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A Study on Training Need of Wheat Growers Regarding Improved Production Technology in Jabalpur District of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract:

The study area most of the farmers are growing Wheat at the farm level due to its genetically advance which caused low cost of cultivation due to low use of chemical and realizing high yield and less losses by insect pest damage. For production of Wheat the agricultural practices required needs special package of practices to boost-up the productivity with low cost of production. Results reported that training need in adoption of improved wheat production technology. Highly training need in case of Improved variety (mean score 2.56) followed by Marketing (mean score 2.35), Plant protection (mean score 2.30), Application of herbicides uses (mean score 2.25), Insect –pest management (mean score 2.14), Storage (mean score 2.13), Use of affected equipment and machinery (mean score 2.12), Application of manure and fertilizers (mean score 2.11), Time of harvesting (mean score 1.96), Method of seed sowing (mean score 1.96) and Field preparation (mean score 1.80).Data reported overall training need in adoption of improved wheat production technology. Table show that majority of the respondents (45.00 percent) were need often training followed by 32.50 percent respondents were need always training and 22.50 percent respondents were need rarely training.

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Introduction-

In India there is a need of education for agricultural development in general and wheat production in particular. In this context, the education has two components: (a) Research in agriculture to develop in area specific technologies and new inputs of production (done by agriculture scientist in Zonal Research Station of wheat production), Educating farmers to improve their skills, replace their traditional attitudes with modern ones and improve their innovative and allocative abilities etc. which is the important job of extension personal. The farmer's education and extension contacts enable them to acquire access and avail new information and evaluate benefits of alternative sources besides higher allocated and productive efficiencies.

The need of farmers' education and extension activities is highly required for the low technological adopter farmers than those with higher technological condition. Therefore, it can be said that educating farmers about modern technologies in wheat production area can go a long way in enhancing their knowledge, skill and ultimately the productivity and income from wheat production which is the main crop of Madhya Pradesh.

Objective-

To assess the training needs of farmers in adoption of improved wheat production technology

Review of Literature-

Singh et al. (2013) reported that level of attitude of wheat farmer was positively and significantly related with use of personal cosmopolite as well as locality communication channels.

Sunitha et al. (2013) found that 58.4 per cent of maize growing participants of Farmer Field School had high level of knowledge whereas 66.7 per cent of non-participants possessed low level of knowledge. In case of finger millet 70.9 per cent of participants had high level of knowledge whereas 62.5 per cent of non-participant had low level of knowledge.

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Sharma et al. (2016) revealed that improved production technologies recorded additional mean yield 27.8 q/ha and 28.4 q/ha for rain fed varieties and other improved practices. The study resulted in enhancement of yield, net return and knowledge of the farmer about wheat crop.

Shivshankar Gupta (2020) revealed that seed treatment (8.19) was perceived as the most priority area of training needs by the wheat growers and assigned I rank by them in the ranking hierarchy. This might be due to the reason that although majority of the respondents were aware about the seed treatment but they do not know how to practice it. This was followed by irrigation (7.61), manure and fertilizers (7.39) and land preparation (6.69) and recorded II, III and IV ranks by the respondents. Further analysis of table indicates that respondents also reported training needs on storage (6.28), sowing time (6.12) and high yielding varieties (6.11) and also noted V, VI and VII ranks. However, harvesting and threshing (5.56) and weed control (5.34) were perceived as less priority areas of training needs by the respondents and were assigned VIII and IX ranks.

Research Methodology-

Jabalpur block is selected randomly for the study purpose. Jabalpur block consisted of 169 villages. List of villages of selected block will be obtained from block office. Out of these 10 villages will be selected randomly. The village wise list of wheat growers will be prepared. From this list 12 wheat growers from each village will be selected randomly to make a sample size of 120 for this study. An interview schedule method was planned for collecting the relevant collection of selected variables. The data were collected personally with the help of pre tested interview schedule. The researcher personally contacted the respondents.

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Result & Discussion-

The training needs identified in wheat production technology:

Table- Distribution of the respondents according to training need in adoption of improved wheat production technology (n=120)

S.no.	Statement	Frequency (percent)			Total score	Mean score	Rank
		Always	Often	Rarely			
1.	Field preparation	23	51	46	217	1.80	XII
2.	Improved variety	32	62	26	308	2.56	I
3.	Use of affected equipment and machinery	39	57	24	255	2.12	VII
4	Method of seed sowing	29	58	33	236	1.96	IX
5	Application of manure and fertilizers	34	66	20	254	2.11	VIII
6	Insect –pest management	43	51	26	257	2.14	V
7	Application of herbicides uses	49	53	18	271	2.25	IV
8	Plant protection	54	49	17	277	2.30	III
9	Irrigation stages	37	52	31	246	1.89	XI

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10	Time of harvesting	31	54	35	236	1.96	X
11	Storage	43	50	27	256	2.13	VI
12	Marketing	57	48	15	282	2.35	II

Results reported that training need in adoption of improved wheat production technology. Highly training need in case of Improved variety (mean score 2.56) followed by Marketing (mean score 2.35), Plant protection (mean score 2.30), Application of herbicides uses (mean score 2.25), Insect –pest management (mean score 2.14), Storage (mean score 2.13), Use of affected equipment and machinery (mean score 2.12), Application of manure and fertilizers (mean score 2.11), Time of harvesting (mean score 1.96), Method of seed sowing (mean score 1.96) and Field preparation (mean score 1.80).Data reported overall training need in adoption of improved wheat production technology. Table show that majority of the respondents (45.00 percent) were need often training followed by 32.50 percent respondents were need always training and 22.50 percent respondents were need rarely training.

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