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Relationship of adoption gap in recommended pigeon pea practices with socio-economic characteristics of tribal farmers in Narmada district

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Abstract

The agricultural technology is generally not adopted by the farmers completely in all respects as such. There always appears a gap between the technology recommended by the scientists and its use at farmer's level. The study was conducted in Narmada districts of South Gujarat. The primary data was collected from 100 respondents by following personal interview method and using structured interview schedule. This study was objective to ascertain the relationship between selected characteristics pigeon pea growers and their overall adoption gap in recommended pigeon pea practices. In order to realize the objective of the study, 100 farmers were selected from adoptive villages higher areas of pigeon pea growers purposively and random sampling technique pigeon pea had medium adoption gap 68.89 per cent about recommended pigeon pea practices Majority of pigeon pea growers had land holding (0.169),annual income (0.052), risk preference (0.066), scientific orientation (0.301) were negative and significant association with their adoption gap of recommended pigeon pea production technologies, While, education, (0.162),knowledge (0.228) were significantly correlated at 5% level of significance.

Keywords: Adoption gap, pigeon pea, relationship, recommended practices, Narmada

Introduction

India is the largest pigeon pea growing country in the world. The area, production and productivity of the pulses in the country are 24.0 million hectare, 25.23 million tonnes and 11 q/ha, respectively. The area, production and productivity of pigeon pea are 350 ha. 40.00 lakh tonnes and 1156 kg/ha, during year 2016-17 our country respectively. Pigeon pea ranks second after chickpea among all the pulses in the country. The area, production and productivity of pigeon pea in Narmada district are 18568 ha, 18382 metric tonnes and 990/ha, respectively. Narmada district is a tribal dominated district with 78% tribal population. The 89.6% of the population resides in the villages and depends on Agriculture. the study area to identified the relationship between selected characteristics pigeon pea growers and their overall adoption gap in recommended pigeon pea practices to work out the following specific objectives.

Objective

1. To study the personal profile of selected pigeon pea growers in Narmada District.
2. Find out relationship between selected characteristic of tribal farmers and their adoption gap.

Methodology

The study was be conducted in Narmada district of Gujarat State as it is the jurisdiction of KVK, Dediapada. out of five taluka from Narmada district i.e. Sagbara, Dediapada, Nandod, Tilkwada and Garudeshvar each taluka having highest area pigeon pea growers were purposively selected, 10 respondent from two villages from each taluka, Thus Total of 100 pigeon pea growers by Simple random method, This study was objective to ascertain the relationship between selected characteristics pigeon pea growers and their overall adoption gap in recommended pigeon pea practices. The data were collected with the help of structured schedule by personal interview whereas secondary data were collected from the concerned agencies. Statistical tools such as Frequency, percentage, Mean, Standard deviation, correlation of coefficient were used to analyze the data.

Findings and Discussion

Socio-economic profile of the respondents

Socio-economic status of the respondents is an important and integral part of any social science research. The profile study reveals that, half of the respondents (39.00 per cent) belonged to middle age category, majority of the respondents (17.00 per cent) had education up to the secondary level of education, (46.00 per cent) of them had medium (1.1 to 2 ha) land holding, majority of the respondents (46.00 per cent) tribal hilly area occupied to farming +Animal husbandry, cropping pattern(35.00 per cent) with more than 50.00 per cent respondents belonged to medium categories in following variables, risk preference (49.00 per cent), Economic motivation (40.00 percent),

Scientific Orientation (42.00 percent),social participation (32.00 percent).respectively.

Table 1: Relationship between selected characteristic of respondents with their adoption gap in recommended pigeon pea production technologies

Sr. No	Personal characteristics	Correlation coefficient ('r')
1	Age	-0.007 NS
2	Education	0.162*
3	Size of land holding	0.169NS
4	Occupation	-0.253 NS
5	Cropping pattern	-0.009NS
6	Annual income	0.163 NS
7	Social participation	0.294
8	Risk preference	0.066NS
9	Economic motivation	-0.095 NS
10	Scientific Orientation	0.131NS
11	Knowledge	0.227*

* Significant at 0.05 level ** Significant at 0.01 level

The data manifested in Table 1 reveals that land holding (0.169),annual income (0.052), risk preference (0.066), scientific orientation (0.301) of the pigeon pea growers were found to have negative significant association with their adoption gap of recommended pigeon pea production technologies, However, Age (-0.007), occupation (-0.0253) and cropping pattern (-0.009) were negatively non-significant correlated with their adoption gap of recommended pigeon pea production technologies While, education,(0.162),knowledge (0.228) were significantly correlated at 5% level of significance.

This finding is somewhat in conformity with the findings Sarkar *et al.* (2002) [1], Jadhav (2009) [2], Dharwad *et al.* (2007) [3] Suranse *et al.* (2011) [4], Tengli, MB and Sharma OP (2017) [5].

Conclusions
Findings of the study presented above can be concluded that the majority of the respondents had medium level of personal profile socio economic tribal farmers. Majority of pigeon pea growers had land holding, annual income, risk preference, scientific orientation were negative and significant association with their adoption gap of recommended pigeon pea production technologies, While, education, knowledge were found positive significant relationship with their adoption gap of recommended pigeon pea production technologies.

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