Research Article

Organization of training for sweet orange growers in Marathwada region

■ R.P. KADAM, S.M. UMATE, G.S. PAWAR AND O.R. WAGHMARE

SUMMARY : The present study was conducted in Nanded district with a view to study the personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics and to know the mode of organization of training programme as preferred by the sweet orange growers. A majority of sweet orange growers were educated upto primary education, had medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha) land holding, medium annual income and also had medium risk preference, market orientation and economic motivation. Most of the respondents had medium 16 to 37 years of experience of farming, with medium social participation, and had medium use of sources of information and extension contact. Most of the sweet orange growers preferred training of one week period at their own villages particularly in summer season. So organizers of training pogrammes may give emphasis on these preferences while conducting training programmes.

Author for correspondence :

R.P. KADAM
Department of
Extension Education,
College of Agriculture,
Vasantrao Naik
Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, PARBHANI
(M.S.) INDIA

See end of the article for
authors' affiliations

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Citrus (*Citrus sininsis*) is one of the important fruit crops grown throughout the world. Sweet orange belongs to the family Rutaceae, sub family Aurantiodeae. Sweet orange contribute 71 per cent of the total citrus fruit production in the world. Citrus is a fruit of par excellence and having exceptionally good nutritive value. The citrus fruits dominate in their contribution in the horticultural crops due to their healthful diet and commercial value. Orange provides an energy of 4 g calorie per 100 g and 10.60 per cent carbohydrates. Fruits are gaining increasing popularity not only due to their high economic returns but also due to their nutritive and commercial values.There is large gap between the requirement and availability of fruits, this production can be increased by increasing area and productivity of crops. The areas of sweet orange production in which sufficient knowledge and skills are needed to perform their roles more effectively are not yet adequately enumerated besides a very little experience is available for need based and problem oriented training programmes, by studying their personal, socio - economic and psychological characteristics as well as mode of organization.

It is easy to understand their problems regarding sweet orange cultivation and for that purpose this study was undertaken. The specific objectives of the study are :

– To study the personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of sweet orange growers.
– To know the mode of organization of training programme as preferred by the sweet orange growers.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

Present study was purposively conducted in Nanded districts because this district occupies highest area under sweet orange. The district consists of 16 talukas, out of that Bhokar and

Nanded taluka were chosen purposively based on maximum area under cultivation. Six villages from each taluka were selected thus, total 12 village were selected randomly from both the talukas. The respondents were selected those having sweet orange garden of at least 5 years old. From each village 10 sweet orange growers were selected randomly.

An Ex-post facto research design was used and the requisite data were collected from the selected sweet orange growers with the help of a structured schedule in a face to face situation. Questionnaire was prepared, each question was having three point response *i.e.* most important, important and less important with a score of 3, 2 and 1, respectively considering the mean and standard deviation of the distribution. Sweet orange growers were classified into three levels as low, medium and high.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

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

Education :

As regards the education of the respondents, it was clear from Table 1 that 45.84 per cent of the respondents were educated upto primary education (1-4), while 29.17 per cent of the respondents could only read and write, followed by 16.17 per cent of the respondents were educated upto middle school. Very less percentage of them 4.17 per cent was educated upto secondary school. It means that with the increase in education of the respondents there was corresponding decrease in expression of training needs about the sweet orange growers.

Land holding :

Table 1 reveals that 8.30 per cent of the respondents were marginal farmers, while 12.50 per cent of the respondents were small farmers, followed by 8.30 per cent and 40.90 per cent of the respondents were semi-medium and medium category. Majority 30.00 per cent of the respondents were large farmers. The probable reason might be that the land holding is being reduced continuously due to fragmentation.

Annual income :

It is noticed from Table 1 that most of the respondents 83.33 per cent had medium annual income, while 12.50 per cent of the respondents had higher income. Whereas, 4.17 per cent of the respondents belonged to low annual income category. The sample of sweet orange growers seem to have better income level as compared to other farmers. This might be due to increased income from their orchard.

Economic motivation :

From Table 1, it is observed that more than half of the

Table 1 : Distribution of the respondents

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Education			
1.	Illiterate	05	4.17
2.	Only read and write	35	29.17
3.	Primary education	55	45.84
4.	Middle school	20	16.17
5.	Secondary school	5	4.17
Land holding			
1.	Marginal (upto 1.00 ha)	10	8.30
2.	Small farmers (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	15	12.50
3.	Simi medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	10	8.30
4.	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha)	49	40.90
5.	Large farmers (10.01 ha and above	36	30.00
Annual income			
1.	Low (Upto Rs. 55,000)	5	4.17
2.	Medium (Rs.55,001 to 3,48,000)	100	83.33
3.	High (Rs. 3,48,001 and above)	15	12.50
Economic motivation			
1.	Low	13	10.84
2.	Medium	79	65.83
3.	High	28	23.33
Extension contact			
1.	Low	16	13.33
2.	Medium	87	72.50
3.	High	17	14.17
Social participation			
1.	Low	43	35.83
2.	Medium	72	60.00
3.	High	5	4.17
Sources of information			
1.	Low	17	14.16
2.	Medium	76	63.34
3.	High	27	22.50
Risk preference			
1.	Low	11	9.16
2.	Medium	87	72.50
3.	High	22	18.34
Market orientation			
1.	Low	10	8.34
2.	Medium	89	74.16
3.	High	21	17.50
Farming experience			
1.	Low (Upto 15 years)	17	14.16
2.	Medium (16 to 37 years)	76	63.34
3.	High (38 years and above)	27	22.50
Age of orchard			
1.	5 to 10 years	13	10.84
2.	11 to 15 years	80	66.66
3.	16 years and above	27	22.50

respondents 65.83 per cent had medium economic motivation, while 23.33 per cent of the respondents had high economic motivation. Whereas, only 10.84 per cent of the respondents had low economic motivation. This indicated that the farmers are becoming more aware and are trying to maximize their income, therefore, such findings are noticed.

Extension contact :

It is noticed from Table 1 that most of the respondents 72.50 per cent had medium extension contact, while 14.17 per cent of the respondents had high extension contact, followed by 13.33 per cent of the respondents had low extension contact. The reason may be that for getting information regarding different schemes and programmes the sweet orange growers may be contacted frequently.

Social participation :

Table 1 indicates that most of the respondents 60.00 per cent had medium social participation, while 35.83 per cent of the respondents had low social participation. Whereas, 4.17 per cent of the respondents were found in high social participation. The probable reason might be that the respondents being the farmers are always engaged in farming and they find comparatively less time to participate in different formal and informal organization.

Sources of information :

From Table 1 it is revealed that majority of the respondents 63.34 per cent were in medium category of use of sources of information whereas, 22.50 per cent of the respondents were high category of use of sources of information, while 14.16 per cent of the respondents were in low category of use of sources of information. This could be due to the availability and easy access to the different sources of information like personal, personal cosmopolite and mass media.

Risk preference :

It is manifested from Table 1 that majority of the respondents 72.50 per cent had medium risk preference whereas 18.34 per cent of the respondents had high risk preference followed by 9.16 per cent of the respondents had low risk preference. It means that farmers are better prone to take the moderate risk and face the challenges to get maximum returns.

Market orientation :

Table 1 concludes that majority of the respondents 74.16 per cent had medium market orientation, while 17.50 per cent of the respondents had high market orientation.Whereas, only 8.34 per cent of the respondents had low market orientation. The farmers with more market information are more prone towards the market and market prices, in order to get maximum returns, this information is useful for taking decision.

Farming experience :

Table 1 indicates that the most of the respondents (63.34 %) had medium farming experience while 22.50 per cent of the respondents had high farming experience. Whereas, 14.16 per cent of the respondents were found in low farming experience category. Majority of respondents were having medium level of experience in farming.

Age of orchard :

It is noticed from Table 1 that most of the respondents 66.66 per cent were having the orchard of 11-15 years old age, while 22.50 per cent of the respondents were having above 16 years of age of orchard, 10.84 per cent were having the orchard of 5-10 years age. This might be due to that the farmers having orange orchard availed the benefit of fruit plantation scheme launched by government.

Mode of organization of training needs :

From Table 2 it is clear that 54.16 per cent of the respondents expressed to have one week duration of training. This might be due to comparatively less time available with the farmers. These findings further indicate that majority of the respondents 67.50 per cent were asking training at their own village instead of other places. This might be due to their engagements in field operations. Financial problems coupled with the perceived convenience.

Table 2 : Distribution of the respondents on the basis of duration, place and time for training programme as expressed by the sweet orange growers

A.	Duration of training programme		
Sr.No.	Duration	Frequency	Percentage
1.	One week	65	54.16
2.	Two week	39	32.50
3.	Three week	16	13.34

B.	Place of training programme		
Sr.No.	Place	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Village	81	67.50
2.	Taluka place	26	21.67
3.	District place	04	3.33
4.	K.V.K.	07	5.83
5.	Agricultural university	02	1.67

C.	Season of training / time of training programme		
Sr.No.	Season/time	Frequency	Percentage
1.	*Kharif* season	03	2.50
2.	*Rabi* season	23	19.17
3.	Summer season	94	78.33

Significant percentage of the respondents 78.33 per cent wanted training in summer season. This might be due to off

season and some availability of leisure time. Kumbhar (2003), Todmal (2009) and Wangikar and Kadam (2007) also worked on similar profects. Poonia (2002); Phuse *et al.* (2007); Bhople *et al.* (1996) and Mohammad, Punjabi (1997) also worked on the related topic. Phuse *et al.* (2007); Poonia (2002); Bhople *et al.* (1996) and Mohammad and Punjabi (1997) also worked on the related topic.

Authors' affiliations :

S.M. UMATE AND G.S. PAWAR, Seed Technology Research and Breeder Seed Production Unit, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, PARBHANI (M.S.) INDIA

O.R. WAGHMARE, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, PARBHANI (M.S.) INDIA

REFERENCES

Bhople, R.S., Shinde, P.S. and Nimje, V.R. (1996). Production and marketing constraints faced by orange growers. *Maharashtra J. Ext. Edu.,* **15**:57-62.

Kumbhar, V.B. (2003). Training needs of chilli growers. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani, M.S. (INDIA).

Mohammad, A. and Punjabi, N.K. (1997). A study on knowledge and adoption of improved cultivation practices of mandarin among farmers in Jhalawar district of Rajasthan. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, S.K. Rajasthan Agricultural University (Campus) Udaipur, RAJASTHAN (INDIA).

Nemade, N.R. (2007). Knowledge and adoption of recommended pre and post harvest technology in mango cultivation. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani, M.S. (INDIA).

Phuse, A.P., Vitonde, A.K. and Thipse, C.D. (2007). Adoption of recommended mandarin orange production practices. *Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu.,* **7** (2&3) : 98-100.

Poonia, A. (2002). *Technological gap among the Kinnow (Citrus deliciosa)* orchard owners in Sriganganagar district of Rajasthan. M.Sc. (Ag.) Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur (RAJASTHAN) INDIA.

Todmal, S.B. (2009). Training needs of self-help group members about goat management. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani, M.S. (INDIA).

Waghmode, R.D. (2005). Adoption of recommended garlic cultivation technology by the farmers. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani, M.S. (INDIA).

Wangikar, S.D. and Kadam, R.P. (2007). Training needs of the members of self- help group on dairy management practices. *Agresco Report*, 16-33 pp.

9ᵗʰ Year
★★★★★ of Excellence ★★★★★

Agric. Update, **9**(4) Nov., 2014 : 574-577
Hind Agricultural Research and Training Institute

577