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**REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY ON TRAINING
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Review and Methodology on Training Needs of Cabbage Growers of Belgaum District, Karnataka, Under Eco-Friendly Techniques

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Abstract – This paper is about the Belgaum District of Karnataka State with the principle destinations of the considering the degree of information and preparing needs of cabbage producers about eco-accommodating practices of cabbage development. Out of ten talukas of the locale four talukas were chosen for study considering the most extreme region secured under cabbage crop. Chosen cabbage customers of Belgaum locale were met for their familiarity with eco-accommodating developed cabbages. Taking into account comprehensive audit of writing and also discussion with topic masters of different offices, 49 eco-accommodating practices/innovations including 25 eco-accommodating irrigation administration and 34 eco-accommodating supplement administration rehearses in cabbage were distinguished.

PRESENTATION

In the plant situation, Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *Capitata* L.) fitting in with family *Brassicaceae*, is one of the imperative and real winter vegetables in India. It is one of the most established and well known cole crops biennial in nature started in the Mediterranean area from Greece to Great Britain. Presently it is being developed everywhere throughout the world. On the planet, Cabbage possesses a territory of around 1682 thousand hectares with the generation of around 38,132 thousand tons.

Cabbage is utilized as serving of mixed greens, bubbled vegetable, cooked in curries, pickling and additionally got dried out vegetable. It is said to help absorption. Cabbage juice is said to be a cure against toxic mushrooms and is additionally utilized as swish against roughness. Cabbage is rich wellspring of minerals, for example, Calcium, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulfur, Iron and vitamins.

The aggregate territory and creation of cabbage in Karnataka state is 8,468 hectares with a generation of 167779 M. tons. The normal yield of cabbage in Belgaum locale had been in the scope of 15-20 tons for every hectare. In any case, research discoveries had, in any case, demonstrated that cabbage yields could be in the scope of 25-30 tons for each hectare by receiving all the suggested practices for its development. This demonstrated impressive crevice exists between the potential and the genuine yields acquired by the agriculturists.



In the later past, endeavors have been made to build the generation of vegetables by growing extensive number of high yielding, great quality and illness safe assortments/half and halves and other required development bundles. The high yielding assortments/cross breeds and more data responsive. The basic inputs viz., compost, if connected in overabundance, makes the plants to wind up succulent and subsequently draws in a greater amount of bugs. To minimize the nuisance assault,

agriculturists resort to utilization of compound pesticides and their aimless use make numerous issues like resurgence of vermin species, obliteration of normal foes, all the more so of advantageous creepy crawlies.

Pesticides leave deposits that continue in nature and pollute the evolved way of life. Over utilization/dependence on pesticide represent a potential danger to the biology and environment. Appropriation of high yielding assortments of vegetables are more helpless to bug and illnesses and the occurrence of Pest and Diseases is fantastic, huge and typically past the compass of the agriculturists. Expanded utilization of pesticides has tainted soil, air, surface and ground water other than harvest plants and their items. To lighten the issues that are made by unpredictable utilization of pesticides/fungicides, manures, any instrument is adequate given it meets the ecological needs, gives wellbeing to the general population and great harvest to the ranchers; prudent utilization of chemicals as a part of eco-accommodating practices is the most secure method for bug control among the techniques accessible at this point.

Then again, the appropriation of eco-accommodating administration by the agriculturist still should be enhanced significantly. The moderate selection of bio inputs all in all and environment well-disposed pesticides specifically by the agriculturists is because of different reasons; these incorporate absence of legitimate preparing to ranchers, no noteworthy advantage; spurious quality bio pesticides, absence of criticism to the ranchers about examples of overcoming adversity among others.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Krieger et al. (1992) reported that human exposure to pesticides occur as a consequence of their use or persistence in a variety of media including air, water, soil plants and animals, especially as foods and an inanimate objects. These continuous exposures may lead to fatal diseases like cancer and other diseases related to heart and central nervous system.

Santha (1992) found that most of the IPM respondents (60.00%) belonged to high awareness category, while only one-fourth of the non IPM farmers were in the high awareness category.

Dhaliwal and Kansal (1994) stated in their book that there was a constant fear that society was being slowly poisoned by the intake of food contaminated with pesticide residues. Several studies conducted in different parts of India reveal that there was a wide spread contamination of various components of environment, food and feed with pesticide residues.

Hareesh (1994) observed a positive and significant relationship between education, mass media participation, achievement motivation, scientific

orientation and innovative proneness with the awareness of ill effects of agricultural chemicals among farmers and agricultural assistants.

Hosmani and Chittapur (2000) reported that with continuous use of herbicides in monoculture system, herbicide resistance development is becoming problematic. Herbicide resistance is the inherited ability not to be controlled by herbicide. Of late, this problem is raising concern, as starting from triazine resistant species. Today, more than 234 herbicide resistant weed biotypes have been recorded including phalaris minor in India for isoproturon. Some species like *Lolium rigidum* (rye grass), *conyza* sps and *Aleopecurus myosurides* (black grass) have developed multiple resistances.

Nadkarni (1996) stated that environmental crisis today is not just local, scattered here and there, but global and multi-dimensional. It encompasses urgent problems, global warming, destruction of ozone layer, extinction of species, loss of genetic diversity, deforestation, land degradation, contamination of ground water, acid rain, and depletion of fish life and so on and so forth.

METHODOLOGY

The exploration plan embraced for this study was ex-post facto system, since the marvel had as of now begun and is proceeded.

Ex-post-facto exploration is the most deliberate experimental enquiry in which the specialist does not have direct control over free variables as their appearance has as of now happened or as they are characteristic and not manipulable. In this way, deductions about relations among variables were made without direct intercession from accompanying variety of free and ward variables.

The study was directed in Belgaum District. This region was chosen intentionally for the present examination as this area has greatest creation of cabbage product among areas of Northern transitional zone of Karnataka, which comprises of ten talukas, The locale lies between 15° 23' North scope and 74° 05' to 75° 28' longitude. This is limited by Maharashtra state in north, Dharwad and Haveri regions on Southern side, Bijapur and Baglkot regions on east and Goa state.

Table 1: Taluka wise cabbage growers selected for the study

BELGAUM DISTRICT			
Taluku	Villages	Number of cabbage growers	No of farmers selected for the study
Gokak	Ghatprabha	130	65
	Sangankeri	55	28
Bailhongal	Chikkbagewadi	65	32
	Thigadi	40	20
Belgaum	Belgundi	70	35
	Kallehol	35	17
Hukkeri	Ulagaddi khanapur	55	28
	Hattargi	20	10
Total		470	235

Training needs of the agriculturists in regards to eco-accommodating practices of Cabbage

Preparing need is operationally characterized as the communicated level of preparing demonstrated as required by respondents in each of the preparation ranges alluded. Preparing needs of cabbage producers were evaluated in particular thing under every real topic regions. Preparing need of every significant thing was surveyed utilizing three point continuum, for example, "Most Needed", "Required", "Not Needed" and it was measured by doling out score 2, 1 and 0 separately.

CONCLUSION

The majority of the respondents were in most required preparing classification on utilization of vermicompost took after by use of poultry excrement (89.36%), use of green compost (70.21%) and utilization of neem cake/press mud (27.66%) regarding use of natural fertilizer. Further, lion's share (72.34%) of the respondents were in most required preparing class concerning blended cultivating, and intercultural practices, greater part (89.36%) of the respondents were in most required preparing classification on convenient weeding took after by fuse of harvest residue(70.21%) and 17.02 % of the cabbage cultivator need preparing on consolidation of yield buildups.

Larger part of the respondents proposed to make accessible bug safe assortments (97.02%), and sorting out preparing on eco-accommodating practices (90.64%). Almost two-third of the respondents recommended to urge ranchers to develop natural vegetables through dies down and specialized bolster (87.23%) and guarantee quality control measures for pesticides (85.11%). Utilization of bio-pesticides and

bio-composts must be expanded was recommended by 82.55 for every penny of the respondents.

The discoveries of this study would give significant data to the concerned advancement divisions and organizations to plan proper preparing projects to teach the ranchers in making utilization of eco-accommodating innovations as an option measures to relieve the circumstance. The division of agribusiness which is currently truly consider natural cultivating, coordinated arrangement of nuisance control and adjusted supplement application. The proposed study is along these lines fitting and opportune.

The study would be useful in further programming of preparing to expansion faculty to urge agriculturists to engender eco-accommodating innovations to control nuisance and maladies. The study will be an eye opener with respect to eco-accommodating development of cabbage and would help the organizers to create system to utilize eco-accommodating practices on extensive scale.

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