



## A STUDY ON THE KNOWLEDGE EXTENT TO RECOMMENDED VEGETABLE CULTIVATION PRACTICES IN KANPUR DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

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### Abstract

The study was conducting during year 2018-19 in Kanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. In Kanpur District four blocks were purposively selected and from each block five villages were purposively selected out of which five respondents selected from each village for the study. The total sample size was of 100 respondents for data collection through (face to face) personal interview. The results were observed that maximum knowledge mean value was about yield of vegetables (2.87) followed by fertilizer application (2.74), manure application and irrigation schedule (2.61). The least knowledge mean value was found to be of soil treatment (1.57) followed by marketing (1.63). Maximum farmers belong to fully known followed by partial known and least not known.

**Keywords:** Vegetable Cultivation, Knowledge extent, Package & practices, Sowing time.

### Introduction

Vegetables are horticulture plant which is the major sources of human nutrition. Vegetables are the rich sources of fiber, iron vitamins minerals and non-nutritive phytochemicals (Bassim, 2019). Vegetables grown in almost 200 countries and are a major portion of the diet of humans. India is the largest producer of vegetables followed by China. India rank first in okra production and rank second in onion, potato, cabbage and cauliflower. In India vegetables are grown in many agro-climates conditions such as tropical, subtropical and temperate agro-climates. (Singh Dan, *et.al.* 2018). During the year 2018-17, India production 175008 thousands metric tons of vegetables from an area 10290 thousands hectares with productivity of 17.01 MT/ha. Vegetables contain many nutrient, vitamins and fibers. Leafy vegetable are the good source of iron, calcium and Vitamins (A, C and riboflavin). Most of vegetables are naturally less in fat and calories. All the vegetables may offer protection to humans against chronic diseases (George *et.al.*, 2016). According to Indian Council of Medical Research, about 300 grams vegetables are required for an adult per day per capita. Generally 50 gram green leafy vegetables, 50 grams root vegetables, 200 gram other vegetables are to be required for an adult per day.

### Methods and Material

This study was carried out in Kanpur district of Uttar Pradesh during year 2018-19. In Meerut district four blocks namely Ghatampur, Vidnu, Patara and Kakwan were purposively selected. Five villages from each block were purposively selected and 100 vegetables growers were selected from all villages. Thus total sample size was of 100 respondents. The information was collected through personal interview with the help of pre structured schedule. There were sixteen questions related to knowledge included in the schedule. The answers of the respondents were obtained

according to the questions (Kumar and Ramotra, 2012). Three score was given to fully known answer, two score was given to partially known and one score was given to not known about the knowledge level of package and practices of vegetable cultivation (Patel Neeraja and Chouhan Sandeep, 2017). The knowledge level was worked out by adding the score of all respondents of each question and the mean value was calculate to divided the total score by all respondents of each question.

The formula of to calculate the mean value is -

Knowledge mean value = Total score/Number of respondents

### Result and Discussion

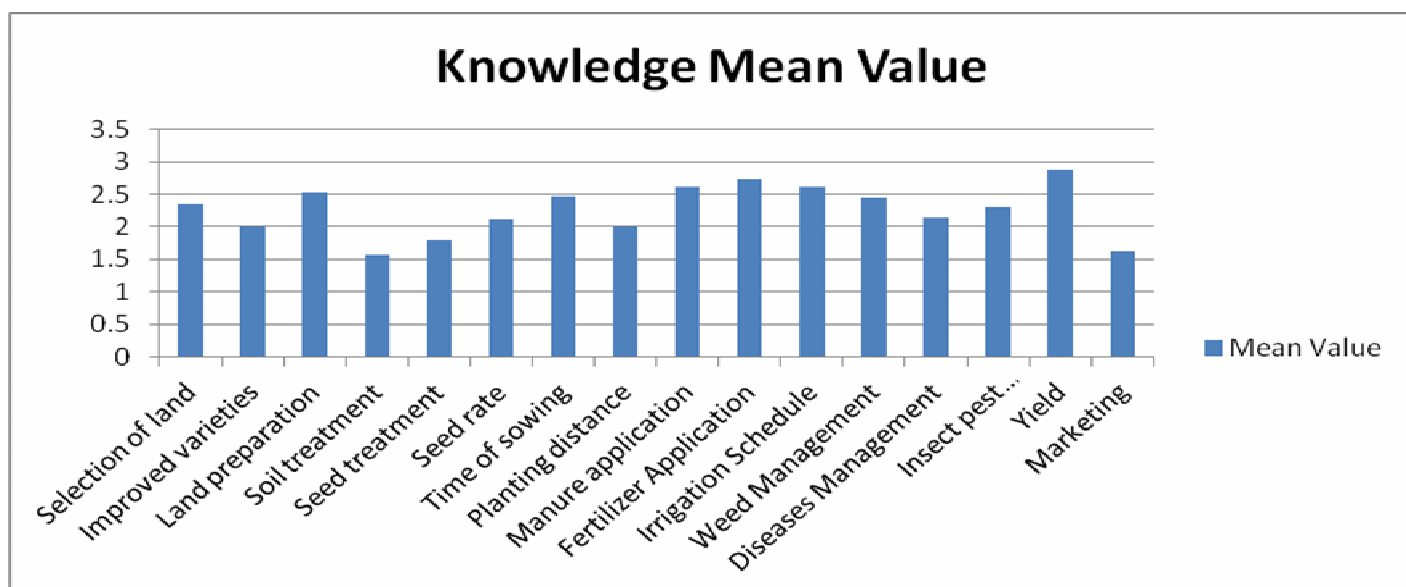
From the above table and graph it was evident that maximum knowledge mean value was about yield of vegetables (2.87) followed by fertilizer application (2.74), manure application and irrigation schedule (2.61). The least knowledge mean value was found to be of soil treatment (1.57) followed by marketing (1.63). This means maximum farmers have the knowledge about yield of vegetables, fertilizer application, manure application and irrigation schedule while least knowledge about the soil treatment and marketing. It is also clear from the table that maximum farmers were fully known followed by partial known and least not known.

### Conclusion

It was observed in the present study that, majority of the vegetable growers have full known knowledge level of cultivation package and practices of vegetable cultivation followed by partial known knowledge and least to not known about the package and practices of vegetable cultivation. Hence it is suggested to organized training programme and spread the information about innovative technology related to enhancement of vegetable production of the farmers with less or no knowledge.

**Table :** Distribution of respondents according to extent of knowledge level of recommended package and practices of vegetable cultivation.

S. No.	Particulars	Fully known		Partially known		Not known		Total Score	Mean Value
		F	P	F	P	F	P		
1.	Selection of land	50	50	35	35	15	15	235	2.35
2.	Improved varieties	27	27	45	45	28	28	199	1.99
3.	Land preparation	58	58	37	37	5	5	253	2.53
4.	Soil treatment	15	15	27	27	58	58	157	1.57
5.	Seed treatment	20	20	39	39	41	41	179	1.79
6.	Seed rate	28	28	57	57	15	15	213	2.13
7.	Time of sowing	59	59	28	28	13	13	246	2.46
8.	Planting distance	35	35	29	29	36	36	199	1.99
9.	Manure application	68	68	25	25	7	7	261	2.61
10.	Fertilizer Application	78	78	18	18	4	4	274	2.74
11.	Irrigation Schedule	70	70	21	21	9	9	261	2.61
12.	Weed Management	55	55	35	35	10	10	245	2.45
13.	Diseases Management	45	45	25	25	30	30	215	2.15
14.	Insect pest Management	49	49	32	32	19	19	230	2.3
15.	Yield	87	87	13	13	0	0	287	2.87
16.	Marketing	19	19	25	25	56	56	163	1.63

**Graph :** Mean Knowledge level of recommended package and practices of vegetable cultivation.

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