Knowledge of Farmers Regarding Recommended Cultivation Practices of Cauliflower Crop in Khagaria District of Bihar.

[1]Mukesh Kumar, [2]Dr. (MS) Jahanara.
[1]M.Sc. Extension student, [2]Professor and Head
Dept. of Agricultural Extension and Communication, SHUATS, Allahabad

Abstract:- Cauliflower is one of the popular vegetable which had its origin in cyprus and by Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Gujarath. Cauliflower is one of the popular vegetable which had its origin in cyprus and Mediterranean coast. Cauliflower is rich in vitamin C and mostly cultivated in northern India as it requires cooler climate to grow.Khagaria district was selected purposively. The total net crop sown area is 1,33902 hectares in khagaria District out of which 8,3393 hectares under irrigation. Use of biofertilizers is mostly done in the vegetable crops. The cropping intensity being 141.49%.Thekhagaria district comprises 7 blocks out of which the study was conducted in chautham block which is selected purposively, due to being more progressive farmers of Block.A list of villages having maximum decision-making capabilities was collected from block office and 12 villages was selected randomly. Survey was conducted it revealed that majority of the respondents (61.66%) had medium knowledge level about the recommended cultivation practices of cauliflower.

Keywords:- *Cauliflower, Knowledge Behavior, Recommended cultivation practices.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Cauliflower is rich in vitamin C and mostly cultivated in northern India as it requires cooler climate to grow. Its annual output in India ranges at around 10 lakh tones from an area of more than 2 lakh hectares. At present, Bengal and Bihar are the largest producers of cauliflower in India followed Cauliflower is one of the popular vegetable which had its origin in cyprus and by Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Gujarath. Cauliflower is one of the popular vegetable which had its origin in cyprus and Mediterranean coast. Cauliflower is rich in vitamin C and mostly cultivated in northern India as it requires cooler climate to grow. Its annual output in India ranges at around 10 lakh tones from an area of more than 2 lakh hectares. At present, Bengal and Bihar are the largest producers of cauliflower in India followed by Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Gujarath. The scientists of the national research Centre on plant Biotechnology and University of Hyderabad and Banaras Hindu University introduced a gene into a popular variety of cauliflower, pusa snowball K-1 and produced a variety which is resistant to diamond back moth attack.Khagaria district was selected purposively. The total net crop sown area is 1,33902 hectares in khagaria District out of which 8,3393 hectares under irrigation. Use of biofertilizers is mostly done in the vegetable crops. The cropping intensity being 141.49%.The khagaria district comprises 7 blocks out of which the study was conducted in chautham block which is selected purposively, due to being more progressive farmers of Block.A study entitled ‘‘Knowledge of farmers regarding recommended cultivation practices of cauliflower cultivation in Khagaria district of Bihar’’ has been conducted.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained of the present study and relevant discussion have been presented under following heads:

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Young age (18-30years)	46	38.30
	Middle age (31.50 years)	62	51.60
	Old age (>50 years)	12	10.00
Education	Illiterate	8	6.60
	Primary school (1^{st} to 7^{th})	10	8.30
	Middle school	24	20.00
	High school (8^{th}-10^{th})	32	26.60

	Intermediate	26	21.70
	Graduate	16	13.30
	PG	4	3.30
Land holding	Marginal farmers (0-2.5acres)	10	8.30
	Small farmers (2.51-5acres)	16	13.30
	Semi medium farmers (5.01-10 acres)	34	28.30
	Medium farmers (10.01-25 acres)	56	46.70
Farming experience	Big farmers (>25 acres)	4	3.30
	Low (upto10) years	12	10.00
	Medium (10-20) years	68	56.60
	Above (>20 years)	40	33.30
Annual income	Low (< Rs 20,000)	12	10.00
	Semi Medium (Rs 20,000-75,000)	28	23.30
	Medium (Rs 75,000-1,00,000)	42	35.00
	>Rs 100000	38	31.60
Risk orientation	Low (up to 7.70)	42	35.00
	Medium (7.70 – 10.98)	66	55.00
	High (above 10.98)	12	10.00
Innovativeness	Low (up to 21.51)	35	29.16
	Medium (21.51– 30.89)	54	45.00
	High (above 30.89)	31	25.83

Table 1. Socio-economic status of respondents

In table no 1 It can be seen from table and that, 51.60 per cent of respondents were middle aged whereas, 38.30 per cent were young age and 10.00 per cent were old age. The data in table and indicates that, 26.60 per cent of the cauliflower growers studied up to high school, followed by 21.70 per cent studied up to PUC, 20.00 per cent studied up to middle school and very less percentage 8.30 per cent and 3.30 per cent of them studied up to primary and post graduate level, respectively. It can be noticed from Table that, 56.6 per cent of respondents belonged to medium farming experience category (10 to 20 years) followed by high farming experience 33.30 per cent (above 20 years) and low 10.00 per cent (up to 10 years) farming experience. It is clear from table that, 46.00 per cent of respondents had medium land holding (10.01 to 25.00 acres) followed by semi-medium (28.50%) small (13.30%) marginal farmers (8.30%) and big farmers (3.30%). It can be viewed from table 5 that, 35.00 and 31.60 per cent of them had an annual income between Rs, 75,000 to 1,00,000 and above Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. Rest of them23.30 per cent had an income between Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 75,000 per annum whereas only10.00 per cent of them had income below Rs. 20,000 per annum. It can be observed from Table and that, 55.00 per cent of respondents belonged to medium level of risk bearing ability, whereas 35.00 and 10.00 per cent of them had low and high risk bearing ability respectively. It can be revealed from Table that, 45 per cent of respondents belonged to medium level of innovativeness category, while 29.16 and 25.83 per cent of respondents belonged to low and high-level innovativeness category respectively.

	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (Up to 9.99)	27	22.50
2.	Medium (9.99-17.77)	74	61.66
3.	High (above 17.77)	19	15.84
	Total	120	100.00

Table 2. Level of knowledge of the respondents regarding improved cultivation of Bt cotton.

In table 2 we can notice that Majority of the respondents (61.66%) were having medium knowledge level of followed by 22.50 per cent had low knowledge and 15.84 per cent respondents had high level knowledge.

III. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that majority of the respondents were middle aged people and majority of them were having education up to high school level and majority of them were having medium level of farming experience, majority of them having medium land holding. majority of them had medium annual income. majority of them have medium risk orientation. majority of them have medium level of innovativeness. Majority of the respondents had medium level of knowledge of improved cultivation practices of Cauliflower crop. So, extension efforts like training demonstration and field visits are to be given for the farmers.

REFERENCES

[1]. Angadi, S. C., 1999, A Study on knowledge, knowledge and marketing pattern of Pomegranate growers in Bagalkot district. *M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).
[2]. Bindu Chandran, 1997, A study on knowledge and knowledge of farmers cultivating Tapioca in ErnakulumdistrictofKeralastate.*M.Sc.(Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).
[3]. Kanavi, V. P., 2000, A study on the knowledge and knowledgebehaviour of Sugarcane growers in Belgaum district of Karnataka. *M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).
[4]. Maraddi, G. N. and Verma, N. S., 2003, Knowledge of Cotton production technologies by the farmers of Malaprabha command area of Karnataka, *Karnataka J. Agric. Sci*., 16(1): 137-140.
[5]. Naik, R. D., 2005, A study on knowledge and knowledge pattern of improved Sugarcane cultivation practices in Bidar district. *M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).
[6]. Ravi, G. K., 2007, A study on entrepreneurial behavioural characteristics of SC and ST farmers of Gulbarga district. *M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).