

RESEARCH ARTICLE : Adoption gap in recommended practices of chickpea

■ KAPIL JAT, S.U. MOKHALE AND B.M. GONSHETWAD

ARTICLE CHRONICLE :

Received :

22.06.2016;

Revised :

15.07.2016;

Accepted :

25.07.2016

SUMMARY : The present study adoption gap in recommended practices of chickpea was carried out in Bhatkuli and Chandur Bazar tehsil of Amravati district in Maharashtra state. In all 100 chickpea growers from 10 villages were selected by proportionate random sampling. Respondents were selected for study. The data were collected by personally interviewing the respondents with the help of structured interview schedule. Collected data were carefully examined, classified, quantified and tabulated. Frequency distribution and percentages, mean, standard deviation, correlation of co-efficient analysis were employed for interpreting the results. Results obtained after analysis have been summarized as below. Findings revealed that maximum percentages of the respondents 45.00 per cent were found in the middle age group 36 to 50 years. Maximum percentages of the respondents (35.00 %) were educated high school level. The majority (32.00 %) of the respondents had land holdings large size of land holding in small 1.01 to 2 ha category. The majority (37.00 %) of the respondents had their annual income ranging 2 lacks and above, 23.00 per cent had an annual income in low category between 20,001 to 50,000, respectively. Majority of the respondents (54.00 %) utilized medium level of social participation. The half of the respondents of chickpea growers (50.00 %) were having medium level of extension contact. More than half of the respondent (57.00 %) used medium level of source of information channel while, 33.00 per cent and 10.00 per cent used high and low level of sources of information of communication channel, respectively. The majority (47.00 %) of the respondents were found in the category of medium level of knowledge. The majority (51.00 %) of the respondents were found in the category of medium level of adoption having the score between 59 to 77. The respondents had high knowledge but average adoption about recommended practices of chickpea. In the study it was found that the education, annual income, social participation, extension contact, source of information, knowledge and adoption were negatively significant with adoption gap at 1 per cent level of significance. Whereas, age was positively significance at 5 per cent level of significance. Among selected variables land holding was negatively non-significant related with adoption gap. It was found that more than half *i.e.* 58.00 per cent of the chickpea growers belonged to medium category of adoption gap. It was observed that very high adoption gap was observed regarding use of FYM, hybrid varieties, seed rate, and irrigation in chickpea.

KEY WORDS :

Profile, Adoption gap, Practices, Chickpea, pulses

How to cite this article : Jat, Kapil, Mokhale, S.U. and Gonshetwad, B.M. (2016). Adoption gap in recommended practices of chickpea. *Agric. Update*, 11(3): 321-323, DOI : 10.15740/HAS/AU/11.3/321-323.

Author for correspondence :

S.U. MOKHALE

Department of Extension
Education, Shri Shivaji
Agriculture College,
AMRAVATI (M.S.) INDIA

See end of the article for
authors' affiliations