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Knowledge level of Pea (Arkel) growers in Tahbarpur block of Azamgarh district, UP

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Abstract

Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) family: (Leguminosae) is one of the most important pulse and vegetable crop of India. Field pea is one of the most popular food crops in the world as it is very nutritious and its cultivation is also easy. technological adoption gap in production of arkel (*pisum sativum* L.) In Tehbarpur Block of Azamgarh District (U.P.) was taken up with the objectives to elicit information regarding profile characteristics of pea growers, knowledge level of pea (arkel) growers in improved farm cultivation in pea cultivations, and socio economic life and constraints use in the farm pea cultivation and seek their suggestion to overcome the constraints was carried out during the year 2017-18 in Azamgarh district which having maximum area and production of Pea(arkel) The study revealed that majority pea growers had medium level of knowledge (58.33%) followed by low (24.17%) and high level of knowledge (17.50%) regarding Overall knowledge of recommended production practices of pea (arkel).

Keywords: pea (arkel), knowledge, technological gap

Introduction

Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) family: (Leguminosae) is one of the most important pulse and vegetable crop of India. The common name of Field pea (*Pisum sativum*) is also known as 'Dry Pea' and it is called 'Matar' in India. Field Pea is one of the most popular food crops in the world as it is very nutritious and its cultivation is also easy.

Methodology

We carried out in tehbarpur block of Azamgarh district which was selected porposively. The present investigation Descriptive research design was employed. Thus, the total sample size was 120 for ten villages were selected randomly and from each village 12 respondents were selected randomly. For the present study an operational measure for knowledge was developed by constructing a "teacher made knowledge test". The knowledge test was constructed based on the package of practices developed for pea cultivation. Lists of 13 cultivation practices were developed for the purpose and each practice was administered in the form of questions to respondents to obtain the response from pea growers. The questions were provided with multiple choice answers. The questions and answers pertaining to knowledge test were carefully designed in consultation with experts. The questions covered full range of cultivation practices beginning from variety selected till the crop yield. Frequency percentage calculated each statements.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Overall knowledge level of pea growers about improved cultivation practices. (n=120)

Sl. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (17-22) 0	29	24.17
2	Medium (22-27)	70	58.33
3	High (27-32)	21	17.50
	Total	120	100.00

Table shows that majority of the respondents (58.33%) ware medium level of knowledge about recommended cultivation practices of Pea (arkel) followed by lower (24.17%) and high (17.50%) level of knowledge, respectively.

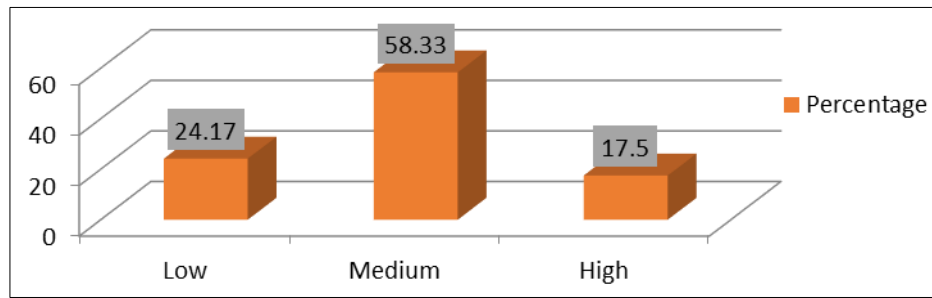


Table 2: Relationship between personal profiles of the respondent with technological gap in knowledge level of the improved cultivation practices in pea (Arkle) crop

Sl. No.	Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient ('r' value)
1.	Age	-0.37621 ^{NS}
2.	Education	0.32156* *
3.	Family size	0.378003**
4.	Land holding	0.292198**
5.	Annual income	0.271422**
6.	Farming experience	0.33156* *
7.	Extension participation	0.303312**
8.	Mass media exposure	0.203833*

*Significant at 5% (0.196) ** Significant at 1% (0.256) NS Non significant

Above table shows that the knowledge level of respondents about the improved cultivation practices of pea (Arkel) crop significant with their education, family size, land holding, annual income, farming experience, extension participation, mass media exposure and non-significant with age.

Conclusions

It was concluded from the present study that the knowledge level of respondents were medium level in the Relationship between personal profiles of the respondent with knowledge level of the improved cultivation practices in pea (Arkel) was that education, family size, land holding, annual income, farming experience, extension participation, mass media exposure were positively significant where as age was negatively significant with the knowledge.

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