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Knowledge level of improved soybean production technology in Sehore block of District Sehore, Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

Knowledge as an action, information and skills obtain through theoretical or practical understanding of a subject. The present study was conducted in the Sehore district of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2018-19. Sehore block was selected purposely for the study, 10 village from block and 12 farmers from each village were selected, total 120 farmers were randomly selected. It is found that majority of farmers had partial knowledge and characteristics of farmers were positive and significantly related with the knowledge level of improved soybean production technology.

Keywords: Knowledge level, improved soybean production technology, Independent variables, level of significant

Introduction

Soybean is making a head way in oilseed front both in area and production immediately after groundnut, rapeseed and mustard. Though soybean crop was introduced in Madhya Pradesh during the latter part of 1960's, its spread in the state has been remarkable the prices of soybean in the Indian market are highly volatile because they depend on the prices of the international market. As reference markets, the markets at Indore and Mumbai are looked upon. Soybean is traded in India in the cities as Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Mandsoor, Astha, Nagpur, Sangli and Kota. Soybean continued to trade sluggish at major markets in the country during the week due to weak demand from crushers amid poor sales in soybean meal and weak tone in soy oil. Spot soybean dropped by Rs 50 to Rs 3,350-3,550/100kg at the benchmark Indore market of Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, refined soy oil extended losses by Rs 5 to Rs 745/10kg. Soybean meal prices were however steady at Rs. 29,500 per ton. (Source: <https://krishijagran.com/commodity-news/soybean-market>). The change invaded through a set of measures suitably supported by various existing institutions, be it research or extension. Farmers have a lot of knowledge about agricultural technologies but they choose only those, which are profitable from their viewpoint. Keeping this in view, the present study was conducted with the following objectives:-1. To study the knowledge level of recommended Soybean cultivation practices. 2. To determine the association between profile of soybean growers with their knowledge about soybean production technology.

Material and Methods

The present study was conducted in Sehore district of M.P. The district has five blocks namely Ashta, Budhni, Nasrullaganj Ichhawar and Sehore. In the present study Ex-post facto research design was used. A multi stage sampling design was used to select the sample farmers as respondents. In the first stage, the Sehore block was selected purposively because this blocks occupying the largest area under soybean crop presently as compared to other block. In the second stage, ten villages were selected on the basis of highest growing area under soybean crop. In the final stage, a list of farmers was prepared. From this sampling frame the 12 farmers were selected from each village through random sampling method to get a sample of 120 respondents.

Result and Discussion

Level of knowledge about recommended cultivation practices of soybean

Practice wise level of knowledge about recommended soybean production technology was ascertained in the respect of recommended practices and the data thus obtained have been reported in table 1.

Practices wise knowledge about recommended cultivation practices of soybean

As observed improved variety majority of the respondents (69.17%) had partial knowledge, whereas 23.33 per cent had complete knowledge and 7.5 per cent of the respondents had low knowledge about improved variety.

In case of seed treatment, 61.67 percent of the respondent had partial knowledge, while 29.16 percent respondent had complete knowledge and 9.17 per cent had low knowledge about seed treatment.

In relation to sowing of time more than half of the respondents (55%) had partial knowledge whereas, 30.83 per cent of the respondents had complete knowledge and 14.17 per cent of the respondent had low knowledge about sowing of time in soybean production technology.

Regarding recommended dose of fertilizers, majority of the respondents (64.17%) had partial knowledge followed by complete (27.5%) and low (8.33%) respectively.

In case of irrigation, 54.17 per cent of the respondents had partial knowledge, while 32.5 per cent respondents had complete knowledge and 13.33 per cent had low knowledge about irrigation.

In subsequently of kin to weed control majority of the respondents (77.5%) had partial knowledge followed by 15 per cent respondents had complete knowledge and 7.5 per cent of the respondent had low knowledge about weed control in soybean production technology.

In relation to plant protection majority of the respondents (66.67%) had partial knowledge whereas, 25 per cent of the respondents had complete knowledge and only 8.33 per cent of the respondent had low knowledge about plant protection in soybean production technology.

As regards harvesting and storage, majority of the respondents (78.83%) had partial knowledge, whereas 17.5 per cent had complete knowledge and 11.67 per cent of the respondents had low knowledge about harvesting and storage.

Extent of level of knowledge

It is clear from Table 2 reported that the majority of the respondents (65%) had partial knowledge, whereas 25 per cent had complete knowledge and 10 per cent of the respondents had low knowledge about improved soybean production technology. These findings were also supported by Patodiya (2018) [6], Singh and Hansra (2018) [8] and Patel and Mazhar (2019) [5].

Relationship between profiles of soybean growers with their knowledge about soybean production technology

The data presented in Table 3 show that the independent variables viz., education (0.354), occupation (0.266), annual income (0.281), size of land holding (0.332), sources of information (0.228), mass media exposure (0.301), cosmopolite ness (0.244), scientific orientation (0.284) and attitude towards improved production technology (0.253) were positively and significantly related with knowledge level about soybean production technology at 0.01 level of significance on the other hand farming experience (0.204), material possession (0.209), were positively and significantly related with knowledge level about soybean production technology at 0.05 level of significance whereas, age (0.132) was found to be not significant.

Table 1: Practices wise knowledge about recommended cultivation practices of Soybean

S. No.	Practices	Knowledge						TS	MN	R
		Low		Partial		Complete				
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
1.	Improved variety	9	7.50	83	69.17	28	23.33	221	1.84	IV
2.	Seed treatment	11	9.17	74	61.67	35	29.16	216	1.80	VII
3.	Sowing of time	17	14.17	66	55.00	37	30.83	220	1.83	III
4.	Fertilizer	10	8.33	77	64.17	33	27.50	217	1.81	VI
5.	Irrigation	16	13.33	65	54.17	39	32.50	217	1.81	VI
6.	Weed control	9	7.50	93	77.50	18	15.00	231	1.93	II
7.	Plant protection	10	8.33	80	66.67	30	25.00	220	1.83	III
8.	Harvesting and storage	14	11.67	85	78.83	21	17.50	233	1.94	I

TS= Total Score, MN= Mean, F= Frequency R= Rank

Table 2: Distribution of the farmers according to their extent of level of knowledge regarding improved soybean production technology n=120

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Low (<33.42 score)	12	10.00
Partial (33.42 – 48.62 score)	78	65.00
Complete (>48.62 score)	30	25.00
	Mean=41.02	SD=7.60

Table 3: Relationship between profiles of soybean growers with their knowledge about soybean production technology

S. No.	Variables	“r” value	“t” value
Socio-personal traits			
1	Age	0.132	1.44 ^{NS}
2	Education	0.354	4.11 ^{**}
3	Farming experience	0.204	2.26 [*]
Socio- economic traits			

4	Occupation	0.266	2.99**
5	Annual income	0.281	3.18**
6	Material possession	0.209	2.32*
7	Size of land holding	0.332	3.82**
Communicational traits			
8	Sources of information	0.228	2.54**
9	Mass media exposure	0.301	3.42**
10	Cosmopolite ness	0.244	2.73**
Psychological traits			
11	Scientific orientation	0.284	3.21**
12	Attitude toward improved production technology	0.253	2.84**

NS Non-significant **Significant at 0.01 level of probability

*Significant at 0.05 level of probability

Conclusion

It is concluded that the majority of the respondents had partial knowledge, followed by complete knowledge and low knowledge about improved soybean production technology. On the other hand independent variables were positively and significantly related with knowledge level about soybean production technology.

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