vol. 27(2) P.169 to 171
- Gulkari, K. D. (2014). Risk management practices adopted by the farmers in drip irrigated banana cultivation. Unpublished Ph. D. (Agri.) thesis, AAU, Anand
- Joshi, P. I. (2004). Extent of knowledge and adoption of cotton growers about modern practices of cotton in Bhal area. Unpublished M. Sc (Agri.) thesis, GAU, Anand
- Patel,D.J.andPandya,R.D.(2016). Characteristics of Personnel involved in convergence. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.* Vol. 27(2) P.182 to 184

Received : May 2017 : Accepted : August 2017