

ATTITUDE OF FARMERS TOWARDS ADOPTED DIFFERENT CROPPING SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in Bharuch district of Gujarat state. Considering the vast geographical area under present study the Student Advisory Committee had suggested to restrict the respondent size up to 120. So, total 10 respondents were selected randomly from each village. Thus, total 10 respondents were studied. The data were collected by personal contacts. The data were classified, tabulated and analysed in order to make the findings meaningful. The statistical measures, such as percentage, correlation coefficient were used to analysis data. It was observed from the study that majority(59.16%) of the respondents had highly favourable attitude towards different cropping systems. The level of attitude was found more positive among those different cropping systems growers who had superior education, extension contact, economic motivation, scientific orientation, cropping intensity, land size, social participation.

Keywords: attitude, different cropping systems, farmers

INTRODUCTION

The cropping systems study is efficient to understand the overall sustainability of agricultural systems. The term cropping systems refers to the crops, crops sequences and management techniques used on a particular agricultural field over a period of years. It includes all spatial and temporal aspects of managing an agricultural systems. Historically, cropping systems have been designed to maximize yield, but modern agriculture is increasingly concerned with encouraging environmental sustainability in cropping systems. In our country there is large population are living in rural area (Vinaya *et al.*, 2018). The main occupation of majority of the rural people is agriculture from where they are getting income with growing of crops and other allied activities. Before the green revolution period the agricultural situation in India was not satisfactory. But now the agriculture business grown up hurriedly by using high yielding varieties and associated package of improved farm technology in cropping systems.

Strong need of different cropping systems and in order to ensure an all-around development of farm families, farming should be considered as a cropping systems should provide enough food for the family, fodder for cattle and generate sufficient cash income for household and cultivation expenses. Keeping all these facts in mind, the present study was conducted.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To measure the attitude of farmers towards adopted different cropping systems
- (2) To ascertain relationship between selected characteristics of farmers and their attitude towards adopted cropping systems

METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was undertaken in Bharuch district which comes under jurisdiction of Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari. It comprised of eight talukas. Out of these, two talukas viz. Ankleshwar and Jhagadiya were purposively selected. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the respondents. Six villages will be selected randomly from each selected taluka. So, total 12 villages were selected. From each village, 10 respondents were selected randomly. Thus, total 120 respondents were selected for the present study. The dates were collected in the light of objectives of the study with help of well structured pretested Gujarati version interview schedule. For measurement of depended and independed variables included study, different scales and scoring techniques developed by other scientists were used with slight modifications. The data so collected were coded, classified, tabulated and analyzed in order to make the finding meaningful.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Attitude of farmers towards adopted different cropping systems

Attitude refers to the degree of favourable or unfavourableness towards some psychological object. The psychological object of the present study has been conceptualized as different cropping systems. The outcome of this objective provides ample spheres to produce suitable extension strategies for different cropping systems to make more applicable.

The feelings of the respondents of different cropping systems were collected and grouped into three categories with the help of mean and standard deviation viz.; (i) less favourable attitude, (ii) favourable attitude, and (iii) highly favourable attitude. The data in this respect are presented in table 1.

Table1: Distribution of respondents according to their level of attitude towards different cropping system (n=120)

Sr. No.	Level of attitude	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Less favourable	14	11.67
2	Favourable	35	29.17
3	Highly favourable	71	59.16

The data of the table 1 revealed that majority (59.16%) of the respondents had highly favourable attitude towards different cropping systems, followed by 11.67 and 29.17 per cent of the respondents had less favourable and favourable attitude towards different cropping systems, respectively.

In general, majority (59.16%) of the respondents had highly favourable attitude towards different cropping systems. This might be due to the respondents perceived the spectrum of advantages of different cropping systems.

Relationship between personal profile and attitude towards adopted different cropping systems

The association between the personal profile of the respondents viz.; age, education, occupation, annual income, land size, family size, social participation, extension contact, economic motivation, scientific orientation, cropping intensity, irrigation facility and attitude towards different cropping systems were worked out with the help of coefficient of correlation. The findings are presented in table 2.

Table 2 : Relationship between selected characteristics of farmers and their attitude (n=120)

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Correlation Coefficient
X ₁	Age	-0.153*
X ₂	Education	0.220**
X ₃	Occupation	0.027 ^{NS}
X ₄	Annual Income	0.012 ^{NS}
X ₅	Land size	0.157*
X ₆	Family size	0.053 ^{NS}
X ₇	Social participation	0.164*
X ₈	Extension contact	0.216**
X ₉	Economic motivation	0.212**
X ₁₀	Scientific orientation	0.216**
X ₁₁	Cropping intensity	0.210**
X ₁₂	Irrigation facility	-0.157*

* Significant at 0.05 per cent level of probability
 ** Significant at 0.01 per cent level of probability
 NS Non significant

The variables like education (0.220**), extension contact (0.216**), economic motivation (0.212**), scientific orientation (0.216**), cropping intensity (0.210**) had positive and highly significant correlation with attitude of farmers towards different cropping systems. While, land size (0.157*) and social participation (0.164*) had positive and significant where age (-0.153*) and irrigation facility (-0.157*) had negative and significant correlation with attitude of farmers towards different cropping systems. Occupation (0.0270^{NS}), annual income (0.0122^{NS}) and family size (0.0533^{NS}) had non-significant correlation with attitude of farmers towards different cropping systems.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that majority (59.16%) of the respondents had highly favourable attitude towards different cropping systems. In the correlation analysis it was found that education, extension contact, economic motivation, scientific orientation, cropping intensity had positive and highly significant associated at 1 per cent level of probability, correlation with attitude of farmers towards different cropping systems. While land size, social participation had positive and significant associated at 5 per cent level of probability.

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