Plant Archives Vol. 14 No. 2, 2014 pp. 731-732 *ISSN 0972-5210*

TRAINING NEEDS OF GARLIC (*ALLIUM CEPA* L.) PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY AMONG SMALL FARMERS OF HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT

Deepali Bajpai*, Sanjeev Verma and A. K. Shrivastava

Krishi VIgyan Kendra, Powarkheda, Hoshangabad – 461 001(Madhya Pradesh), India.

Abstract

The present research was carried with the objectives to training needs of small farmers towards recommended garlic production technology. Farmers are cultivated tubers crops since long time, but the production on farm is very low. Therefore, the farmers need to be trained about scientific farming of garlic production. The major areas of training needs were identified in plant production, weeding, manures and fertilizer management.

Key words : Training, need, garlic, technology.

Introduction

Garlic (*Allium cepa* L.) is used as a spice crop and an important food crops cultivated in Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat, Rajasthan, Orrissa and Uttar Pradesh etc. The area under garlic has been gradually increased in last decades due to its profitability in the farm as cash crop. The area under garlic crop is increasing however, the increase in production is proportionally very less, because of heavy labour requirement, irrigation, lack of technical and scientific knowledge hindering the adoption of garlic production technologies among small farmers (2.5 to 5.0 ha). To increase the production it is necessary to clean doubt from the minds of the farmers and to convince them about the superior performance of new recommended varieties of the garlic and the need to adopt the recommended practices. Training is the critical input for quick transfer of technology and way to modernize agriculture. Thus, the importance of training is an indispensable instrument for human resource development at any level cannot be ignored. In order to make any training meaningful and effective the training needs of the farmers so that the specific subject matter of training could be determined on the basis of the assessment of need (Choudhary and Singh *et al.* (2002), Farooqui *et al.* (1992), Sinha (1967) and Gupta *et al.* (2008). Hence, an attempt was made to analyze the areas of training needs of small garlic growers.

***Author for correspondence:** E-mail: deepali.bajpai2007@gmail.com

Materials and Methods

The field investigation was carried out in the purposively selected vegetable growers block of Babai Shoagpur of Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh, India. Three villages namely Semari Harchand, Soakheda and Anchalkhera were selected randomly and 20 small garlic growers from each village were selected randomly for the present study. Thus, total numbers of respondent were 60. The data were collected by personal interview method with the help of pre-tested schedule. The training needs of each major subject matter area was assessed using a three point scale such as much needed, needed and not needed was 3, 2 and 1, respectively.

Results and Discussion

The data in table 1 sowed that the farmers needed more training in areas of plant protection, manures and manuring, weeding, seed and sowing, irrigation management with mean scores 2.80, 2.73, 2.65, 2.55 and 2.50, respectively. Whereas, extent of training need was found medium preparatory cultivation and Harvesting and marketing with mean scores 1.91 and 1.7, respectively.

Table 1 : Training needs of small garlic growers in major subject areas. N = 60

S. No.	Package of practices	Most needed		Needed		Not needed		Mean score	Rank	Extent of training need
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
1.	Plant protection	51	85	6	10.0	3	5	2.80	I	High
2.	Manures and manuring	48	80	8	13.30	4	6.66	2.73	II	High
3.	Weeding	42	70	15	25	3	5	2.65	III	High
4.	Seed and sowing	41	68.33	11	18.33	8	13.33	2.55	IV	High
5.	Irrigation management	39	65	12	20	9	15	2.50	V	High
6.	Preparatory cultivation	15	25	25	41.67	20	33.33	1.91	VI	Low
7.	Harvesting and marketing	12	20	18	30	30	50	1.7	VII	Low

Overall Mean Score: 2.40

The overall mean was found to be 2.40 meaning thereby that the farmers expressed their desire high need of training for garlic cultivation in all the selected areas including improved varieties.

References

Chaudhary, A. K. (1971). A comparative study of trained and untrained farmers in relation to adoption of improved agriculture practices, *M.Sc. Thesis*, college of Agriculture, Jabalpur.

Farooqui, H. F., P. M. Katra and N. V. Kulkarni (1992). Training needs of farm women. *Maha. Jour. of Ext. Edu*., **XI** : 10.

Gupta, A. K., Y. K. Singh and Sanjeev Verma (2008). Training needs as perceived by tribal farmers with respect to soybean cultivation. *New Agriculturist*, **19(1,2)** : 25–27.

Sinha, P. R. R. (1967). Training needs of farmers with special reference to Agril. Subject. *Indian Jour. of Ext. Edu.*, **3** : 83 – 84.

Singh, R. K., A. K. Rai and V. K. Pyasi (2002). Adoption and training needs of potato production technology among small farmers. *JNKVV Res. J*., **36 (1&2)** : 66 – 68.