

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

# Adoption gap in recommended practices of chickpea

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**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

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## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The important pulse crops in India are

chickpea, red gram, green gram, black gram, cowpea etc. Sixty per cent of pulses area is

in *Rabi* and forty per cent in *Kharif* season. Pulses account for roughly one fifth of total are under food grain crops and contribute about one twelve of total food grain production in country. Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) is one of the most important pulses crop among all pulses. It is the premier pulse crop of Indian subcontinent. India is the largest chickpea producer as well as consumer in the world.

The ancient wisdom of the Indian about the value of pulses in human nutrition is perhaps, responsible to a extent for the wide spread vegetarianism in our country. Pulses are the balanced amino acid, consumption a cereal and pulses blend which matches the milk, protein and importance of pulses in vegetarian diet cannot be over emphasized. Pulses are cheaper than meat also they often to referred as 'poor man's meat' in developing countries like India. They are important for sustainable agriculture to improve physical, chemical and biological properties of soil and facilities as mini nitrogen factory.

Chickpea is called Chana (Hindi), Gram or Bengal gram (English). Chickpea is used as: whole seed or split seed (dal), flour in preparing variety of snacks, raw or roasted fresh green chickpeas and straw as a livestock feed. Chickpea is consumed in various forms, viz., *dal*, *basan* (flour), crushed or whole grain boiled or parched, green grain and foliage as vegetable. Germinated seeds have medicinal value. Soaked grain and husk are fed to horses and cattle, respectively.

Chickpea is free from various anti-nutritional factors and has high protein (23%), total carbohydrates (64%) and dietary fibre content (19%).

The specific objectives have been undertaken as follows:

- To know the profile of the chickpea growers.
- To study the knowledge of respondents about recommended package of practices of chickpea.
- To study the adoption gap of recommended package of practices of chickpea.
- To study the relationship between profile of the chickpea growers and adoption gap in chickpea practices.

## RESOURCES AND METHODS

The study was conducted in Amravati district of Maharashtra during 2015-16. The study was conducted randomly in Amravati district of Maharashtra state. In Amravati district there are fourteen blocks out of these two tehsils *i.e.* Bhatkuli and Chandur Bazar were

selected as the area under chickpea crop was maximum. The list of chickpea growing villages was obtained from Taluka Agriculture Office. From the list, 10 villages were selected by random sampling procedure. A list of chickpea growers was prepared from each village with the help of Agriculture assistant Talathi, Gramsevek and progressive farmers, then 10 farmers from each village were selected randomly on the basis of area under chickpea crop. Thus, a total of 100 respondents were selected as a sample for the study.

Profile of respondents like age, education, size of land holding, annual income, social participation, extension contact, source of information, knowledge and adoption were considered in this study. The simple statistical mean, standard deviation and co-efficient of correlation were used to identify relation between adoption gap and profile of respondents.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the study as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under the following heads:

### Relation analysis:

In order to find out the relationship of the selected characteristics of respondents with their adoption gap, co-efficient of correlation was worked out. The findings are presented in this part.

The foregoing analysis indicated that, the result of the study showed that education, annual income, social

**Table 1 : Co-efficient of correlation between independent characteristics and overall adoption gap in chickpea cultivation**

Sr. No.	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient
1.	Age	0.2364 *
2.	Education	-0.4703 **
3.	Size of land holding	-0.1928 <sup>NS</sup>
4.	Annual income	-0.3895 **
5.	Social participation	-0.3422 **
6.	Extension contact	-0.3799 **
7.	Source of information	-0.5603 **
8.	Knowledge	-0.6088 **
9.	Adoption	-1.0000 **

\* and \*\* indicate significance of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively  
NS=Non-significant

participation, extension contact, sources of information, knowledge and adoption were negatively significant with adoption gap at 1 per cent level of significance (Table 1). Whereas, age was positively significant with adoption gap at 5 per cent level of significance. Among selected variable land holding was non-significantly related with adoption gap. Almost similar type of studies were also taken by Surve (2014); Burman *et al.* (2006 and 2010); Jambhale (2007) and Tripathi *et al.* (2006).

### Conclusion:

Findings revealed that maximum percentage of the respondents were of middle age group, educated upto high school level. The majority of the respondent had large size of land holding in small category, majority of the respondent had their annual income ranging 2 lacks and above. The majority of respondents had medium category of social participation, half of the respondents had medium category of extension contact and more than half of the respondents uses medium level of source of information channel. The majority of the respondents were found in the category of medium level of knowledge, more than half of chickpea growers were found in the category of medium level of adoption.

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