

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 : Association between psychological characteristics of adopters and non-adopters of gobar-gas plant and the constraints faced by them.

Constraints / Characteristics	Category of respondents				Chi-square value	'C' value
	Adopters		Non-adopters			
	High (N=50)	Low (N=50)	High (N=50)	Low (N=50)		
1. Attitude towards gobar-gas plant						
High	5 (10)	15 (30)	0 (0)	0 (0)		
Medium	2 (4)	28 (56)	2 (4)	34 (68)	33.87**	0.502
Low	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	13 (26)		
2. Economic motivation						
High	4 (8)	11 (22)	0 (0)	1 (2)		
Medium	3 (6)	30 (60)	2 (4)	37 (74)	22.27**	0.426
Low	0 (0)	2 (4)	1 (2)	9 (18)		
3. Scientific orientation						
High	2 (4)	14 (28)	1 (2)	4 (8)		
Medium	5 (10)	28 (56)	2 (4)	28 (56)	20.83**	0.414
Low	0 (0)	1 (2)	0 (0)	15 (30)		

* Significant at 1 per cent probability level.
Figures in parantheses show percentage.

1. Attitude towards gobar-gas plant and constraints :

The data in Table 1 reveal that 56.0 and 30.0 percent of the adopters having medium and high attitude respectively had faced low constraints, whereas 68.0 and 26.0 per cent of non-adopters having medium and low attitude respectively had faced low constraints. The significant value of chi-square and moderate (0.502) value of 'C' indicate that respondents with high attitude level had low constraints in adoption of gobar-gas plant.

2. Economic motivation and constraints

It can be seen from the same table that 60.0 per cent of the adopters with medium economic motivation and 22.0 per cent with high economic motivation had low constraints, while 74.0 and 18.0 per cent of non-adopters having medium and low economic motivation respectively had also faced low constraints. The highly significant ch-square value and moderate (0.426) contingency coefficient indicate that with the increase in economic motivation level there was decrease in the constraint level.

3. Scientific orientation and constraints

It is evident from the data presented in Table 1 that 56.0 per cent of the adopters having medium and 28.0 per cent adopters with high scientific orientation faced low constraints. In the case of non-adopters, 56.0 and 30.0 per cent of them having medium and low scientific orientation respectively faced low constraints. The significant chi-square value of scientific orientation and constraints and moderate (0.414) value of 'C' reveal that with the increase in scientific orientation there was a decrease in the constraint level.

CONCLUSION

It is apparent from the study that in all the psychological characteristics the relation between the constraints and categories remain dependent. Further, it is clear that the respondents with medium level of attitude, economic motivation and scientific orientation experienced less constraints irrespective of the categories of adopters & non-adopters.

From the above findings, it can be pointed out that the extension worker can create favourable attitude towards adoption of gobar-gas plant with the help to its economic viability and technical soundness.

REFERENCES

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