

**RESEARCH NOTE:**

# Prospects for promotion of pea production technology in Kota region Rajasthan

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**SUMMARY :** The findings indicated that establishment of good marketing network in nearby village, minimum support price of govt. should be declared for pea crop, development of multi-chamber cold storage units in cluster of villages, training on post-harvest technology be imparted to the farmers, co-operative farming in pea cultivation be promoted and kisan call centre should be established at zonal level were positively viewed by marginal and small farmers as future possibilities for promotion of pea production technology in the study area.

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**KEY WORDS:**

Pea, Prespects,  
Promotion, Farming,  
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## **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

Agriculture is very ancient, worthwhile and an important occupation for the economic development as well as employment generation in India. Almost all Purans have made references to different vegetables. Pea is one of choicest and ancient vegetables known to mankind. Pea has been grown in India for several decades and is quite adapted to this part of the world. There are a good number of local strains and exotic varieties available. In India, pea occupies an area of 370.0 thousand hectares with the production of 3517.0 thousand mt. (Indian Horticulture Database-2011). Pea is grown as winter vegetable in the plains of north India and as summer vegetable in the hills. It is cultivated in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan,

Maharashtra, Bihar and Karnataka, which contributing to 67 per cent of the total production. Looking into future possibility and wide scope of pea cultivation for livelihood security of marginal and small farmers of the state of Rajasthan, the present study was undertaken and aimed to identify the future prospect for promotion of pea production technology in Kota region of Rajasthan.

## **RESOURCES AND METHODS**

The present study was conducted in Kota region of Rajasthan. Kota region consists of five districts, out of which three districts namely Bundi, Kota and Tonk were selected purposively on the basis of maximum area under pea cultivation. Two tehsils from each identified districts were selected on the basis of maximum area under pea cultivation. Thus,

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in all six tehsils were taken for the present study. Total twenty villages were identified on the basis of proportionate sampling from the selected tehsils. To select the respondents, a comprehensive list of all pea growers was prepared for all villages. Thereafter, the farmers were categorized into two groups *i.e.* small and marginal on the basis of pea cultivation. The respondents were selected randomly from each category of the farmers. It was planned to select 10 respondents *i.e.* five in each category from the each selected village. Thus, the total sample size of the study was 200 respondents. Data were collected through prestructured interview schedule. Thereafter, data were analysed, tabulated and interpreted in the light of the objective.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

To know the views of farmers some key areas were identified which opens the future prospects for promotion of pea production technology. These were presented to the pea growers and responses were recorded on three point continuum. Thereafter, MPS for each aspect was calculated and ranked accordingly. The results of the same are presented in the Table 1.

The data accorded in Table 1 reveal that the aspect

‘establishment of good marketing network in village’ was positively viewed by the majority of the marginal and small farmers with extent of 86.79 and 80.70 per cent, respectively and ranked first by both the categories of respondents. This may be due to fact that majority of farmers were getting low price in the local market at the time of harvesting and different mal practices of the buyers and local merchants. Therefore, pea growers highly realized the need of good marketing network in nearby village which should be established by the government, so farmers can get remunerative price of their produce at the time of harvesting.

Further it was found that ‘minimum support price of pea should be declared by the government’ was expressed next important eventual area for promotion of pea by marginal and small farmers with 86.67 and 80.47 MPS, respectively and ranked second by both the categories of respondents. The timely declaration of minimum support price of pea will encourage the farmers to grow and adopt the improved pea cultivation technology. It was also found that majority of the pea growers realized that development of multichamber cold storage units in cluster of villages was one of important possibilities for promotion and adoption of pea production

Sr. No.	Statements	Marginal farmers		Small farmers		Total	
		MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank
1.	Establishment of preservation centre at Panchayat level	65.21	14	58.10	14	61.65	14
2.	Development of multichamber cold storage units in cluster of villages	84.19	3	78.42	3	81.31	3
3.	Establishment of good marketing network in nearby village	86.79	1	80.70	1	83.75	1
4.	Establishment of rural knowledge centre/ information kiosks	71.28	9	65.73	8	68.50	9
5.	Well equipped Kisan Seva Kendra should be developed	69.23	12	60.93	10	65.08	12
6.	Popularization of contract farming for pea cultivation	45.81	18	37.00	18	41.40	18
7.	Promotion of area under pea cultivation	71.09	10	60.70	12	65.89	10
8.	Regular updating to agriculture supervisors about latest pea cultivation technology	58.90	15	52.39	15	55.64	15
9.	Mobile network coverage should be established	46.78	17	42.32	17	44.55	17
10.	Kisal call centre should be established at zonal level.	82.18	6	73.21	6	77.69	6
11.	Training on post harvest technology be imparted to the farmers	83.29	4	75.90	4	79.59	4
12.	Blending of indigenous and scientific practices of pea cultivation	68.73	13	60.12	13	64.42	13
13.	Co-operative farming in pea cultivation be promoted	83.00	5	75.91	5	79.46	5
14.	Essay excess to credit of reasonable rate of interest	69.75	11	60.81	11	65.28	11
15.	Organisation of farmers field school at the village level	52.14	16	42.82	16	47.48	16
16.	Establishment of value added units	72.10	8	65.91	9	69.00	8
17.	Minimum support price of govt. should be declared for pea crop	86.67	2	80.47	2	83.57	2
18.	Road transport facilities should be developed	79.64	7	72.04	7	75.84	7

MPS = Mean per cent score

technology. The extent of realization of this aspect was 84.19 and 78.42 per cent by marginal and small farmers, respectively. Considering the potential of Kota region of Rajasthan in pea cultivation, the government should instruct the state Horticulture Department for development of multichamber cold storage units in cluster of villages in the study area.

Table 1 also reveals that majority of marginal and small farmers viewed as potential aspect like 'training on post-harvest technology be imparted to the farmers' with the extent of 83.29 and 75.90 per cent, respectively. The State Horticulture Department in collaboration with KVKs and NGOs should prepare and organize the comprehensive educational training programmes on post-harvest technology of pea for progressive and energetic pea growers, so that farmers can acquire knowledge and skills of different aspects of post-harvest technology of pea. Such training programme should be organized at Panchayat head quarter levels so that maximum number of pea growers can participate in the trainings. The data also reveal that marginal and small farmers considered the aspect 'co-operative farming in pea cultivation' as potential area with the extent of 83.00 and 75.91 per cent, respectively. The state agriculture department should give more emphasis on co-operative farming so that better utilization of limited natural resources like land and water with low cost technology of pea cultivation can be done effectively.

Analysis of Table 1 further shows that marginal and small farmers had positive agreement with aspects namely 'kisan call center should be established at zonal level', 'road transport facilities should be developed', 'establishment of rural knowledge center/information kiosks', 'establishment of value added units' and 'well equipped Kisan Seva Kendra should be developed'. The extent of these aspects viewed by marginal farmers was 82.18, 79.64, 72.10, 71.28 and 69.23 per cent, while by small farmers these were viewed with the extent of 73.21, 72.04, 65.73, 65.91 and 60.63 per cent, respectively. It was found that aspect namely 'popularization of contract

farming for pea cultivation' was ranked last by the marginal and small farmers with the extent of 45.81 and 37.00 per cent, respectively. This aspect was realized as least important by marginal and small farmers may be the fact that majority of the pea growers of the study area were not fully aware about the concept of contract farming in crop cultivation.

### Conclusion :

It can be concluded that the extent of possibility for promotion and adoption of pea production technology viewed by marginal farmers was from 45.81 to 86.79 per cent, while it was from 37.00 to 80.70 per cent in small farmers. Thus, it may be further concluded that there is huge possibilities in the study area for promotion of improved pea production technology and, therefore, livelihood security of farmers can be ensured through adoption of improved pea production technology.

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