



## 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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**Table 1 : Distribution of Kagzi lime growers according to their knowledge level**

Knowledge	Frequency	Per cent
Low	32	26.67
Medium	57	47.50
High	31	25.83
Total	120	100.00

**Practice wise knowledge level:**

Distribution of the respondents according to practice wise knowledge about kagzi lime production technology (Table 2) revealed that majority of the respondents had knowledge about selection of soil (100.00%), storage of fruits, (100.00), marketing (100.00), irrigation water management (90.00%), preparatory tillage (87.50%), planting distance (87.50%), size of pit (84.17%), fruit harvesting (84.17%), transportation of fruits (84.17%), grading of fruits (83.33%), intercropping (82.50%), planting time (79.17%), care while planting (75.00 %), pest and its control measures (74.17%), diseases and their control measures (71.65%), fruit packing (65.83%), application of manures and fertilizers (65.00%), bahar management (65.00%), propagation (61.67%), intercultural operations (50.83%), recommended varieties (38.33%), climate (20.83%), Special care to prevent dropping of flowers (15.83%),

Thus, it can be concluded that cent per cent of the respondents had complete knowledge about selection of soil, storage of fruits, marketing, while majority of the respondents had knowledge about irrigation water management, preparatory tillage, planting distance, size of pit, fruit harvesting, transportation of fruits, grading of fruits, intercropping, planting time, care while planting, pest and control measures, diseases and their control measures, fruit packing, application of manures and fertilizers, bahar management, propagation, intercultural operations.

Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were aware about the storage of fruits, marketing, irrigation water management, preparatory tillage, planting distance, size of pit, fruit harvesting, transportation of fruits, grading of fruits, intercropping and planting time. Followed by three fourth of respondents possessed knowledge about care while planting, pest and control measures, diseases and their control measures. More than half of the respondents possessed incomplete knowledge about Intercultural operations, recommended varieties and climate. Study revealed that majority of the kagzilime growers had medium level of knowledge about recommended practices

**Table 2 : Practice wise adoption of recommended cultivation practices by Kagzi lime growers**

Sr. No.	Recommended cultivation practices	Per cent
1.	Selection of soil	100.00
2.	Climate	20.83
3.	Preparatory tillage	87.50
4.	Planting time	79.17
5.	Planting distance	87.50
6.	Size of pit	84.17
7.	Care while planting	75.00
8.	Recommended varieties	38.33
9.	Propagation	61.67
10.	Inter cropping	82.50
11.	Application of manures and fertilizers	65.00
12.	Bahar management	65.00
13.	Special care to prevent dropping of flowers	15.83
14.	Intercultural operations	50.83
15.	Irrigation water management	90.00
16.	Pest and control measures	74.17
17.	Diseases and control measures	71.67
18.	Fruit harvesting	84.17
19.	Grading of fruits	83.33
20.	Fruit packing	65.83
21.	Storage of fruits	100.00
22.	Transportation of fruits	84.17
23.	Marketing	100.00

of kagzilime cultivation. The present findings corroborate the results of Ahire (1997), Deshmukh (1995) and Narkar *et al.* (2004). It is therefore recommended that the extension agency should organize training programmes, field tours, demonstration on the practices, identification of pests and diseases and handling of plant protection equipments. Field visit to university research stations to have thorough acquaintance with recommended kagzilime production technology will also help.

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