

Relationship between the selected characteristics of the grape growers and extent of adoption of recommended grape production technology by them in Barshi tahsil of Solapur district

S.S. DHAKANE, P.G. KHALACHE AND J.H. GAIKWAD

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

S.S.DHAKANE

Department of
Extension Education,
Post Graduate
Institute, Mahatma
Phule Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Rahuri,
AHMEDNAGAR
(M.S.) INDIA

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Barshi tahsil of Nasik where grape is extensively grown. Out of 270 grape growers from the selected villages, a sample of 150 grape growers was drawn. It was observed that concluded that with increase in education, risk orientation, sources of information, annual income, area under grape cultivation, experience in grape cultivation, change proneness and knowledge level and extent of adoption of recommended grape production technology were also increased. The variables in age and size of family were found to have negative relationship with adoption level.

INTRODUCTION

Grape (*Vitis vinifera*) is an important fruit crop of the world. It is one of delicious refreshing and nourishing fruit crop. The crop is native of subtropical zone between 34° north and 40° South latitude where there culture is most successful. The crop is mainly grown for wine making to a limited extent for preparation of raisins and certain extent for Table purpose. However, grape growing in India is mostly for Table purpose.

In Maharashtra, grapes are grown in Nashik, Sangli, Jalgaon, Pimpalgaon, Tasgaon, Solapur, Naryangaon, Pune, Junnar and Satara. The grapes from Baramati in Maharashtra arrive in the market in December, from Narayangaon in February, from Pune in March and from Nasik in May. Maharashtra is alone accounting for about 55 % area under grape cultivation.

The state is leading in India in area and productivity of grape. However, the productivity has come down to 17.60 tonnes/ha. as against the national average of 22.50 tonnes/ha. and the productivity of Punjab is 27.00 tonnes/ha. Grape is an important cash crop in western Maharashtra region. Solapur is one of the leading grape producing district. Area of this district under the said crop is

increased from 1,781 hectares in 1991-92 and 3172 hectares in 2003-04 with a grape production of 3,47,500 tonnes and an average yield of 30.18 tonnes/ha. in 2003-04. This indicates that the average productivity is more than the average productivity of the state. This means that there is need to promote and maintain the grape production technology among the grape growers. This indicates that there is need to know their existing level of knowledge and extent of adoption for deciding the future strategy in respect of promoting the grape production technology. In view of this the study entitled, "Relationship between the selected characteristics of the grape growers and extent of adoption of recommended grape production technology by in Barshi tahsil of Solapur district" is proposed with following objectives to find out the relationship between the selected characteristics of the grape growers and extent of adoption of recommended grape production technology by the grape growers.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Barshi tahsil of Solapur district comprising of 136 revenue villages. The study was carried out because the grape is extensively grown in

Key words :

Relationship,
Grape growers,
Extent of
adoption,
Recommended
grape production
technology

Accepted :
November, 2008