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Adoption behaviour of recommended production technology of cabbage growers in Araziline block of Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The study was conducted in purposively selected araziline block of Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh covering 6 villages and 120 respondents. The data were collected through personal interview method by the researcher himself with the help of pre-structured schedule specially. The constraints analysis was reported based on the opinion survey of the cabbage growers. Thus, the generalizations of the results are the feedback through farmers engaged in cabbage production in the study area. The table revealed the major constraints as perceived by the cabbage growers.

As per the frequency level of cabbage growers and accordingly the items constraints were lack of technical knowledge followed by lack of credit facility at time, costly critical inputs. In the present study the cabbage cultivation, were asked for suggestion to improve the knowledge level cabbage production practices. The suggestions as given by the cabbage growers to overcome the constraints are presented as per the higher value of ranked. The majority 57.5 per cent of the cabbage growers suggested that hybrid seed should be available in time followed by 50.83 per cent of the cabbage growers suggested that credit should be made available easily and timely at low interest rate, 49.17 per cent of the cabbage growers suggested that the electricity facility should be available at time.

Keywords: Adoption behaviour, cabbage growers.

Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian Economy, about 65 per cent of Indian population depends directly on agriculture and it accounted for 14.2 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2010-11, followed by 14.6 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009-10, and 10.23 per cent (provisional) of the total exports. Furthermore, the sector provided employment to 58.2 per cent of the work force. Agriculture derives its importance from the fact that it has vital supply and demand links with the manufacturing sector. During the past five years agriculture sector has witnessed spectacular advances in the production and productivity of food grains, oilseeds, commercial crops, fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy. India has emerged as the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world in addition to being the largest overseas exporter of cashews and spices.

India grows the largest number of vegetables from temperate to humid tropics and from sea-level to snow-line. The total geographical area of India is 328.7 million hectares of which 140.3 million hectares is net sown area, while 193.7 million hectares is the gross cropped. Vegetables are being grown in India in 79, 85,000 ha with production of about 13,37,38,000 MT. and productivity of 16.7 MT/ha. This is second highest in the world, next only to China (Anonymous 2010).

Cabbage (*Brassica Oleracea Lvarcapitata*) family of cruciferous originated over 15,00 years ago in the Mediterranean and Asia Minor region. It was consumed throughout Western Europe around 16th century. China and India are the top producers of cabbage and broccoli. About half of all cabbage is raised in China and one second in India. Cabbage was introduced to France and then from there to other areas of Europe. It was not grown in North America until the 1600s and today it is largely grown in California. Its name from French word "caboche" means "cabbage". It is a cool season vegetable that is considered a delicacy, it is an annual plant that is grown in fields and its plant reproduces by seed. Typically only the head of aborted floral meristems is eaten, while the stalk and surrounding thick green leaves are used in vegetable broth or discarded (*Brassica oleracea*L. Var. *capitata*.) is another popular cruciferous vegetable as cabbage, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kale, and collard greens though they are different cultivar groups grown mainly in cooler areas, that crop thrives in a moist

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atmosphere. It is available year-round, although especially plentiful in the spring and fall Cabbage normally produces only leafy greens for eating. It is highly modified plant, and the plant is extremely sensitive to unfavorable conditions, such as unusually hot weather, drought or too low temperature.

Worldwide production of cabbage was 68.84 MT. in 2011, 5.3 per cent up on the previous year. The top cabbage producer in 2011 was China, followed by India. These two countries, together account for 60 per cent of worldwide production.

Material and Method

There are 75 district in Uttar Pradesh state out of these Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh has been selected for purposely the present study, as cabbage cultivation is prevalent there in. There are 8 block in Varanasi district. Out of these Arajilne block is selected purposively as maximum number of cabbage growers are available there. And respondent is well acquainted with the area and local draleted. The data will be collected personally by the researcher through himself personal interview discussion method and secondary data will be collected through available reports. The researcher will personally meet to the respondents and explain them about the purpose of the study.

Results and Discussion

Socio – economic characteristics of the respondents:

The Socio – Economic, characteristics of the respondents were studied and the data have been given in *table 1*.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their socio – economic status (n=120)

Sl. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age		
	Young age(18-35years)	9	7.50
	Middle (36-50)	63	52.50
	Old (51 years & Above)	48	40.00
2.	Education		
	literate(can read & write)	34	28.33
	Primary school	39	32.50
	Middle	15	12.50
	High school	16	13.33
	Intermediate	7	5.84
	Graduate & above	9	7.50
3.	Family size		
	Up to 5 members	34	28.33
	More than 5 members	86	71.67
4.	Land Holding		
	Marginal farmers(<1 hact)	44	36.66
	Small farmers(1 to 2.00 hact)	47	39.16
	Big farmers(>2.00 hact)	29	24.18
5.	Annual Income		
	Low income(<Rs 100,000)	37	30.83
	Medium income(Rs 100,000 to 20,0000)	57	47.50
	High income(>Rs 20,0000)	26	21.66
6.	Overall socio – economic status		
	Low (less than 6)	29	24.17
	Medium (7 to 9)	64	53.33
	High (above 10)	27	22.50

Adoption of the respondents about cabbage production practices.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their adoption towards cabbage production practices (n=120)

1.	Adoption Level			
	Low	(less than 16)	35	29.16
	Medium	(17 to 22)	57	47.50
	High	(above 23)	28	23.34

The table 2. Indicated that majority 47.50 per cent respondents having medium level of adoption about cabbage production practices whereas 29.16 per cent and 23.34 per cent respondents have low and high level of adoption. The similar findings is also reported by Kumar *et al.* (2010) [3].

It was evident from the tables that 52.50 per cent of the respondents were in the middle age group followed by old age group 40.00 per cent and young age group 7.50 per cent respectively. In case of education 32.50 per cent of the respondents were primary school followed by 28.33per cent can read and write only, whereas 39.17per cent respondents were literate in different level. It was found that 71.67 per cent of respondents had more than 5 members in the family whereas 28.33 per cent respondents had up to 5 members, maximum 39.16 per cent respondents having land holding between 1-2 hac regarding the annual income 47.50 per cent had income up to Rs.100000-200000, 30.83 per cent had Rs. 1,00,000 and 21.86per cent had income above Rs. one lakh. The findings is in the line of Badhe *et al.* (2011) [1], and Chaudhary *et al.* (2009). It was observed that 53.33 per cent of the respondents were having medium socio- economic status 24.17 percent and 22.50 percent respondents had high and low socio economic status respectively.

Relationship between socio-economic characteristics and adoption behaviour of cabbage growers

Table 3: Relationship between socio-economic Characteristics and adoption behaviour of cabbage growers:

Sl. No.	Characteristics	“r” value
1.	Age	0.161*
2.	Education	0.297*
4.	Land holding	0.031NS
5.	Annul income	0.066NS
6.	Participation in Extension activities	0.335*
8.	Social Participation	0.015NS
10.	Knowledge	0.243*

* = Significant at p = 0.005

NS= Non-Significant

Table 3 revealed that characteristics namely age, education, participation in extension activities, level of knowledge were positively and significantly related to extent of adoption of the sugarcane production practices respectively. It means improvement of these characteristics there will be better adoption behaviour among the respondents. Similar findings is also related by Lohoti *et al.* (2013).

Conclusion

Based on the major findings it was concluded that majority of

the respondents had medium level of socio – economic status and have medium level of adoption regarding recommended of sugarcane production practices. Age, education, participation in extension activities, and knowledge level was positively significant with adoption at 0.05 level of significance. Government should provide credit at earlier and timely, improved seed and fertilizer be made available in

time, labour should be available in the area in order to develop desired adoption behavior of cabbage growers.

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