



## Research Article

# SOCIO-PERSONAL, ECONOMIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COMMUNICATIONAL PROFILE OF PEA (*Pisum sativum* L) GROWERS

TIWARI A.\*, MARKAM N., SINGH Y.K. AND DUBEY M.K.

Department of Extension Education, Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya VishwaVidyalaya, Satna, 485331, Madhya Pradesh, India

\*Corresponding Author: Email- abhatiwarimphorti@gmail.com

Received: April 21, 2018; Revised: April 26, 2018; Accepted: April 27, 2018; Published: April 30, 2018

**Abstract-** The present study was conducted in Shahpura and Patan blocks of Jabalpur district (Madhya Pradesh). This study designed to know whether the pea growers are adopting recommendations of scientists or not and up to what extent. The study will also critically find out the main impediments in adoption of the technology. It has been designed to analyze the socio-personal, economic, psychological and communicational attributes of pea growers and the finding of each attributes of pea growers is discussed which showed that maximum pea growers belonging to middle age group, educated up to high school/higher secondary level, other backward class, large size of land holding, high farm power availability, large area covered under pea crop, medium experience of pea growing, high annual income, low social participation, low knowledge level, medium scientific orientation, high training needs, low extension participation, medium source of information and low marketing orientation.

**Keywords-** Pea, Adoption behaviour

**Citation:** Tiwari A., et al., (2018) Socio-Personal, Economic, Psychological and Communicational Profile of Pea (*Pisum sativum* L) Growers. International Journal of Agriculture Sciences, ISSN: 0975-3710 & E-ISSN: 0975-9107, Volume 10, Issue 8, pp.-5872-5873.

**Copyright:** Tiwari A., et al., This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Academic Editor / Reviewer:** Siddharth Raghuwanshi, Asma Altaf Ansari

## Introduction

Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) family Fabaceae is one of the important vegetable and pulse crops of India. Pea is a premier winter season grain legume crop largely confined to cooler temperature zones and widely consumed in India. Hyking of prices enhanced its ranking among the pulses to be considered as poorman's meat in daily diet. It also plays an important role in promoting conservation agriculture and sustainability by enriching the soil through biological nitrogen fixation. There are two types of cultivated pea, viz., garden pea (*Pisum sativum* var., hortense) and the field pea (*Pisum sativum* var., arvense). The garden pea is used for table purpose and harvested as green pod, while the field pea is round or wrinkled seeded and used as pulse whole or splits. It is the inseparable ingredient of vegetarian diet and is the cheapest source of dietary protein (22.5%), carbohydrate (62.1%), fat (1.8%), vitamins (riboflavin, thiamin, etc.) and minerals (calcium iron). It is also grown as a forage crop for cattle or as a cover crop to reduce soil erosion. Jabalpur is the largest pea producing district in Madhya Pradesh, Pea is largely cultivated in Patan and Shahpura block of the Jabalpur district of M.P.[1]. It is recorded from the available secondary data that the production of pea crop in Shahpura and Patan blocks is 9600 metric tonnes, whereas the area under this crop in the Shahpura and Patan blocks is 1600 ha (District statistical report 2014-2015). In order to obtain optimum yield of pea crop, a set of recommendations are made to the farmers by the Agricultural University Scientists/ Extension Specialists. The present study is designed to know whether the pea growers are adopting these recommendations or not and up to what extent. The study will also critically find out the main impediments in adoption of the technology. The present study has been designed to analyze the adoption behaviour of pea growers of Shahpura and Patan blocks of Jabalpur district to fulfil the following specific objective: To know the profile of pea growers.

## Material and methods

The present study was conducted in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh because

it is famous for pea cultivation in Madhya Pradesh. Shahpura and Patan blocks were selected purposively on the basis of larger area coverage under pea crop and famous for pea cultivation. 10 villages from each block were selected randomly for the study on the basis of maximum area covered under pea cultivation. Out of which 15 farmers were randomly selected from each village. Thus, the total sample size was 300 for the study 150 farmers from Shahpura and 150 farmers from Patan block). Data were collected through personal interview with the help of pre-tested structured schedule. The respondents of the selected villages were the primary sources of data collection. The study was focused to know the socio-personal, economic, psychological and communicational variables of pea growers like age, education, caste, size of land holding, farm power, area covered under pea crop, experience of pea growing, annual income, social participation, knowledge level, scientific orientation, training needs, extension participation, source of information and marketing orientation. The primary data were collected by the researcher by interviewing the selected respondents with the help of structured and pre-tested interview schedule. The secondary data were obtained from various government offices like District Agriculture Office, Sub-division Office, Block Development Office and from magazines and publications.

## Result and discussion

As regards the personal attributes of pea growers are concerned, the finding of the study can be summarized that higher percentage of pea growers (49.34%) belonged to middle age group [2, 4], nearly 28.00 % of the pea growers were educated up to high school/Higher sec. level [3]. Majority of the pea growers (54.0%) belonged to other backward classes [3], 40.66 % of the respondents owned large size of farms, 45.67 % high farm power and 38.67 % pea growers grow pea on large scale. The higher percentage 41.33 respondents had medium level of experience of pea growing [2] and 66.67 % belonged to high income group, respectively 38.67 % respondents belong to low social participation.

**Table-1** Distribution of the respondents according to their attributes (N=300)

		Respondent	percentage
1	AGE		
	Young age group (22 - 36 years)	112	37.33
	Middle age group (37 - 50 years)	148	49.34
	Old age group (51 - 64 years)	40	13.33
2	EDUCATION		
	Illiterate	16	5.33
	Can read and write	32	10.66
	Up to Primary level	48	16
	Up to Middle level	80	26.67
	Upto High School level/Higher sec.	84	28
	College level	40	13.34
3	CASTE		
	General	81	27
	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	162	54
	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	57	19
4	SIZE OF LAND HOLDING		
	Marginal farmers (Up to 1 ha)	24	8
	Small farmers (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	56	18.67
	Medium (2.01 to 5.00 ha )	98	32.67
	Large (Above 5 ha)	122	40.66
5	FARM POWER		
	Low farm power	58	19.33
	Medium farm power	105	35
	High farm power	137	45.67
6	AREA COVERED UNDER PEA		
	Low (1 to 4 ha)	88	29.33
	Medium (5 to 7 ha)	96	32
	Large (8 to 10 ha)	116	38.67
7	EXPERIENCE OF PEA GROWING		
	Low ( 3 to 12 years)	120	40
	Medium (13 to 21 years)	124	41.33
	High(22 to 30 years)	56	18.67
8	ANNUAL INCOME		
	Low annual income	24	8
	Medium annual income	76	25.33
	High annual income	200	66.67
9	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION		
	Low social participation	116	38.67
	Medium social participation	111	37
	High social participation	73	24.33
10	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL		
	Low (Up to 44 scores)	138	46
	Medium (45 to 88 scores)	107	35.67
	High (89 to 132 scores)	55	18.33
11	SCIENTIFIC ORIENTATION		
	Low (6 to 18 scores)	56	18.67
	Medium (19 to 30 scores)	163	54.33
	High (31 to 42 scores)	81	27
12	TRAINING NEEDS		
	Low (Up to 13)	88	29.34
	Medium (14 to 26)	96	32
	High (Above 26)	116	38.66
13	EXTENSION PARTICIPATION		
	Low (Up to 8 scores)	164	54.67
	Medium (9 to 16 scores)	80	26.66
	High (17 to 24 scores)	56	18.67
14	SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
	Low (Up to 22 scores)	18	6
	Medium (23 to 44 scores)	226	75.33
	High (45 to 66 scores)	56	18.67
15	MARKETING ORIENTATION		
	Low (up to 2 scores)	160	53.33
	Medium (3 to 4 scores)	76	25.33
	High (Above 4 scores)	64	21.34

The 78.00 % pea growers were having medium knowledge level about improved pea production technology [5]. Majority (54.33%) pea growers had medium scientific orientation about the improved pea production technology, 38.66 per cent belonged to high training need and 54.67 % pea growers had low extension participation [4]. Again, the majority of the respondents had poor level of marketing orientation (53.33%) and medium source of information (75.33%) [3].

## Conclusion

As regards the personal attributes of pea growers are concerned, the finding of the study can be summarized that higher percentage of pea growers belonged to middle age group, educated up to high school level, majority of the pea growers belonged to other backward classes, owned large size of farms, high farm power, pea growers grow pea on large scale, medium level of experience of pea growing, high income group, low social participation and knowledge level about improved pea production technology, medium scientific orientation, high training need, low extension participation, medium source of information and low marketing orientation.

## Research Category: Agriculture Extension

**Acknowledgement / Funding:** Author thankful to Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya VishwaVidyalaya, Satna, 485331, Madhya Pradesh, India

## \*Research Guide: Professor Dr Y. K. Singh

University: Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwa Vidyalyaya, Satna, 485331, Madhya Pradesh, India

Research project name: PhD Thesis

**Author Contributions:** All author equally contributed

**Author statement:** All authors read, reviewed, agree and approved the final manuscript

**Conflict of Interest:** None declared

**Ethical approval:** This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

## References:

- [1] Anonymous (2016) Annual Reports. Deputy Director of Horticulture Office Jabalpur.
- [2] Jain Vivek Kumar (2017) M.SC. (Ag.) Thesis (unpublished), JNKVV, Jabalpur.
- [3] Pawar Akhilesh (2017) M.SC. (Ag.) Thesis (unpublished), JNKVV, Jabalpur.
- [4] Ramachari K.V., Dubey M.K., Sharma Ashutosh and Suryawanshi Deepali (2016) International Journal of Agriculture Sciences, 8(49), 2096-2098.
- [5] Ramachari K.V., Dubey M.K. and Sharma Ashutosh (2016) Society for scientific development in agriculture and technology Meerut(U.P.) India Volume 11(Special-VII), 4992-4994.