



Farmers knowledge about recommended cultivation practices of kagzi lime

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ABSTRACT

The citrus crops grown in Maharashtra state are sweet orange, mandarin and kagzi lime. There is dearth of research studies on the aspect of knowledge level of recommended package of practices of kagzilime growers. Majority of the respondents possessed medium level of knowledge (47.50 per cent) about recommended kagzilime cultivation practices. Majority of the respondents had knowledge about selection of soil, storage of fruits, marketing, irrigation water management, preparatory tillage, planting distance, planting distance, size of pit, fruit harvesting, transportation of fruits, grading of fruits, intercropping, planting time, care while planting, pest and its control measures, diseases and its control measures, fruit packing, application of manures and fertilizers, bahar management for kagzilime cultivation.

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INTRODUCTION

The Kagzilime is one of the important citrus crops grown in India for various purposes. It is commercially grown by seeds from selected strains on large scale at both national as well as state levels. It is one of the most popular fruits used in diet in fresh and processed form. This fruit is a nutritious with vitamin C and mineral salts contained 6.3 to 6.6 per cent citric acid and little of malic acid. It is useful in pharmaceuticals, medicine and mouth pastes, mouth washes, soaps and detergents, cosmetics, perfumery, alcoholic drinks etc. It is an important item in daily meals for garnishing curry and soup. It is also used for pickling excellent *Surbat* from juice which is not substituted by any other drink for quenching summer thirst (Singh, 1969). The productivity of kagzi lime is low due to non-availability of planting material, and lack of orchard management practices. In Maharashtra, plant protection measures are the most important input to boost up production of kagzilime. Hence, it was thought worthwhile to measure the farmer's knowledge about recommended kagzilime cultivation practices.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Shrigonda

Tahasil of Ahmednagar district as there is comparatively large area under kagzi lime cultivation. From this Tahasil ten villages were selected by random sampling method and from each village, 10 farmers were selected randomly. In all, 120 respondents constituted the sample for the study. The data were collected with the help of structured schedule by personally interviewing the farmers. Frequency, percentages and coefficient of correlation were worked out for analysing and interpretation of data.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussions have been summarized under the following heads.

Knowledge level:

It is evident from Table 1 that majority of kagzi lime growers (47.50 per cent) had medium level of knowledge of recommended kagzi lime cultivation technology. There were 26.67 per cent and 25.83 per cent of the growers having low and high level of knowledge, respectively. The present findings corroborate the results of Lokhande (1990) and Narkar *et al.* (2004).

Key words :

Knowledge,
Kagzilime;
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