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To assess the impact of training program on adoption of improved chickpea production technology of farmers in Katni district of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

The present study conducted in village namely Pipariya, Kumharwara, Chandan, Jharela, Deori, Imalia which comes under Badwara block of Katni district where selected purposively, which is in state Madhya Pradesh, from each village 20 respondents were selected purposively. The study 'To assess the impact of training program on adoption of improved chickpea production technology of farmers in Katni district of Madhya Pradesh' the data were collected by personal interview method with the help of structured interview schedule. The data were tabulated, analysed and interpreted. Distribution of respondents according to trained farmers (participating & non-participating farmers), which has been expressed in percentage in which 15% farmers adopted improved chickpea production technology and 33.34% farmers do not adopt the improved chickpea production.

Keywords: Training, chickpea production, adoption, participating

Introduction

Over the years Indian agriculture has made tremendous progress due to contribution of agricultural Science and technology through development of improved seeds and planting material, pre-post harvest technologies, disease control, irrigation, soil conservation techniques and others. In spite of various interventions in agriculture by Government, Agricultural universities, Research institutes and various stakeholders. Among pulses, chickpea is preferred to food legume (Shiddque *et al.*, 2000) ^[9] in some regions because of multiple uses. Chickpea is considered to be unique because of its high level of protein content that accounts almost 40% of its weight. Chickpea is grown all over the world in about 57 countries. Under varied environmental conditions. South and South-East Asia dominates in chickpea production with 80% of regional contribution. China also showed a high yield level at 4,537 kg/h in 2013-17. ICRISAT has released high yielding short duration chickpea varieties that are resistant to Fusarium wilt in Southern India. Andhra Pradesh has highest chickpea yield, averaging 1.4 metric tons per ha. India is the single largest producer of chickpea in the world, accounting for 65% of total production under chickpea. Australia is the second leading country over the world in 14% share. Madhya Pradesh is largest producing state of chickpea with area of 3652 thousand hectare and production of 2687 thousand tones with productivity 912 kg/h. In Madhya Pradesh, Katni is one of the most important chickpea growing district with area of 69400 ha, production is 75852 tones and productivity is 1260 kg/h. I choose this topic to know that adoption rate of improved chickpea production technology through training under following objectives that is socio-economic profile of respondents, constraints faced by participating farmers.

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in Katni district which comes under Jabalpur zone of Madhya Pradesh Katni having high production of chickpea. Katni district is compiled of seven blocks namely Badwara, Bahoriband, Barhi, Dhimarkheda, Katni (Murwara), Rithi, Vijayraghvargarh out of which Badwara and Katni block were selected purposively. On the basis of conduction of number of training programs on chickpea production technology in Badwara and Katni blocks as compared to other blocks. In Badwara block 32 training programs are conducted during last five years on chickpea production technology and number of beneficiaries are 985.

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Where as Katni block having near 43 training program are conducted during five years and number of farmers benefitted are around 1200.

In selected blocks three villages per block were selected purposively, thus total six villages were selected for present investigation. From each selected village, twenty farmers were selected randomly out of which ten are participating and ten comes under non-participating farmers. Therefore total number of respondents are 120, which is considered for present study. The data were collected through personal interview method with the help of structured pre-tested schedule for this study. The entire data were converted and transformed into normal scores. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test analysis were used as statistical data to analyse and interpret the data.

Result and Discussion

On the basis of problem being faced in adoption of improved chickpea production technology, the farmers have been divided into three categories which are shown in table 1 using mean and percentage. The total number of participating and non-participating farmers have been divided into low, medium and high category on basis of score gained by farmers. Here there is relationship is explained between frequency and percentage of participating farmers according to their scores obtained.

Table 1: Shows Categories Frequency Percentage

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Low (upto 2 score)	09	15.00%
Medium (3-5 score)	20	33.34%
High (above 5 score)	31	51.67%

Distribution of participating farmers according to training received indicates that out of 60 participating farmers majority (51.67%) of respondents attended 5 trainings, followed by 33.34% attended 3-5 trainings and only 15% attended upto 2 trainings on improved chickpea production technology practices.

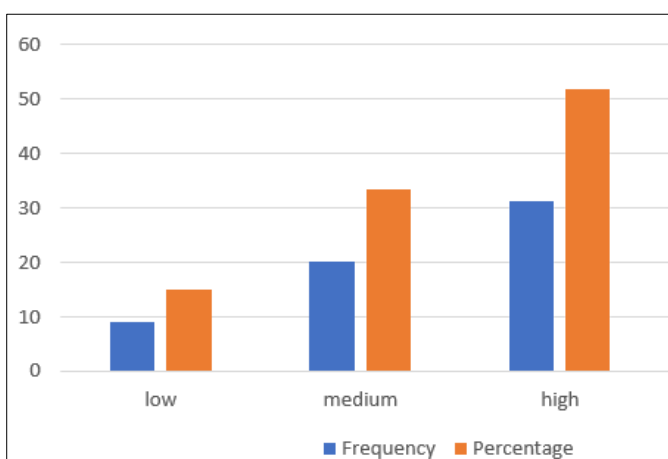


Fig 1: Adoption rate of participating farmers

Conclusion

Out of 60 participating respondents, 44.45% had high extent of adoption, whereas 24.44% had low extent of adoption. Comparatively higher percentage of non-participating respondents were observed in medium and low level of adoption.

Overall mean adoption score indicates that respondents have

not fully adopted the recommended practices of chickpea production.

Difference in extent of adoption between participating and non-participating respondents was highly significant.

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