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Moorat Singh
Mahamaya college of
Agriculture, Dhamtari,
Chhattisgarh, India

Level of knowledge and contact with extension agencies of chilli growers in Abhanpur block of Raipur district of Chhattisgarh

Moorat Singh

Abstract

The climate of the country is suitable for almost all spices. Thus it is known as the 'The home of spices'. There is no other country in the world that produces as many kinds of spices as India. The study was conducted in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh state during the year 2011-12. Out of 4 blocks of Raipur district, only Abhanpur block was selected purposively for the present study, because chilli is cultivated in maximum area in this block. Out of total chilli growers in each selected village, 30 per cent farmers from each village were selected randomly, thus the total 160 farmers were selected for the present study. It was found that out of the total respondents majority (61.88%) of them had medium level of knowledge regarding recommended chilli production technology. Whereas 25.62 per cent and 12.50 per cent of the respondents were having low and high level of knowledge respectively. The study showed medium level of knowledge regarding recommended chilli production technology i.e. preparation of nursery (83.13%), identification of respondents had low level of knowledge regarding selected practices of chilli production technology i.e. seed rate (46.25%), storage (41.88%) While 73.12% of the respondents having high level of knowledge of selected practices were i.e. time of transplanting and time of picking of chilli. The respondents (46.15%) had medium level of contact with extension agencies, followed by 32.60 per cent respondents had high level of contact with extension agencies and 21.25 per cent respondents had low level of contact with extension agencies.

Keywords: chilli, knowledge, chilli, extension agencies

Introduction

The climate of the country is suitable for almost all spices. Thus it is known as the 'The home of spices'. There is no other country in the world that produces as many kinds of spices as India. Spices constitute an important group of agricultural commodities which are virtually indispensable in the culinary art. In India, spices are important commercial crops from the point of view of both domestic consumption and export. Besides, huge quantities of spices are also being consumed within the country for flavoring foods and are also used in medicine, pharmaceutical, perfumery, cosmetics and several other industries. The spices that India can offer in abundant quantities are pepper, ginger, turmeric, chilli, cardamom, fenugreek, fennel, cumin, coriander, cinnamon, ajowan (bishop's weed), cassia, clove, nutmeg and mace. Chilli is an important ingredient in day to day curries, pickles, chutnies, spices and vegetables. Oleoresin, sauce and essence are prepared from chilli. Chilli is used in various forms; as raw fresh green chopped chilli or ground to paste, broken split or whole form. To preserve chilli for longer time it is pickled or sun dried to get a red coat chilli which when powdered is used in pinch to get the desired level of pungency.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh state during the year 2011-12. Raipur district is situated in South Eastern part of Chhattisgarh state and lies at 21.16°N latitude and 81.35°E longitude with an altitude of 298 meter above the mean sea level. It comes under dry moist sub humid region and has an annual average rainfall of 1200-1400 mm, the maximum temperature goes as high as 48 °C during the summer season and minimum temperature as low as 6 °C during the winter season.

Out of 4 blocks of Raipur district, only Abhanpur block was selected purposively for the present study, because chilli is cultivated in maximum area in this block. Out of total 104 villages in Abhanpur block 11 villages namely Raveli, Champaran, Mundara, Sundarkera, Amdi, Bhurka, Khatti, Koliyari, Lakhana, Thanaud, and Julum were selected purposively for

Corresponding Author:
Moorat Singh
Mahamaya college of
Agriculture, Dhamtari,
Chhattisgarh, India

this study because in these villages maximum number of farmers were involved in chilli cultivation. Out of total chilli growers in each selected village, 30 per cent farmers from each village were selected randomly, thus the total 160

farmers were selected for the present study.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their overall level of knowledge regarding recommended chilli production technology n=160

S.N.	Level of knowledge	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Low (up to 40 scores)	41	25.62
2.	Medium (41-64 scores)	99	61.88
3.	High (65 and above scores)	20	12.50
	Total	160	100.00
	\bar{X} = 52.00		S.D=12.06

The data presented in Table 01 indicates that out of the total respondents majority (61.88%) of them had medium level of knowledge regarding recommended chilli production

technology. Whereas 25.62 per cent and 12.50 per cent of the respondents were having low and high level of knowledge respectively

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their practice wise level of knowledge regarding recommended chilli production technology n=160

S.N.	Selected practices of chilli production technology	Level of knowledge		
		Low f (%)	Medium f (%)	High f (%)
1.	Selection of land	04 (2.50)	93 (58.12)	63 (39.38)
2.	Preparation of land	40 (25.00)	107 (66.88)	13 (8.12)
3.	Crop rotation	26 (16.25)	83 (51.88)	51 (31.87)
4.	Selection of improved variety	23 (14.38)	118 (73.74)	19 (11.88)
	4(a) Up side fruit variety			
	4(b) More branches variety	50 (31.25)	99 (61.88)	11 (6.87)
5.	Seed rate	74 (46.25)	51 (31.88)	35 (21.87)
6.	Time of sowing	06 (3.75)	60 (37.50)	94 (58.75)
7.	Seed/Seedling treatment	50 (31.25)	76 (47.50)	34 (21.25)
	8(a) Seed treatment before sowing			
	8(b)Seedling treatment before transplanting	28 (17.50)	99 (61.88)	33 (20.62)
8.	Preparation of nursery	12 (7.50)	133 (83.12)	15 (9.38)
9.	Time of transplanting	15 (9.38)	28 (17.50)	117 (73.12)
10.	10(a)Distance between row to row	09 (5.62)	87 (54.38)	64 (40.00)
	10(b) Distance between plant to plant	15 (9.37)	100 (62.50)	45 (28.13)
11.	Intercultural operation	09 (5.62)	83 (51.88)	68 (42.50)
	11(a) Earthing			
	11(b)Identification of weeds control and their management	04 (2.50)	126 (78.75)	30 (18.75)
12.	12(a) Irrigation	10 (6.25)	90 (56.25)	60 (37.50)
	12 (b) Gap between two irrigation	16 (10.00)	94 (58.75)	50 (31.25)
13.	Use of manures	40 (25.00)	107 (66.88)	13 (8.12)
14.	Use of fertilizers	51 (31.88)	81 (50.62)	28 (17.50)
15.	Identification of insects and their control measures	34 (20.25)	107 (67.88)	19 (11.87)
16.	Identification of diseases and their control measures	42 (26.25)	98 (61.25)	20 (12.50)
17.	Harvesting	4 (2.50)	54 (33.75)	102 (63.75)
	17(a)Time of picking			
	17(b) Gap between two picking	06 (3.75)	82 (51.25)	72 (45.00)
18.	Yield	67 (41.87)	80 (50.00)	13 (8.13)
19.	Storage	67 (41.88)	78 (48.75)	15 (9.37)
20.	Marketing	02 (1.25)	118 (73.75)	40(25.00)

f- Frequency (%) - Per cent

The data presented in Table No-02 reveals that the respondents had low level of knowledge regarding selected practices of chilli production technology i.e. seed rate (46.25%), storage (41.88%), yield (41.87%), use of fertilizers (31.88%), seed treatment before sowing and more branches variety (31.25%), identification of disease and their control measures (26.25%), use of manures and preparation of land (25.00%), identification of insect and their control measures (20.25%), seedling treatment before transplanting (17.50%), crop rotation (16.25%), upside fruit variety (14.38%), gap between two irrigation (10.00%), time of transplanting (9.38%), distance between plant to plant (9.37%), preparation

of nursery (7.50%), irrigation (6.25%), distance between row to row and earthing (5.62%), time of sowing and gap between two picking (3.75%), selection of land, identification of weed control and their management and time of picking (2.50%) and marketing (1.25%).

The respondents who had medium level of knowledge regarding recommended chilli production technology i.e. preparation of nursery (83.13%), identification of weed control and their management (78.75%), marketing (73.75%), upside fruit variety (74.74%), identification of insect and their control measures (67.87%), use of manures and preparation of land (66.88%), distance between plant to plant (62.50%),

more branches variety and seedling treatment before transplanting (61.88%), identification of disease and their control measures (61.25%), gap between two irrigation (58.75%), selection of land (58.12%), irrigation (56.25%), distance between row to row (54.38%), earthing and crop rotation (51.88%), gap between two picking (51.25%), use of fertilizers (50.62%), yield (50.00%), storage (48.75%), seed treatment before sowing (47.50%), time of sowing (37.5%), time of picking (33.75%), seed rate (31.88%) and time of transplanting (17.50%).

While in case of high level of knowledge of selected practices were i.e. time of transplanting (73.12%), time of picking (63.75%), time of sowing (58.75%), gap between two picking (45.00%), earthing (42.50%), distance between row to row (40.00%), selection of land (39.38%), irrigation (37.50%), crop rotation (31.87%), gap between two irrigation (31.25%), distance between plant to plant (28.13%), marketing (25.00%), seed rate (21.87%), seed treatment before sowing (21.25%), seedling treatment before transplanting (20.62%), identification of weed control and their management (18.75%), use of fertilizers (17.50%), identification of disease and their control measures (12.50%), upside fruit variety (11.88%), identification of insect and their control measures (11.87%), preparation of nursery (9.38%), storage (9.37%), yield (8.13%), preparation of land and use of manures (8.12%) and more branches variety (6.87%).

It can be inferred from the table that in case of low level of knowledge the practices were, seed rate, storage, yield, use of fertilizers, seedling treatment before transplanting and more

branches variety, identification of disease and their control measures, use of manures and preparation of land, identification of insect and their control measures. Whereas in case of medium level of knowledge the practice were preparation of nursery, identification of weed control and their management, marketing, upside fruit variety, identification of insects and their control measures, use of manures and preparation of land. While in case of high level of knowledge the practices were time of transplanting, time of picking, time of sowing, gap between two picking and earthing.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to overall contact with extension agencies n=160

S.N.	Categories	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Low (up to 5 scores)	34	21.25
2.	Medium (6 – 7 scores)	74	46.15
3.	High (7 and above scores)	52	32.60
	Total	160	100.00

The results of Table No. 03 indicates that maximum number of the respondents (46.15%) had medium level of contact with extension agencies, followed by 32.60 per cent respondents had high level of contact with extension agencies and 21.25 per cent respondents had low level of contact with extension agencies.

From the above findings, it may be concluded that maximum number of the respondents (46.15%) had medium level of contact with extension agencies.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to their extent of contact with extension agencies n= 160

S.N.	Extension agencies	Extent of contact			
		No contact	(2-3 times in a year)	Monthly	Weekly
1.	Govt. agriculture department	64 (40.00)	68 (42.50)	21 (13.12)	07 (4.38)
2.	Agriculture university head quarter	154 (96.25)	06 (3.75)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	109 (68.12)	47 (29.38)	04 (2.50)	00 (00.00)
4.	Kisan Call Centre	150 (93.75)	10 (6.25)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
5.	Non govt. organization	94 (58.75)	30 (18.75)	26 (16.25)	10 (6.25)

The result of Table No. 4 indicates that majority of the respondents i.e. 96.25 per cent had never contacted with agriculture university head quarter, for obtaining the needed information about the recommended chilli production technology, followed by 93.75 per cent respondents had no contacted with kisan call centre, 68.12 per cent respondents had no contacted with krishi vigyan kendra, 58.75 per cent respondents had no contacted with non govt. organization and 40.00 per cent of the respondent reported that they had no contacted with govt. agriculture department.

Maximum number the respondents (42.50%) consulted govt. agriculture department to know about recommended chilli production technology, followed by 29.38 per cent respondents consulted krishi vigyan kendra, 2-3 times in a year for obtaining the needed information about recommended chilli production technology. Whereas 18.75 per cent respondents consulted non govt. organization 2-3 times in a year and 6.25 and 3.75 per cent of the respondents had contacted with kisan call centre and agriculture university head quarter 2-3 times in a year to know about recommended chilli production technology.

16.25 per cent respondents had consulted monthly with non govt. organization, followed by 13.12 per cent of the respondents consulted govt. agriculture department once in a month to know about the new production technology of chilli

and related information, only 2.50 per cent respondents consulted krishi vigyan kendra once in a month to get aware about recommended chilli production technology and none of the respondents had contacted with agriculture university head quarter and kisan call centre.

The data depicted in Table 4.9 also showed that 6.25 per cent respondents had weekly consulted to non govt. organization, followed by 4.38 per cent of the respondents consulted govt. agriculture department weekly to know about the new production technology of chilli and none of them weekly consulted the agriculture university head quarter, krishi vigyan kendra and kisan call centre.

Conclusion

The study revealed that low level of knowledge the practices were, seed rate, storage, yield, use of fertilizers, seedling treatment before transplanting and more branches variety, identification of disease and their control measures, use of manures and preparation of land, identification of insect and their control measures. Whereas in case of medium level of knowledge the practice were preparation of nursery, identification of weed control and their management, marketing, upside fruit variety, identification of insects and their control measures, use of manures and preparation of land. While in case of high level of knowledge the practices

were time of transplanting, time of picking, time of sowing, gap between two picking and earthing. Study also concluded that govt. agriculture department and non govt. organization were the extension agencies from where the respondents obtained latest information monthly and 2-3 times in a year, respectively regarding recommended chilli production technology.

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