P-ISSN: 2618-0723
E-ISSN: 2618-0731

Extension Journal

Impact Factor: RJIF 5.16
www.extensionjournal.com

International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 2; Issue 2; Jul-Dec 2019; Page No. 24-27

Received: 09-05-2019
Accepted: 12-06-2019

Indexed Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal

General profile or general information of the small and big guava growers according to their personal traits

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Abstract

The present research study was conducted in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan. The Sawai-Madhopur district was purposively selected for the present investigation. The present study was undertaken in one panchayat samiti of Sawai-Madhopur district i.e. Sawai-Madhopur panchayat samiti. From the list first six villages were selected for the research study on the basis of maximum area under the guava cultivation. The number of guava growers was decided for each village by proportionate sampling method. The farmers of each village were selected by simple random sampling techniques. Sample size of fifty-four small and sixty six big guava growers was selected. Thus, the total study sample consisted of 120 respondents from all the six selected villages of Sawai-Madhopur panchayat samiti.

Findings highlight that the more than half of the respondents 66.67 per cent were belonging to middle age group i.e., between 36 to 60 years. Further, 20.83 per cent and 12.50 per cent of the respondents were from young and old age groups. Further reported that the illiterates 26 (21.66 %) were among the total respondents, 56 (46.67 %) literates (read & write), while the 38 (31.67 %) respondents were educated up to middle and above standard of the study sample. Further recorded that the out of 120 respondents, 52 (43.33 %) respondents had less degree of cosmopolite orientation while 68 (56.67 %) respondents were observed to have more cosmopolite orientation. Further revealed that the 85 (70.83%) respondents possessed medium socio-economic status. It was further observed that 20 respondents (16.67%) had low socio-economic status and 15 respondents (12.50%) had high socio-economic status.

Keywords: General Profile or General Information, Knowledge, Adoption, [Small & Big], Guava Growers, Recommended Guava Production Technology

Introduction

Guava Fruit is successfully grown all over India. The total area and production of guava in the country are 1.90 lakh hectare and 1.68 million tonnes. Major guava producing states are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) is one of the most important fruit crop of India. It was originated in tropical America. It covers around 3.3% of the total area under fruit crops and contributes 3.3 % of the total fruit production in India. In India, Uttar Pradesh leads in production, while Allahabad region of U. P. produces best quality of guava in India as well as in the world. Guava is rich source of ascorbic acid. It is good source of dietary fiber and pectin. It can be processed into a number of products like jam, jelly, nectar, juice, guava cake, puree etc. Its roots, bark, leaves and fruits has great medicinal value.

Fruits have great importance in human diet. It is stated that the standard of living of the people of a country can be judged by its production and percapita consumption in the world. India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world its share in the world fruit production is only 10 per cent. Although India may unable to cater the nutritional demands of even increasing population in the present scenario the percapita availability of fruits in the country is 46 gm per day against 92 gm per day recommended by the Indian council of medical research This may be due to very low production and increasing population pressure of the country.

Obviously, there is an urgent need for increasing the production of fruits in the country. To cope up with this situation our research scientists, extension workers and farmers have great responsibility to maximize the production of fruits. Which is only possible, if farmers have a knowledge and awareness about the new technology which is recommended by the Horticulture Research Scientists especially for the fruit cultivation, then they may adopt the recommended practices. A large number of yield maximization trials laid out at the research stations as well as at the farmer's orchards have shown the potentiality of the technology to be highly effective in concern of knowledge improvement about new technology and in the improvement in level of knowledge of farmers about guava production. The gap of recommended and adopted practices may reduce by adopting the practices.

Guava is the fifth most important sub tropical fruit crop of India after mango, banana, citrus and apple. Thus, the total

area under guava fruits was increased but the total production was decreased. The major guava growing states in the country are Bihar, Uttar-Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andra-Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam, Punjab, Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa and Tripura.

Rajasthan is the largest state of India from the view point of area. Its total area is 3,42,239 sq.km that is equivalent to 10.40 per cent area of our country. The total population of the state is 5.64 crore that is 5.5 per cent of the country. About 70 per cent population of the state dependent on agriculture. The total cropped land area in the state is 1,93 crore hectares. The state covers 49 crore hectares net irrigated land area of the country. The contribution of agriculture in gross domestic production of the state is 52 per cent as against 26 per cent in case of the country. The area coverage under horticultural crops is only 1.97 per cent of the cultivated land with distribution under fruits, vegetables and condiments is 0.12, 0.31 and 0.54 per cent respectively. Despite of poor status, production of certain fruit crops in Rajasthan state occupies an important place in the country. Fruits are grown in various Regions of the State. The Rajasthan State is considered to be the potential area for fruits like mango, orange, lemon, guava, kinnow, mosambi, banana, grapes, papaya, ber, aonla, malta, phalsa, pome granate, date-palm, etc.

Rajasthan is considered as the most important guava producing state of India. The Bharatpur region has reputation of growing the best quality of guava in the state. Bharatpur division (Alwar, Dholphur, Bharatpur, Sawai-Madhopur and Karauli) is well known for its area and production. The Sawai-Madhopur district possesses an area 278.40 hectares under guava fruits and production 37419.60 quintals of guava fruits.

Generally there is also a technological gap between the technology generated and its adoption. A number of agencies like Department of Horticulture (Govt. of Rajasthan), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (ICAR, New Delhi) and Regional Research Station are working on fruits are located at Sawai Madhopur District. Thus, these organizations are mostly utilized by the guava growers for transfer of improved guava production technology. They are imparting technological knowhow to the needy farmers then guava production is less than the potential.

Keeping this view in mind, an effort has been made in view of the above facts in to consideration, the present research study was undertaken to entitled "Technological gap among the guava (*Psidium guajava*) growers in Sawai-Madhopur District of Rajasthan" to assess, the object to find out the general profile or general information of the respondents according to their personal traits

Research Methodology

The present study was conducted in purposively selected Sawai-Madhopur district of Rajasthan. The present investigation was conducted in one panchayat samiti of Sawai-Madhopur district i.e. Sawai-Madhopur panchayat samiti. The criteria for selecting this panchayat samiti were the maximum area under guava fruits among all the seven panchayat samities of the district.

A list of all the guava growing villages was prepared in consultation with tehsil personnel's and with the help of Department of Horticulture (Government of Rajasthan). From the list six villages were selected for the research study on the basis of maximum area under the guava cultivation in Sawai-Madhopur panchayat samiti. A comprehensive list of all guava growers of the selected villages was prepared in consultation with the patwari and agricultural supervisors of the concerned villages. The numbers of guava growers were decided for each village by proportionate sampling method. The farmers of each village were selected by simple random techniques.

In this way a sample of fifty-four small and sixty six big guava growers were selected. Thus, the total study sample consisted of 120 respondents from all the six selected villages of Sawai-Madhopur panchayat samiti.

Results and Discussion

Distribution of the respondents according to their personal traits:

In this section, the data regarding personal traits of respondents i.e. age, education, cosmopolite orientation and socio-economic status have been presented in the following tables.

Age of the respondents

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their age

S. No.	Age group	Small guava growers (n = 54)		Big guava growers (n = 66)		Total (n = 120)	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Young age (< 36 years)	15	27.78	10	15.15	25	20.83
2.	Middle age (36 to 60 years)	34	62.96	46	69.70	80	66.67
3.	Old age (>60 years)	5	9.26	10	15.15	15	12.50
	Total	54	100.00	66	100.00	120	100.00

F = frequency

Table 1. shows that more than half of the respondents were belonging to middle age group i.e., between 36 to 60 years. This age group alone constituted 66.67 per cent of the total study sample. Further, 20.83 and 12.50 per cent of the respondents were from young and old age groups, respectively.

The data accorded in table further shows that 34 (62.96%) small guava growers and 46 (69.70%) big guava growers belonged to middle age group. On the other hand, 15 (27.78%) small guava growers and 10 (15.15%) big guava growers were found to be from young age group. It was further noted that 5 (9.26%) small guava growers and 10 (15.15%) big guava growers were reported to be from old age group.

Educational level of the respondents

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents according to their educational level

S. No.	Educational level	Small guava growers (n = 54)		Big guava growers (n = 66)		Total (n = 120)	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Illiterate	12	22.22	14	21.21	26	21.66
2.	Literate	28	51.85	28	42.43	56	46.67
3.	Educated up to middle & above standard	14	25.93	24	36.36	38	31.67
	Total	54	100.00	66	100.00	120	100.00

F = Frequency

The data in table 2. shows that 26 (21.66%) among the total respondents were illiterates, 56 (46.67%) literates (read & write), while the respondents educated up to middle and above standard 38 (31.67%) were of the study sample.

The data further reveals that 12 (22.22%) small guava growers and 14 (21.21%) big guava growers were illiterate. It was further observed that 28 (51.85%) small guava growers and 28 (42.43%) big guava growers were found from the literate group, while 14 (25.93%) small guava growers and 24 (36.36%) big guava growers were educated up to middle and above standard level.

Cosmopolite orientation of respondents

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents according to their cosmopolite orientation

S. No.	Cosmopolite orientation	Small guava growers (n= 54)		Big guava growers (n= 66)		Total (n=120)	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Less (≤ 7 score)	42	77.78	10	15.15	52	43.33
2.	More (> 7score)	12	22.22	56	84.85	68	56.67
	Total	54	100.00	66	100.00	120	100.00

F = frequency

The data presented in table 3. indicates that out of 120 respondents, 52 (43.33%) respondents had less degree of cosmopolite orientation while 68 (56.67%) respondents were observed to have more cosmopolite orientation may be due to their contacts out side the social system.

The data further reveals that 42 (77.78%) small guava growers and 10 (15.15%) big guava growers had less degree of cosmopolite orientation. While, more degree of cosmopolite orientation was found in case of 12 (22.22%) small guava growers and 56 (84.85%) big guava growers.

Socio-economic status of respondents

Table 4: Distribution of the respondents according to their socio-economic status

S. No.	Socio-economic status category	Small guava growers (n = 54)		Big guava growers (n = 66)		Total (n = 120)	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low (<65 score)	20	37.04	00	00.00	20	16.67
2.	Medium (65 to 90 score)	34	62.96	51	77.27	85	70.83
3.	High (> 90 score)	00	00.00	15	22.73	15	12.50
	Total	54	100.00	66	100.00	120	100.00

F = frequency

Table 4. shows that 85 (70.83%) respondents possessed medium socio-economic status. It was further observed that 20 respondents (16.67%) had low socio-economic status and 15 respondents (12.50%) had high socio-economic status.

The table further indicates that 34 (62.96%) small guava growers and 51 (77.27%) big guava growers possessed medium socio-economic status. It was further observed that 20 (37.04%) small guava growers were found in low socio-economic status category. Whereas 15 (22.73%) big guava growers were found in high socio-economic status category of respondents.

Conclusion

Findings highlight that the more than half of the respondents 66.67 per cent were belonging to middle age group i.e., between 36 to 60 years. Further, 20.83 per cent and 12.50 per cent of the respondents were from young and old age groups, (Table 1.)

Further reported that the illiterates 26 (21.66 %) were among the total respondents, 56 (46.67 %) literates (read & write), while the 38 (31.67 %) respondents were educated up to middle and above standard of the study sample. (Table 2.)

Further recorded that the out of 120 respondents, 52 (43.33 %) respondents had less degree of cosmopolite orientation while 68 (56.67 %) respondents were observed to have more cosmopolite orientation. (Table 3.)

Further revealed that the 85 (70.83%) respondents possessed medium socio-economic status. It was further observed that 20 respondents (16.67%) had low socio-economic status and 15 respondents (12.50%) had high socio-economic status. (Table 4.)

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