

Attitude of Farmers Towards Training Programme of Mega Seed Project

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ABSTRACT

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has sanctioned a new AICRP (All India Co-ordinated Research Project) centre at Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari to evaluate and develop varieties/hybrids and their production technologies to cater national and local needs. The need for such knowledge is become apparent in concern exhibited by the policy maker of Mega Seed Project to know better ways and means for developing positivism towards Training programme organized by Mega seed project on Seed production Technology of paddy. The present study was conducted in Navsari district of South Gujarat region. The 100 respondents were selected by purposive random sampling. The ex-post-facto research design was used in the present investigation. The finding revealed that half of respondents had moderately favourable attitude towards Training programme organized by mega seed project (NAU) on seed production technology of paddy, followed by less favourable and highly favourable. The degree of attitude of respondents was observed significant with education, size of family, extension contact and economic motivation, while it was highly significant with scientific orientation and family occupation. It was found non-significant with land holding, farming experience, social participation, source of information and economic motivation.

Keywords: Attitude, Training, Seed production technology

INTRODUCTION

Indian seed industry comprising of both Public and Private Sector companies is well poised to meet the specific seed demands of farmers, dealers and distributors. Seed is the basic and critical input in crop production. In the absence of quality seed, the investments made on other agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides both under rain fed and irrigated conditions will not give desired yields. Thus, for raising the productivity levels in crops, "Quality seed is a must". It is necessary to provide quality seed on time, in adequate quantities near the door steps of the farmers. ICAR has sanctioned a new AICRP (All India Co-ordinated Research Project) centre at Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari to evaluate and develop varieties/hybrids and their production technologies to cater national and local needs. The need for such knowledge is become apparent in concern exhibited by the policy maker of Mega Seed Project to know better ways and means for developing positivism towards Training programme organized by Mega seed project on Seed production Technology of paddy. This programme

has its own objectives; keeping these objectives in view it was decided to know the attitude of farmers towards Training programme organized by Mega seed project on seed production technology of Paddy.

OBJECTIVES

- (i) To study the profile of the respondents.
- (ii) Attitude of respondents towards Training programme organized by mega seed project on seed production technology of Paddy.
- (iii) To ascertain the relationship between personal profile and attitude of respondents towards Training programme organized by mega seed project on seed production technology of Paddy.

METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken in three talukas namely Navsari, Vansda, and Chikhli of Navsari district of Gujarat state, a total sample size of 100 respondents at purposive,

constituted from 6 selected villages. The data were collected through personnel interview. The interview schedule was prepared by keeping the objectives of the study in mind. The necessary care was taken to collect the un-biased and correct

data. The data were collected, tabulated and analysed to find out the findings and draw conclusion. The statistical tool was employed to analyse the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of respondents

Table 1 : Characteristics of the respondents

n=100

| Sr. No. | Characteristics | Categories | Per cent |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| 1 | Age | Young age group (up to 41 years) | 35.00 |
| | | Middle age group (between 42 to 59 years) | 38.00 |
| | | Old age group (above 59 years) | 27.00 |
| 2 | Education | Primary education (1 st to 7 th std) | 39.00 |
| | | Secondary education (8 th to 10 th std) | 28.00 |
| | | Higher secondary education (11 th and 12 th std) | 22.00 |
| | | Graduation and above | 11.00 |
| 3 | Size of family | Small (up to 5 members) | 58.00 |
| | | Large (more than 5 members) | 42.00 |
| 4 | Land holding | Up to 2.00 ha | 27.00 |
| | | 2.01 to 5.00 ha | 58.00 |
| | | Above 5.00 ha | 15.00 |
| 5 | Family Occupation | Farming | 45.00 |
| | | Farming+ animal husbandry | 48.00 |
| | | Farming+ animal husbandry +service | 07.00 |
| 6 | Annual income | Up to 50,000 ₹ | 65.00 |
| | | 50,000 to 10,000 ₹ | 30.00 |
| | | Above 1,00,000 ₹ | 05.00 |
| 7 | Farming experience | Low level of farming experience (Up to 11 score) | 18.00 |
| | | Medium level of farming experience (Between 12 to 35 score) | 69.00 |
| | | High level of farming experience (Above 35 score) | 13.00 |
| 8 | Social participation | No membership in any organization | 64.00 |
| | | Membership in one organization | 24.00 |
| | | Membership in more than one organizations | 12.00 |
| | | Office bearer | 00.00 |
| 9 | Extension contact | Low extension contact (Up to 3 score) | 08.00 |
| | | Medium extension contact(Between 4 to 7 score) | 70.00 |
| | | High extension contact (Above 7 score) | 22.00 |
| 10 | Sources of information utilized | Low (Up to 8 score) | 22.00 |
| | | Medium (Between 9 to 16 score) | 61.00 |
| | | High (More than 16 score) | 17.00 |

| Sr. No. | Characteristics | Categories | Per cent |
|---------|------------------------|---|----------|
| 11 | Scientific orientation | Low (below 27 score) | 18.00 |
| | | Medium (Between 27 to 39 score) | 64.00 |
| | | High (above 39 score) | 18.00 |
| 12 | Economic motivation | Low economic motivation (Up to 22score) | 20.00 |
| | | Medium economic motivation (Between 13 to 28 score) | 69.00 |
| | | High economic motivation (Above 28 score) | 11.00 |

The data presented in Table 2 show that distributional analysis pertaining to age of the respondent mentioned in Table: 05 indicate that middle age group(38.00 per cent) followed by old age group(27.00 per cent)and young age group (35.00 per cent) respectively. It could be stated from the above findings that over whelming majority (73.00 per cent) of the respondent were found in middle to young age group. The probable reason might be that the old aged respondents were retired and they transfer their occupation to an elder son.

Nearly one third (39.00 per cent) of the respondents had primary education followed by (28.00 per cent), (22.00 per cent), (11.00 per cent) were found have secondary education, higher secondary education and graduation, respectively. It can be concluded that over whelming majority (67.00 per cent) of respondents had education up to secondary to higher secondary level of education. The probable reason for literacy among the respondents of may be due to more primary and secondary level education facilities available in rural area and realization about the significance of education for the overall development of the life.

Majority (58.00 per cent) of trainees was found in small size of family and rest 42.00 per cent of trainees had large size of family. Thus it can be concluded that 68.00 per cent of trainees had small family size. The probable reason may be paddy grower adopt family planning and living in nuclear family.

Majority (57.00) of the respondents were found to have small size (up to 2 ha) of land holding. The respondents having marginal (2.01 to 5.00) and big land holding (above 5 ha) were 28.00 per cent and 15.00 per cent, respectively.

Farming was prime occupation (45.00 per cent) for the farmers in study area. So, far subsidiary occupation is concerned for 48.00 per cent and 07.00 per cent of the respondents were engaged in farming along with animal husbandry and farming, animal husbandryand service respectively. During field survey it was observed that out of every two families at least one family engaged in farming along with labour work as a supplementary income source.

Majority (65.00 per cent) of the respondents had low annual income followed by medium (30.00 per cent) and high annual income (05.00 per cent) respectively.

More than half (69.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium farming experience whereas, 18.00 per cent and 13.00 per cent of them had low and high farming experience respectively. In general, more than half of the respondents (69.00 per cent) had medium level of farming experience. This might be due to that they did not get chance to work in other fields than agriculture.

Majority (64.00 per cent) of the respondents of had no membership in any organization followed by (24.00 per cent) had membership in one organization, (12.00 per cent) had membership in more than one organization. No one of respondent was office bearer. It is clear from the data that a majority (76.00 per cent) of respondents were having no membership in any organizations.

Great majority (70.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level to low level of extension contact.

Majority (61.00 per cent) of the respondent had medium sources of information whereas, nearly more than one fifth (22.00 per cent) and slightly more than one tenth (17.00 per cent) of them had low and high sources of information respectively. The result thus established the facts that vast majority (83.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium to low level of sources of information.

Majority (64.00 per cent) of the trainees had medium level of scientific orientation. About (18.00 per cent) of trainees had low scientific orientation and rest (18.00 per cent) had high scientific orientation. So it can be concluded that vast majority (82.00 per cent) of trainees had medium to high scientific orientation. This might be due to good contact with extension agency and good literacy level.

Nearly third fourth (69.00 per cent) of the respondents were found to have medium level of economic motivation, followed by 20.00 per cent and 11.00 per cent of the respondents had low and high level of economic motivation, respectively. It can be inferred that vast majority

(69.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium to low economic motivation. The probable reason may be the prices of agricultural inputs is highly fluctuating and on other hand other commodities leads to make farmers more cautious in

risky decision making, reflecting its performance to invest money towards profit maximization.

Attitude toward training programme

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their attitude regarding training programme organized by Mega seed project (NAU) on seed production technology of paddy n=100

| Sr. No. | Category | No. | Per cent |
|---------|--|-----|----------|
| 1 | Less favourable (Up to 21 score) | 30 | 30.00 |
| 2 | Moderately favourable (Between 22 to 51 score) | 50 | 50.00 |
| 3 | Highly favourable(Above 51 score) | 20 | 20.00 |

Mean = 35.8

S.D. = 15.0557

The data given in Table 2 illustrated that half (50.00 per cent) of respondents had moderately favourable attitude towards Training programme organized by mega seed project (NAU) on seed production technology of paddy, followed by less favourable and highly favourable attitude with 30.00 per cent and 20.00 per cent, respectively.

Training programme organized by Mega seed project (NAU) on seed production technology of paddy.

However, education, size of family, extension contact, scientific orientation, age, occupation were significant and highly significant with the attitude of respondents towards Training programme organized by Mega seed project (NAU) on seed production technology of paddy.

Relationship between the personal profile of respondents and their attitude towards Training programme

CONCLUSION

Table 3: Relationship between the personal profile of respondents and their attitude towards Training programme organized by mega seed project (NAU) on seed production technology of paddy

| Sr. No. | Independent Variables | Correlation Coefficient ('r' value) |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| X1 | Age | 0.2629** |
| X2 | Education | 0.2360* |
| X3 | Size of family | 0.2266* |
| X4 | Land holding | 0.1950 NS |
| X5 | Family occupation | 0.2583** |
| X6 | Annual income | 0.1639 NS |
| X7 | Farming experience | 0.1287 NS |
| X8 | Social participation | 0.1410 NS |
| X9 | Extension contact | 0.2447* |
| X10 | Sources of information | 0.1580 NS |
| X11 | Scientific orientation | 0.2713** |
| X12 | Economic motivation | 0.1075 NS |

The findings of this study have shown that half of the respondents had moderately favourable attitude towards Training programme organized by mega seed project (NAU) on seed production technology of paddy. It might be due to the knowledge and skills of beneficiaries were improved in seed production of paddy. The degree of attitude of respondents was observed significant with education, size of family, extension contact and economic motivation, while it was highly significant with scientific orientation and family occupation. It was found non-significant with land holding, farming experience, social participation, source of information and economic motivation.

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*= significant at 5% level of probability

**=significant at 1% level of probability

NS = Non-Significant

The data in this regard presented in table 3 clearly revealed that land holding farming experience, social participation, source of information and economic motivation were positively but non-significantly correlated with attitude