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The profile of green pea growers of patan block in Jabalpur district MP

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Abstract

The present study was undertaken to study of the profile of green pea growers. A sample of 120 green pea growers from 06 villages was selected from Patan block of Jabalpur district. The primary data pertains to the year 2016-17 were collected from the green pea growers through survey and personal interview method.

Keywords: Agri business management behaviour and green pea growers

Introduction

Pea (*Pisum sativum*) is considered as extremely important vegetable crop it is also foreign exchange earner among the fruits and vegetables. Green peas are starchy, but high in protein, vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin K, Vitamin B6, phosphorus, magnesium, copper, iron, zinc and lutien etc. It occupies an area of 57.8 thousand ha with the production of 607 thousand tonnes. India is the second largest producer of pea in the world next only to China.

Madhya Pradesh is the second largest pea producer state in India, which is grown over an area of 210 thousand hectares with a production of about 98 thousand tonnes (CRN India). Jabalpur is the largest pea productive district in Madhya Pradesh and its cultivation is done in all the block of district. This crop covers 53.45 thousand hectare with the production of 534.00 thousand metric tonnes and productivity of this crop is 10.00 in metric tonnes per hectare (Anonymous, 2013). Green pea is cultivated in the area of 2.24 million hectares with the production of 16.97 million tonnes and productivity 7.6 t/ha in 2011. (Source; MP Horticulture statistics, 2014- 15).

Material and Method

The investigation was conducted in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh. The Jabalpur district comprises of seven blocks, out of which one block namely Patan was selected purposively for the study on account of highest area (9000 ha.) under pea crop as compared to other blocks of the district. The block Patan comprises of 227 villages. A list of green pea growers of each selected village was prepared with the help of RHEOs out of which 20 green pea growers were selected from each selected villages by using simple random sampling method. Hence the total numbers of 120 pea growers from 6 villages were selected as sample size for the present study. Green pea growers were interviewed through personal interview. Collected data were analyzed by the help of various statistical tools i.e. frequency, percentage, mean and chi-square etc.

Result and Discussion

Age

Distribution of green pea growers according to their age

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Young age (up to 35 years)	32	26.66
2.	Middle age (36-55 years)	50	41.67
3.	Old age (Above 55 years)	38	31.67
Total		120	100.00

The results of the present study showed that the higher percentage (41.67%) of green pea growers belonged to middle age group (36-55 years). The finding finds support with the work of Dwivedi (2007) and Singh *et al.* (2014) [4, 13].

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Education

Distribution of green pea growers according to their education level

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	22	18.33
2.	Up to primary	29	24.17
3.	Middle school	39	32.50
4.	High school & Above	30	25.00
Total		120	100.00

As regard to level of education, maximum number is 32.50 per cent of green pea growers were educated up to middle school level this finding is support by Patel (2007)^[10].

Size of family

Distribution of green pea growers according to their size of family

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Small family (up to 4 member)	26	21.67
2.	Medium family (5-7 member)	51	42.50
3.	Big family (Above 7 member)	43	35.83
Total		120	100.00

The findings regarding size of family result of the present study showed that higher percentage of green pea growers (42.50%) had medium family size. The works of Mahobiya, (2006)^[9] is consistent with this findings.

Occupation

Distribution of green pea growers according to their occupation

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Agriculture+ labour and allied occupation	52	43.33
2.	Agriculture + labour	25	20.83
3.	Agriculture + other occupation	23	19.17
	Farming alone	20	16.67
Total		120	100.00

The result of the present study showed that the higher percent (45.67%) of green pea growers had agriculture + labour and allied occupation. The work of Anitha (2004)^[2] is consistent with these findings.

Social participation

Distribution of green pea growers according to their social participation

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low social participation (up to 4 scores)	34	28.33
2.	Medium social participation (5-9 scores)	57	47.50
3.	High social participation (Above 9 scores)	29	24.17
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage of green pea growers (47.50%) had medium social participation. This may be due to lack of availability of social organization. The finding finds support with the work of Rajput (2005) and Invati (2012)^[7].

Size of land holding

Distribution of green pea growers according to their size of land holding (in ha.)

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Small size of land holding (up to 2 ha)	57	47.50
2.	Medium size of land holding (2.01-4 ha)	35	30.83
3.	Large size of land holding (above 4 ha)	28	21.67
Total		120	100.00

The result of the present study showed that higher percentage of green pea growers (52.40%) had small size of land holding. The works of Ekale *et al.* (2015)^[5] are consistent with this findings.

Area under green pea production

Distribution of green pea growers according to their area under production (in hac.)

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Area under green pea (up to 2 ha)	57	47.50
2.	Area under green pea (2.01-3 ha)	35	29.16
3.	Area under green pea (Above 3 ha)	28	23.34
Total		120	100.00

The result of the present study shows that majority (63.33%) of green pea growers had up to 2 ha area under pea cultivation. This findings is supported by findings of Upadhyay (1990), Tomar (2005) and Prajapati (2006)^[11].

Annual income

Distribution of green pea growers according to their annual Income (in lakh)

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low Annual income (up to Rs. 2.5 lakh)	39	32.50
2.	Medium Annual income Rs. (2.50001 – 5 lakh)	50	41.67
3.	High Annual income (Above Rs. 5 lakh)	31	25.83
Total		120	100.00

Higher percentage of green pea growers (53.60%) had medium to high annual income (Rs.2,50,001 - 6,50,000).The work of Mahobiya (2006)^[9] and Ahirwar (2011)^[11] are consistent with present finding.

Farm assets

Distribution of green pea growers according to their farm assets

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 6 scores)	33	27.50
2.	Medium (7-12 scores)	59	49.17
3.	High (above 12 scores)	28	23.33
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage (49.17%) of green pea growers had medium farm assets of green pea cultivation. The work of Lokhande (2010)^[8] is consistent with present finding.

Farming experience

Distribution of green pea growers according to their farming experience

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low farming experience (up to 4 years scores)	35	29.16
2.	Medium farming experience (5-8 years scores)	56	46.67
3.	High farming experience (Above 8 years scores)	29	24.17
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage of green pea growers (46.67%) had medium farming experience of green pea cultivation. The work of Bairagi (1997) is consistent with present finding.

Marketing facilities

Distribution of green pea growers according to their Marketing facilities

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low marketing facilities (up to 2 scores)	34	28.33
2.	Medium marketing facilities (3-5 scores)	57	47.50
3.	High marketing facilities (above 5 scores)	29	24.17
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage of green pea growers (47.50%) had medium marketing facilities of green pea cultivation. The work of Atibudhi (1998) [3] is consistent with present finding.

Trainings attended

Distribution of green pea growers according to their number of Training attended

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 2 trainings	41	34.17
3-4 trainings	49	40.83
Above 4 trainings	30	25.00
Total	120	100.00

The higher percentage of green pea growers (34.17%) had attended low number of trainings of green pea cultivation. The work of Belwanshi (2007) is consistent with present finding.

Mass media exposure

Distribution of green pea growers according to their mass media exposure

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low mass media exposure (up to 5 scores)	38	31.67
2.	Medium mass media exposure (6-11 scores)	51	42.50
3.	High mass media exposure (12-18 scores)	31	25.83
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage of green pea growers (42.50%) had medium mass media contact on green pea cultivation. Green pea growers may not have sets in their houses and may not have time to listen, see and read due to heavy work load. The finding finds support with the work of Ahirwar (2011) [1].

Source of information

Distribution of green pea growers according to source of information

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low source of information (up to 7 scores)	51	42.50
2.	Medium source of information (8-15 scores)	39	32.50
3.	High source of information (16-22 scores)	30	25.00
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage of green pea growers (42.50%) had used low source of information of green pea cultivation. The work of Pandey (1998) is consistent with present finding.

Scientific orientation

Distribution of green pea growers according to their scientific orientation

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low scientific orientation (up to 18 scores)	54	45.00
2.	Medium scientific orientation (19-30 scores)	30	25.00
3.	High scientific orientation (Above 30 scores)	36	30.00
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage of green pea growers (58.40%) had high scientific orientation on green pea cultivation. This shows their favourable attitude for green pea cultivation and may adopt scientific technology, the work of Sharma and Gupta (2010) is consistent with present finding.

Economic motivation

Distribution of green pea growers according to economic motivation

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low economic motivation (up to 18 scores)	31	25.83
2.	Medium economic motivation (19-31 scores)	52	43.33
3.	High economic motivation (Above 30 scores)	37	30.84
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage of green pea growers (43.33%) had high economic motivation on green pea cultivation. This shows their favourable attitude toward green pea cultivation due to economic motivation. The work of Chavhan (2015) Ghuge (2015) [6] is consistent with present finding.

Risk orientation

Distribution of green pea growers according to their risk orientation

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low risk orientation (up to 18 scores)	51	42.50
2.	Medium risk orientation (19-31 scores)	33	27.50
3.	High risk orientation (Above 30 scores)	36	30.00
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage of green pea growers (42.50%) had low risk orientation of green pea cultivation. The work of Subramanyam (2002) is consistent with present finding.

Knowledge level

Distribution of green pea growers according to their knowledge level

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low knowledge level (up to 16 scores)	51	42.50
2.	Medium knowledge level (17-33 scores)	32	26.67
3.	High knowledge level (Above 33 scores)	37	30.83
Total		120	100.00

The study inferred that the higher percentage of green pea growers (57.55%) had medium to high knowledge level. The finding finds support with the work of Sharma (2009)^[12] and Bhupendra (2010).

Adoption level

Distribution of green pea growers according to their adoption level

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low adoption level (up to 16) scores	56	46.67
2.	Medium adoption level (17-33) scores	37	30.83
3.	High adoption level (Above 33) scores	27	22.50
Total		120	100.00

The higher percentage (53.33%) of green pea growers were having low to high adoption level. The findings support with the work of Garg (2010) and Invati (2012)^[7].

Conclusions

After the collection of the data and its statistical processing, the major finding of the present study can be summarized as follows -

The result of the present study showed that the higher percentage 41.67 per cent of green pea growers belonged to middle age (36 to 55 years). In case of education level of green pea growers higher percentage (32.50%) were educated up to middle school level. In case of size of family of green pea growers higher percentage (42.50%) had medium size of family (5-7members). In case of occupation of green pea growers higher percentage (43.33%) had agriculture + labour and allied occupation. In case of social participation of green pea growers higher percentage (47.50%) were having medium social participation. In case of size of land holding of green pea growers higher percentage (47.50%) had small size of land holding (up to 1 ha.) In case of area under green pea production of higher percentage (47.50%) had up to 2 ha area under green pea cultivation. The higher percentage (41.67%) of green pea growers were having medium annual income (Rs. 250001 to 500000). The higher percentage (49.17%) of green pea growers were having medium farm assets. The higher percentage (46.67%) of green pea growers were having medium farming experience. The higher percentage (47.50%) of green pea growers were having medium marketing facilities. The higher percentage (40.83%) of green pea growers attended to 3 to 4 trainings provided by with extension agencies. The higher percentage (42.50%) of green pea growers had medium mass media exposure. The higher percentage (42.50%) of green pea growers were having low

sources of information. The higher percentage (45.00%) of green pea growers had low scientific orientation. The higher percentage (43.33%) of green pea growers had low economic motivation. The higher percentage (42.50%) of green pea growers had low risk orientation. The higher percentage (42.50%) of green pea growers had low knowledge level of recommended green pea cultivation. The higher percentage (46.67%) of green pea growers had low adoption level of recommended green pea production technologies.

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