

Association between Selected Independent Variables and Adoption Level of Farmers about Recommended Production Technology of Fennel

S. K. Sharma^{1*}, N. K. Sharma² and K. G. Vyas¹

¹*Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University), Pokaran, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, India.*

²*Department of Extension Education, Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.*

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Authors SKS and NKS designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol, wrote the first draft of the manuscript and managed the analyses of the study. Authors SKS and KGV managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJAEES/2020/v38i630362

Editor(s):

(1) Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (LUVAS), India.

Reviewers:

(1) Getahun Abreham Assefa, University of Gondar, Ethiopia.

(2) Budhi Waskito, Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia.

Complete Peer review History: <http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/58477>

Original Research Article

Received 22 April 2020
Accepted 29 June 2020
Published 06 July 2020

ABSTRACT

The present study was formulated during the year 2014 with 120 respondents from selected eight villages of Nagaur district of Rajasthan. The data of personnel attributes, i.e., age, education, annual income, caste, size of land holding, family type and size of family of the respondents were collected through personal interview. The age and annual income were found to be positive and significantly associated with the adoption level. The old age group was possessed high level of adoption (82.76%) as compare to other age group. Further, annual income had maximum level of adoption with high annual income group (75.00 %) compared to other annual income groups. Other variables like, education, caste, size of land holding, family type and family size were found to be non-significantly associated with the adoption level.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: sunilextension@gmail.com;

Keywords: Association; Fennel; Independent variables; Level of adoption; Nagaur district.

1. INTRODUCTION

India is known the world over as 'The Home of Spices', thus Spices and condiments need no introduction. India has also an old history of cultivation of spices and takes benefit of being a largest producer, exporter and consumer in the world. India produces about 8.61million tons of spices from an area of 4.03 million ha [1]. There are total 63 spices which are grown in India and out of which 20 are being classified as seed spices. The major seed spices grown in India are Cumin, Fenugreek, Coriander and Fennel because they are being cultivated in considerable area. Celery, Nigella, Ajwain, Caraway etc. are the minor seed spices grown in India. Seed spices are mainly cultivated in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. Seed spices are not only for home consumption but also for improving economic status of the farmers.

Fennel is an important commercial cash crop of arid and semi-arid region. Its aromatic seeds used in various food preparations such as soups, meat dishes, sauce, pastries, confectionaries, pickles and liquors etc. The fennel seeds are aromatic, stimulants and carminative. Fennel oil is used as a flavoring agent in various culinary preparation, confectionary, cordials and liquors. The percentage volatile oil in seed varies from 1.5 to 3.5 per cent. It contains 14-22 per cent protein with 12 to 18.5 per cent fat. The production of fennel in India is cultivated over an area of 90179 ha with the production of 157146 tonnes [1]. Rajasthan is the third largest producer of spices in the country. The state average production of seed spices was about 373667 tonnes from 505785 ha area [2]. The major fennel producing districts of Rajasthan are Nagaur, Sirahi, Jalore, Dausa, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur and occupy above 90 per cent of area and production of fennel crop. Among these, the average area, production and productivity under fennel of the Nagaur for last five years are 3324 ha, 3021 tones, 909 kg/ha respectively [2]. The requirement of seed spices in the country is rapidly increasing due to increasing population. The fennel is widely used as an essential component of food and also as an immediate source of farmers' income. The analysis of personal, socio-economic factors may substantiate the presence of adoption gap to a considerable extent. The identified gaps may help to give directions to the field level workers to manipulate the appropriate factors so as to

increase the adoption level. Keeping this in view the present study was undertaken on association between independent variables and their adoption level by the farmers in Nagaur district of Rajasthan.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The present investigation was conducted in purposely selected Nagaur district of Rajasthan since; the district had highest area, production and productivity under fennel crop in the state. Fennel crop is prominently grown in tehsils viz. Nagaur, Jayal, Mertacity, Degana, Kheenvsar, Didwana of the district. Out of these, Mertacity and Degana tehsils were selected on the basis of fennel production. Two Gram Panchayats viz., Dava and Jaroda kala from Mertacity Tehsil as well as Sanjoo and Chonsli from Degana tehsil were selected on proportionate random basis. A complete list of all the major fennel growing villages of the selected panchayat samities was prepared in consultation with the personnel of department of revenue and Agriculture of the concerned area. From the list so prepared, 4 villages from each Tehsil were identified on the random basic under fennel crop. Thus, in all eight villages were selected for the present investigation (Fig. 1).

Thereafter, the farmers were categorized in to three categories on the basis of standard criteria of land holdings i.e. large (>2 ha), small (1-2 ha) and marginal (<1 ha) farmers. Following the procedure laid down above a sample of total 15 respondents i.e. 5 in each category from every selected village was drawn randomly. Thus, the samples for the present investigation were comprised of 120 respondents i.e. 60 from each Tehsil. The details about the number of villages and respondents of each category from identified villages are presented in Fig. 1. Keeping in view the specific objective of study, the interview schedule was developed for collection of data from the selected respondents. Schedule consisted of general information of socio economic attributes of respondents i.e. age, education, annual income, caste, size of land holding, family type and size of family of the respondents. The classification and scoring of attributes viz., education, caste, family type and family size for respondents were done as per the scale developed by Trivedi G. and Pareek U [3]. To measure the adoption level of respondents on the line of an adoption test developed by Chaturvedi (2000) was used for the study [4].

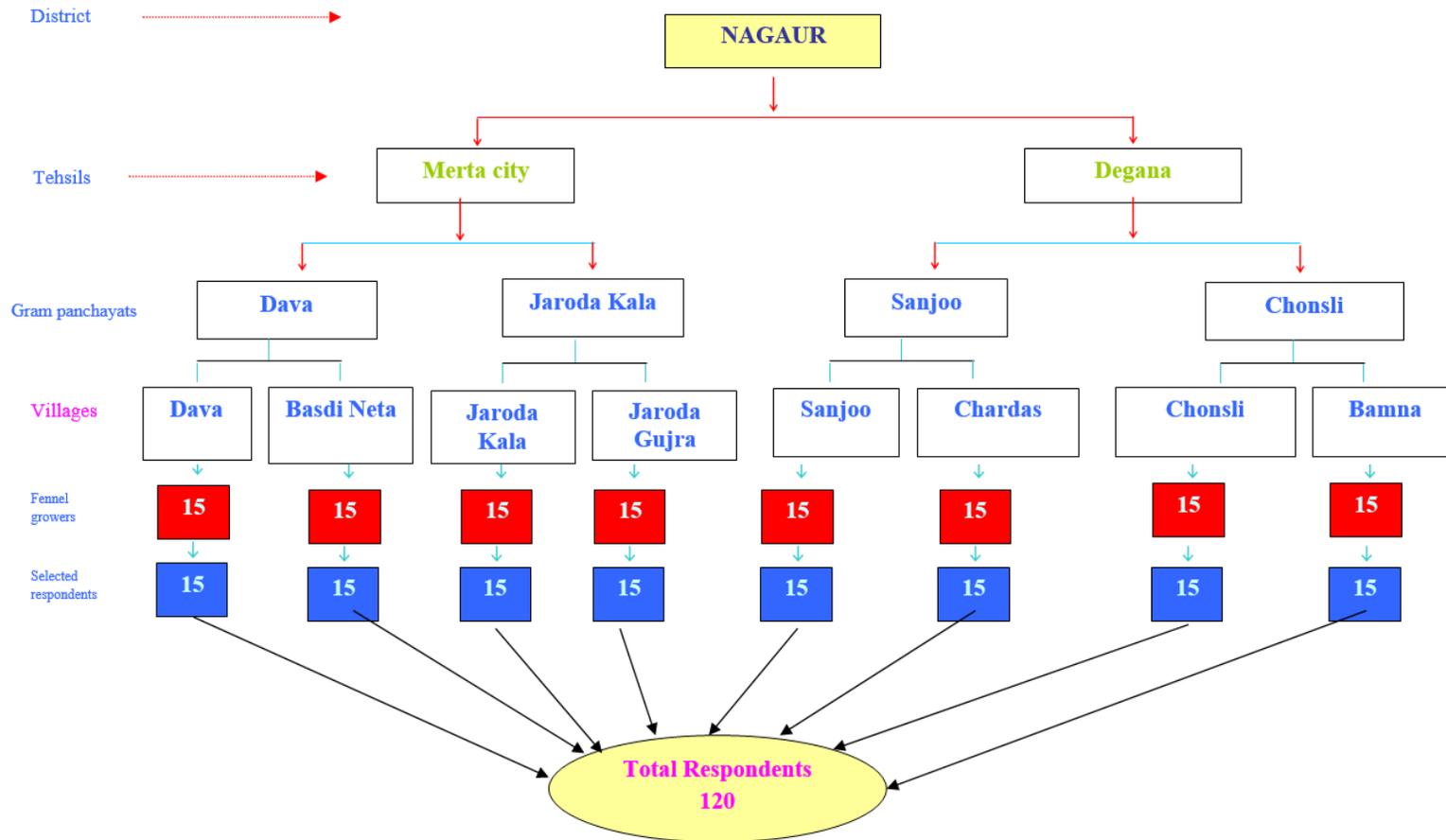


Fig. 1. Flow chart of selected study area

2.1 Statistical Analysis

The selected variables were analyzed on the basis of mean. For the analysis of association between selected personal attributes with extent of adoption of fennel production technology, Chi-square test was applied. The calculated Chi-square value was compared with tabulated value of Chi-square at 1 per cent level of significance to draw the inference. For the purpose of this study, null hypothesis (NH) and alternate hypothesis (RH) were given below.

NH: There is no association between age, education, annual income, caste, size of land holding, family type, size of family of respondents and adoption of fennel production technology.

RH: There is an association between age, education, annual income, caste, size of land holding, family type, size of family of respondents and adoption of fennel production technology.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Distribution of the Fennel Growers According to Their Selected Personal Variables

Age, education, annual income, caste, size of land holding, family type and size of family were the important personal characteristics of the respondents included in the study. The details of these attributes with their respective measures are given in Table 1.

On the basis of their age, the respondents were classified into three categories i.e. young, adult and old. The data presented in Table 1 depict that out of total 120 respondents, 40.83 per cent belonged to the age group of up to 35 years in age, while 36.67 per cent respondents belonged to 36 to 53 years in age and remaining were come under old in age. A close observation of data in Table 1 indicates that 47.50 per cent marginal, 32.50 per cent small and 42.50 per cent large farmers belonged to young in age. Whereas, 32.50 per cent marginal, 42.50 per cent small and 35.00 per cent large farmers were observed from adult age group. The representation of old age group respondents from marginal, small and large farmers' categories were found to be 20.00, 25.00 and 22.50 per cent, respectively. To develop an understanding about the level of education of selected respondents, they were classified into

four categories i.e. illiterate, up to primary level, middle, above middle level of education. The frequencies of the respondents were counted and converted into percentage for all the categories of respondents. The data recorded in Table 1 show that 36.67 per cent respondents were illiterate in the study sample, 28.33 per cent respondents educated up to primary level, 14.17 per cent respondents educated up to middle level, whereas 20.83 per cent educated above middle level. Further analysis of the data in Table 1 indicated that 40.00 per cent marginal, 40.00 per cent small and 30.00 per cent large farmers were illiterate in the study sample. At primary level, the respondents were classified into marginal (30.00%), small (35.00%) and large (20.00%). The middle level farmers were classified into marginal (10.00%), small (7.50%) and large (25.00%). Whereas, the marginal, small and large farmers who possessed education above middle level were observed to be 20.00, 17.50 and 25.00 per cent, respectively. The majority of the respondents belonged to medium annual income, 11.57 per cent of the total sample and 36.36 per cent respondents belonged to high annual income and remaining belonged to low annual income. The marginal, small and large farmers on the basis of annual income were grouped into low, medium and high (Table 1). On the basis of caste, majority of fennel growers belonged to 20.00% in Scheduled caste (SC), 63.33% in Other Backward Caste (OBC) and 16.67% in General Caste (GEN). These categories were further divided into three groups i.e. marginal, small and large. The data pertaining in Table 1 show that the majority of fennel growers belonged to three categories on the basis of land holding i.e. Marginal (< 1 ha), small (1-2 ha) and large (>2 ha) and each category had equal number of farmers.

Out of 120 respondents, 69 fennel growers belonged to nuclear family and remaining belonged to joint family. On the basis of number of members in the family, the respondents were grouped into two categories i.e., small (up to 5 members) and big family (above 5 members). The data in Table 1 indicated that out of total 120 respondents, 40.00 per cent respondents were from small family composition (up to 5 members), while 60.00 per cent respondents belonged to big family size (above 5 members). Further, the data indicated that 40.00 per cent marginal, 42.50 per cent small and 37.50 per cent large farmers had small size family

composition, while the respondents belonging to big family size from marginal, small and large farmers were observed to be 60.00 per cent, 57.50 per cent and 62.50 per cent, respectively.

3.2 Association between Age of Respondents and Level of Adoption

Out of total 47 respondents in young age group, 24, 19 and 4 were having low, medium and high level of adoption, respectively. The adoption level in adult age group had 31.82, 40.91 and 27.27% in low, medium and high level of adoption, respectively. While, in old age group, the adoption level recorded 6.90, 10.34 and

82.76 % respondents in low, medium and high, respectively (Table 2). The high adoption was recorded higher in old age group compared to others, because they had more experience of fennel cultivation. This revealed that there existed positive and significant association between age of respondents and adoption of fennel production technology. The present finding is in conformity with that of Singh and Chauhan who found that age had significant correlation with adoption of mung bean production technology [5]. Patel et al. revealed that the correlation coefficient was found non-significant, which indicates that age did not have any relationship with the knowledge level of cumin growers [6].

Table 1. Distribution of respondents according to their selected personal variable

Sl. No	Personnel attributes	Marginal farmers		Small farmers		Large farmers		Total	
		*F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
(A) Age group									
1	Young (up to 35 years)	19	47.50	13	32.50	17	42.50	49	40.83
2	Adult (36-53 years)	13	32.50	17	42.50	14	35.00	44	36.67
3	Old (Above 53 years)	8	20.00	10	25.00	9	22.50	27	22.50
Overall		40	100.00	40	100.00	40	100.00	120	100.00
(B) Education									
1	Ill	16	40.00	16	40.00	12	30.00	44	36.67
2	Upto primary	12	30.00	14	35.00	8	20.00	34	28.33
3	Middle	4	10.00	3	7.50	10	25.00	17	14.17
4	Above middle	8	20.00	7	17.50	10	25.00	25	20.83
Overall		40	100	40	100	40	100	120	100.00
(C) Annual income									
1	Low (<90,000)	35	87.80	23	57.50	4	10.00	62	52.07
2	Medium (90,000 to 1,75,000)	2	4.88	7	17.50	5	12.50	14	11.57
3	High (>1,75,000)	3	7.32	10	25.00	31	77.50	44	36.36
Overall		40	100.00	40	100.00	40	100.00	120	100.00
(D) Caste									
1	S.C.	11	27.50	10	25.00	3	7.50	24	20.00
2	OBC	21	52.50	23	57.50	32	80.00	76	63.33
3	Gen.	8	20.00	7	17.50	5	12.50	20	16.67
Overall		40	100	40	100	40	100	120	100
(E) Size of land holding		40	33.33	40	33.33	40	33.33	120	100.00
(F) Family type									
1	Nuclear	20	50.00	25	62.50	24	60.00	69	57.50
2	Joint	20	50.00	15	37.50	16	40.00	51	42.50
Overall		40	100	40	100	40	100	120	100
(G) Family size of respondents									
1	Small (Up to 5 member)	16	40.00	17	42.50	15	37.50	48	40.00
2	Big (> 5 member)	24	60.00	23	57.50	25	62.50	72	60.00
Overall		40	100.00	40	100.00	40	100.00	120	100.00

*F = frequency

3.3 Association between Education and Level of Adoption

The association between education level and adoption was non-significant. In the group of up to primary level, 12 (35.29%), 14 (41.18%) and 8 (23.53%) respondents had low, medium and high level of adoption, respectively (Table 3). In the group of up to middle level of education, 4 (23.53%), 3 (17.65%) and 10 (58.82%) respondents reported in low, medium and high level of adoption respectively. So that, the null hypothesis was accepted. The highest level of adoption was recorded by the illiterate fennel growers (44 respondents) as compare to other levels of education. It could be inferred that education did not play a significant role in adoption level of fennel production technology among the farmers due to higher respondents were found under illiterate and less education as compared to other educational levels. Prajapati also recorded non-significant association between education and level of adoption about improved fennel cultivation practices [7] and Chandra similar result was found under isabgol crop [8].

3.4 Association between Annual Income of Respondents and Level of Adoption

Out of 59 fennel growers low income group, 54.24%, 37.29% and 17.24% farmers had low, medium and high level of adoption, respectively. In the group of medium annual income, 23.81%, 52.38% and 23.81% respondents were observed in low, medium and high level of adoption, respectively. The respondents in high annual income were observed low (7.50%), medium (17.50%) and high (75.00%) adoption level (Table 4). The high annual income group had high level of adoption as compare to other

groups of annual income. This reveals that there existed an association between annual income of respondents and adoption of fennel production technology. It could be inferred that the annual income played a significant role in adoption level of fennel production technology. The high cost of the cultivation was major restrictions to adopt the new technology by low income based respondent. Khan and Chouhan concluded that income of farmers was significantly correlated with the adoption behaviour of farmers' about new farm technology of gram, groundnut and mustard [9].

3.5 Association between Caste of Respondents and Level of Adoption

In Schedule Caste (SC), The adoption level possessed low (45.83%), medium (41.67%) and high (12.50%) level of adoption about improved practices of fennel production. The lowest number of respondents belonged to General caste *i.e.* 20 followed by SC and Other backward caste (OBC). Maximum level of adoption was observed in OBC *i.e.* 42.11 per cent in all levels of adoption (Table 5). This revealed that the association between caste and level of adoption was found negative and non-significant. Kumar et al. revealed that caste of respondents were found to be non-significantly associated with regard to recommended coriander production technology [10].

3.6 Association between Size of Land Holding of Respondents and Level of Adoption

The total adoption was found low in large land holding farmers *i.e.* 34 followed by the marginal and small. Whereas, small farmers who possessed low, medium and high level of adoption were 21 (42.00%), 15 (30.00%) and 14

Table 2. Association between age of respondents and level of adoption

Age category	Level of adoption			R-Total	X ² value
	Low	Medium	High		
Young (<35 years)	24(51.06) ¹ (60.00) ²	19(40.42) ¹ (47.50) ²	4(8.51) ¹ (10.00) ²	47(100) ¹ (39.16) ²	47.034**
Adult (36-53 years)	14(31.82) ¹ (35.00) ²	18(40.91) ¹ (45.00) ²	12(27.27) ¹ (30.00) ²	44(100) ¹ (36.17) ²	
Old (>53 years)	2(6.90) ¹ (5.00) ²	3(10.34) ¹ (7.50) ²	24(82.76) ¹ (60.00) ²	29(100) ¹ (24.17) ²	
C-Total	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	120 (100)	

**Significant at 1 per cent level of significance; R = Row; C = Column; 1 = Percentage of row; 2 = Percentage of column

(28.00%), respectively (Table 6). Hence, the data shown that land holding did not play a significant role in adoption of fennel production technology in the study area. This might be due to the fact that the farmers of large size of land holdings tend to adopt technology more than the others. The present findings is in conformity with that of Chandra who observed a non-significant association between land holding and level of adoption about improved isabgol cultivation practices [8].

3.7 Association between Family Type of Respondents and Level of Adoption

The medium level of adoption obtained maximum in nuclear family (36.22%), followed by high and low level of adoption. The joint family type possessed 39.22, 29.41 and 31.37% low medium and high level of adoption, respectively (Table 7). So that, the family type was non-significantly associated with level of adoption. It could be inferred that family type did not play a significant

Table 3. Association between education of respondents and level of adoption

Education level	Level of adoption			R-Total	X ² value
	Low	Medium	High		
Illiterate	16(36.36) ¹ (40.00) ²	16(36.36) ¹ (40.00) ²	12(27.27) ¹ (30.00) ²	44(100) ¹ (36.67) ²	7.993 ^{NS}
Upto primary	12(35.29) ¹ (30.00) ²	14(41.18) ¹ (35.00) ²	8(23.53) ¹ (20.00) ²	34(100) ¹ (28.33) ²	
Middle	4(23.53) ¹ (10.00) ²	3(17.65) ¹ (7.50) ²	10(58.82) ¹ (25.00) ²	17(100) ¹ (14.17) ²	
Above middle	8 (32.00) ¹ (20.00) ²	7 (28.00) ¹ (17.50) ²	10(40.00) ¹ (25.00) ²	25(100) ¹ (20.83) ²	
C-Total	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	120 (100)	

NS = Non-significant; R = Row; C = Colum; 1 = Percentage of row; 2 = Percentage of column

Table 4. Association between annual income of respondents and level of adoption

Annual income	Level of adoption			R-Total	X ² value
	Low	Medium	High		
Low (upto Rs. 90000)	32 (54.24) ¹ (80.00) ²	22(37.29) ¹ (55.00) ²	5 (17.24) ¹ (12.50) ²	59 (100) ¹ (49.17) ²	54.228 ^{**}
Medium (Rs. 90000-175000)	5(23.81) ¹ (12.50) ²	11(52.38) ¹ (27.50) ²	5 (23.81) ¹ (12.50) ²	21 (100) ¹ (17.50) ²	
High (> Rs. 1.75 lakh)	3 (7.50) ¹ (7.50) ²	7 (17.50) ¹ (17.50) ²	30(75.00) ¹ (75.00) ²	40 (100) ¹ (33.33) ²	
C-Total	40 (33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	120 (100)	

** Significant at 1 per cent level of significance; R= Row; C = Column; 1 = Percentage of row; 2 = Percentage of column

Table 5. Association between caste of respondents and level of adoption

Caste	Level of adoption			R-Total	X ² value
	Low	Medium	High		
SC	11 (45.83) ¹ (27.50) ²	10(41.67) ¹ (25.00) ²	3 (12.50) ¹ (7.50) ²	24 (100) ¹ (20.00) ²	8.161 ^{NS}
OBC	21 (27.63) ¹ (52.50) ²	23(30.26) ¹ (57.50) ²	32 (42.11) ¹ (80.00) ²	76 (100) ¹ (63.33) ²	
Gen	8 (40.00) ¹ (20.00) ²	7 (35.00) ¹ (17.50) ²	5 (25.00) ¹ (12.50) ²	20 (100) ¹ (16.67) ²	
C-Total	40 (33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40 (33.33) ¹ (100) ²	120 (100)	

NS = Non-significant; R = Row; C = Column; 1 = Percentage of row; 2 = Percentage of column

Table 6. Association between size of land holding of respondents and level of adoption

Size of Land holding	Level of adoption			R-Total	X ² value
	Low	Medium	High		
Marginal farmers	10 (27.78) ¹ (25.00) ²	12(33.33) ¹ (30.00) ²	14(38.89) ¹ (35.00) ²	36 (100) ¹ (30.00) ²	3.151 ^{NS}
Small farmers	21 (42.00) ¹ (52.50) ²	15(30.00) ¹ (37.50) ²	14(28.00) ¹ (35.00) ²	50 (100) ¹ (41.67) ²	
Large farmers	9 (26.47) ¹ (22.50) ²	13(38.24) ¹ (32.50) ²	12(35.29) ¹ (30.00) ²	34 (100) ¹ (28.33) ²	
C-total	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	120 (100)	

NS = Non-significant; R = Row, C = Column; 1 = Percentage of row; 2 = Percentage of column

Table 7. Association between family type of respondents and level of adoption

Family type	Level of adoption			R-Total	X ² value
	Low	Medium	High		
Nuclear	20(28.99) ¹ (50.00) ²	25(36.22) ¹ (62.50) ²	24(34.79) ¹ (60.00) ²	69 (100) ¹ (57.50) ²	1.432 ^{NS}
Joint	20(39.22) ¹ (50.00) ²	15(29.41) ¹ (37.50) ²	16(31.37) ¹ (40.00) ²	51 (100) ¹ (42.50) ²	
C-Total	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	120 (100)	

NS = Non-significant; C = Column; R = Row; 1 = Percentage of row; 2 = Percentage of column

Table 8. Association between family size of respondents and level of adoption

Family size	Level of adoption			R-Total	X ² value
	Low	Medium	High		
Small (upto 5 members)	16 (30.77) ¹ (40.00) ²	22(42.30) ¹ (55.00) ²	14 (26.92) ¹ (35.00) ²	52 (100) ¹ (45.83) ²	3.529 ^{NS}
Big (above 5 members)	24 (35.29) ¹ (60.00) ²	18(26.47) ¹ (45.00) ²	26 (38.24) ¹ (65.00) ²	68 (100) ¹ (56.67) ²	
C-Total	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	40(33.33) ¹ (100) ²	120 (100)	

NS = Non-significant; R = Row; C = Column; 1 = Percentage of row; 2 = Percentage of column

role in adoption level of fennel production technology among the farmers of the study area. The present finding is in conformity with that of Choudhary who found that the family type was non-significantly related with adoption level of farmers [11].

3.8 Association between Family Size of Respondents and Level of Adoption

The family size was non-significantly associated with the level of adoption. The total level of adoption was recorded superior under big family size rather than small family size. The high level of adoption was obtained 26.92 and 38.24% with small and big family size, respectively (Table 8). This reveals that there is no association between family size of respondents and adoption of fennel production technology. Naruka found that the

family size was non-significantly related with the adoption level of improved technologies by farmers [12]. Naruka and Singh also found that size of family was found to be non-significantly association with knowledge level of soybean production technology [13].

4. CONCLUSION

It could be inferred from the above study that, age and annual income played a significant role that might be due to the experience in fennel growing and availability of money to spend in adoption of the technologies. While, the education, caste, size of land holding, family type and family size play non-significant role in adoption level of fennel production technology among the farmers of the Nagaur district of Rajasthan. The study recommended that

regional rural banks and co-operative societies should come forward and advance loans to fennel growers at reasonable rates of interest and Kisan Credit Card (KCC) can be easily provided for timely purchase of inputs and other technological expenditures to sustain the fennel production in the area. Whereas, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and District agriculture department should formulate programme for intensive trainings along with frontline demonstrations for enhancing the knowledge and skill of fennel growers. Further, the attributes like education, caste, size of land holding, family type and family size do not exert much in the adoption of fennel production technology. Therefore, it is to bring into the notice of policy makers that these attributes can be considered independently, while formulating the policies for fennel crop.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents' written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. GOI. Spices – All India estimates of Area, production and productivity in India, Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India; 2020. Available:https://www.dasd.gov.in/adminimage/Spices_area_and_production.pdf
2. Rajasthan Agricultural Statistics at a glance, Deptt of Agriculture GOR, Jaipur; 2011-12.
3. Trivedi G, Pareek U. Categorisation of rural socio-economic groups. Indian Journal of Social Work. 1964;24:297-303.
4. Chaturvedi D. Impact of Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana (IGNP) in the adoption of improved technology for cotton production in Bikaner District of Rajasthan". Ph.D. Thesis, (Unpub.), Maharana Pratap Univ. of Agril. & Tech., Udaipur, Campus-Udaipur; 2000.
5. Singh B, Chauhan TR. Adoption of mungbean production technology in arid zone of Rajasthan. Ind Res J Ext Edu. 2010;10(2):73-77.
6. Patel VT, Prajapati MR, Chaudhari NV, Joshi KM. Knowledge and adoption recommended cumin production technology by the farmers of North Gujarat. Gujarat Journal of Extension Education. 2004;8(9):141-145.
7. Prajapati RR. A study of technological gap in kharif season fennel cultivation in Vijapur of Mehsana district of Gujarat state. M.Sc. (Ag) Thesis, G.A.U, campus Anand; 1995.
8. Chandra R. Accessibility of improved Isabgol (*Plantago ovate* Forsk) cultivation technology to the farmers in sanchole Panchayat Samiti of Jalore district (Raj.). M.Sc. thesis, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture Technology, Udaipur; 2005.
9. Khan PM, Chauhan J. Adoption pattern of farmers towards new farm technology. Ind Res J Ext Edu. 2005;5(1):1-3.
10. Kumar S, Lal H, Bunker HS. Association between the selected independent variables and their knowledge of recommended coriander production technology. Ind J. Soc Res. 2013;54(4): 337-344.
11. Choudhary MV. A study of knowledge and adoption of improved cultivation practices of mothbean in Bikaner district of Rajasthan. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, R.A.U. Campus, Jobner; 1999.
12. Naruka PS. A study on adoption of biofertilizers in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. M.Sc. Ag. Thesis, R.A.U. campus- Jobner; 2000.
13. Naruka PS, Singh S. Variables affecting the knowledge level of soyabean growing farmers. Ind J. Soc Res. 2005;46(2):135-140.

© 2020 Sharma et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
<http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/58477>