Factors Associated with Adoption of Recommended Practices of Pea

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ABSTRACT

Pea is one of the important vegetable and pulse crops of India. The farmers of different socio-economic strata show the variation in adoption level in recommended package of practice and the different attributes of farmers play a significant role in adoption of recommended package of practices. This study was carried out with the objective to know the various socio-economic attributes of farmers which associated with adoption level. The socio-personal attributes like education size of land holding experience of pea growing, income, knowledge level, scientific orientation, source of information, extension participation and marketing orientation play a significant role in adoption behaviour of farmers.

Key words : *Socio-personal attributes; Source of information; Extension participation; Adoption level*

Pea (Pisum Sativum L.) is one of the important vegetable and pulse crops of India. It is cultivated in the area of 6.5 lack hac. with the production of 5.9 lack tones. Madhya Pradesh is the Second Largest Pea producer state of India with productivity about 48.3 Kg/ hac. The state has very much diversity of pea production area. Pea is the major Rabi crop of farmers of Mahakoushal region but not of farmers of Malwa and Chambal regions. The farmers of different socio-economic strata show the variation in adoption level in recommended package of practice and the different attributes of farmers play a significant role in adoption of recommended package of practices. This study was carried out with the objective to know the various socio-economic attributes of farmers which were associated with adoptionof scietific pea production technology.

METHODOLOGY

This study was carried out in Shahpura block of Jabalpur district. The 82 pea growers were selected randomly from selected village. The data were collected by conducting personal interview through pre- Structured Interview Schedule. All the socio-economic attributes were categorizes into optimum categories and the frequency was converted into percentage. The association between attributes and adoption level was tested with the help of chi-square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 reveals the distribution of pea growers according to different socio-economic attributes. It was recorded that out of the total pea growers, 31.70 per cent were of young age group, 46.35 per cent belonged to middle age group and 21.95 per cent were found in old age group. Out of the total pea growers, 17.07 per cent were illiterate, 13.42 per cent pea growers had received education up to primary level, 13.42 per cent up to middle level, 56.09 per cent high school and above level. Out of the total pea growers, 7.32 per cent were having small size of land holding, followed by 30.49 per cent medium and 62.19 per cent having large size of land holding. Out of the total pea growers, 58.53 per cent were found in the low income group, whereas 36.58 per cent were in the category of medium income group and only 4.89 per cent were in high income group. Out of the total pea growers, 25.60 per cent had low knowledge, whereas 47.56 per cent had medium knowledge and 26.84 per cent were found in the high knowledge level categories. Out of the total pea growers, 1.21 per cent had low scientific orientation, whereas 70.75 per cent had medium and 28.04 per cent of the pea growers was found in high scientific orientation. Majority of pea growers (56.09%) having low source of information and 35.36 per cent had medium, whereas only 8.55 per cent of the total pea growers having high source of information. The majority (54.88%) of the pea growers were having low extension participation and 34.14 per cent had medium, whereas 10.98 per cent pea growers were found with high extension participation. Out of total pea growers, 58.53 per cent showed low level of market orientation, 26.82 per cent showed moderate level of marketing orientation and 14.65 per cent showed high level of marketing orientation.

Table 1. Socio-Economic profile of pea growers

S.No.	Attributes	Category	f	%
1.	Age	Young	26	31.70
		Middle	38	46.35
		Old	18	21.95
2.	Education	Illiterate	14	17.07
		Up to Primary	11	13.42
		Up to Middle	11	13.42
		High & Above	46	56.09
3.	Size of Land holding	Small	06	07.32
		Medium	25	30.49
		Large	51	62.19
4.	Income	Low	38	58.53
		Medium	30	36.58
		High	04	04.89
5.	Knowledge Level	Low	21	25.6
		Medium	39	47.56
		High	22	26.84
6.	Scientific Orientation	Low	01	01.21
		Medium	58	70.75
		High	23	28.04
7.	Use of Information Sources	Low	46	56.09
		Medium	29	35.36
		High	07	08.55
8.	Extension Participation	Low	45	54.88
		Medium	28	34.14
		High	09	10.98
9.	Marketing Orientation	Low	48	58.53
		Medium	22	26.82
		High	48	14.65

It inferred from the above table that socio-economical attributes like education, size of land holding, experience of pea growing, income, knowledge level, scientific orientation, source of information, extension participation and marketing orientation show the positive and significant association with adoption level of farmers while only age and area under pea show non-significant association with adoption level of recommended package of practice. Prajapati (1997), Sahu (1998) and Singh & Bhagat (2002) were also reported the similar factors which effect the adoption level of farmers.

Table 2. Association between socio-economic attributes and adoption level of pea growers

S.No.	Attributes	Value of Chi square
1.	Age	0.8ns
2.	Education	7.43*
3.	Size of land holding	15.611**
4.	Area Covered Under Pea	5.13ns
5.	Experience of Pea growing	8.146**
6.	Income	15.87**
7.	Knowledge level	6.402*
8.	Scientific Orientation	11.72**
9.	Source of Information	3.949*
10.	Extension Participation	3.86**
11.	Marketing Orientation	12.99**

* significant at 0.05 level of significance
** significant at 0.01 level of significance

CONCLUSION

Pea is very important commercial crop of our state. Majority of farmers are cultivating it as their main crop but still the adoption level of recommended package of practices is quite low. The socio-personal attributes like education size of land holding experience of pea growing, income, knowledge level, scientific orientation, source of information, extension participation and marketing orientation play a significant role in adoption behaviour of farmers. Government agencies like State Agriculture Universities, State Agriculture/Horticulture Department and NGO's should conduct training and demonstration on farmer's fields to induce the adoptability towards recommended package of practices. Experts should keep these factors in their mind while preparing any package of practices and plan of action for pea growers especially.

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