



Adoption of orange growers about practices of orange crop in Amravati District

ANITA S. DESHMUKH, K.P. SINGH, C.D. THIPSE AND SONIA TAMGADGE

ABSTRACT

Amravati district was selected for the present study. The general objective was to study the adoption about cultivation practices of orange growers. It was found that on an average, 40.50 per cent of orange growers belonged to middle age group (36 to 50 years), 32.75 per cent orange growers were having secondary education level and 35 per cent were from semi medium land holding (2.01 to 4.00 ha). The average area under orange growers was 26.50 per cent, 62.75 per cent and 10.75 per cent per ha of orange growers in case of small, medium high herd size, respectively. The annual income of the orange growers an average was 28.25 per cent (Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1, 00,000) and medium (9.34 to 18.66) socio economic status 55.00 per cent than medium (9 to 16) scientific orientation was 49.50 per cent economic motivation of the orange growers was 52.75 per cent in medium category and only 51.75 per cent orange growers having high (Above 16) risk preference. The knowledge level of the orange growers according to their practice wise knowledge in this respondents had knowledge about recommended per cent of lime concentration (30.00%), Recommended hormone use for fruit dropping (46.25%), Recommended percentage of hormone for control of fruit dropping (48.75%), Pit depth (55.50%), Pruning method (56.25%), Fertilizers recommendation (57.00%), Recommended tillage operation at the time of fruiting stage (57.75%) that majority of the respondents (47.50%) had moderate (ranges from 33.34 to 66.66) adoption about orange cultivation. Followed by nearly one fourth respondents (45.50%) had high (range from above 66.67) adoption about orange cultivation. While only 7.00 per cent of the respondents had low (ranges from up to 33) adoption about orange cultivation.

KEY WORDS : Adoption, Orange, Amravati

Deshmukh, Anita S., Singh, K.P., Thipse, C.D. and Tamgadge, Sonia (2010). Adoption of orange growers about practices of orange crop in Amravati District, *Internat. J. Forestry and Crop Improv.*, 1 (2) : 117-119.

INTRODUCTION

Nagpur Mandarin orange is one of the most important fruits of Maharashtra state. The area production and yield per hectare of orange in Maharashtra during the year 2000-01 were 78.503 hectares, 7,64,533 tones and 9.731 tones/ha, respectively. The important orange growing districts in Maharashtra are Nagpur, Amravati, Wardha, Yavatmal and Akola.

In Amravati district orange cultivation covers an area of 67057.00 hectares with production of 288000 tones and productivity of 9000 tones/ha during 2006-07. This shows that the average yield of orange in Amravati district is 8.0512 tones/ha. Which is obviously that average yield of Maharashtra state (9.731 tones/ha) In spite of the high genetic potential in the crop and availability of latest

technology the productivity of orange remained at 8.0512 tones/ha probably, it may be because of various production constraints like non availability of inputs and their exorbitant prices (Chikhale, 1993 and Bhole *et al.*, 1996) lack of knowledge and skill (Gomase, 1997) and irrigation constraints (Kadam, 1999). In this context the present study was undertaken to identify the constraints encountered by orange growers during use of various reasons for decline of orange cultivation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present research investigation was carried out in Amravati district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State. The complete Amravati district comprising of fourteen Panchayat samiti was considered as universe for the present research. A list of orange growers of orange cultivators obtained from taluka Agriculture officers of each Panchayat Samiti. In all, there were 100 orange growers were selected from each panchayat samiti total 400 orange growers were selected for the present investigation. Amravati district was having 14 talukas. Amongst those, Worud (15025 ha), Morshi (1, 0996 ha), Chandur Bazar (7436 ha) and Achalpur (6729 ha.) talukas

Correspondence to:

ANITA S. DESHMUKH, Department of Extension Education, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, AKOLA (M.S.) INDIA

Authors' affiliations:

K.P. SINGH AND C.D. THIPSE, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Durgapur, AMRAVATI (M.S.) INDIA

SONIYA TAMGADGE, MSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, AKOLA (M.S.) INDIA