

Relationship Between Attitude of Tribal Maize Growers Towards Organic Farming and Their Selected Characteristics

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was conducted in Vadodara district of Gujarat state. The findings of the study state that majority of the tribal maize growers were in the middle age group with more than five family member, small to medium size of land holding, literate and were found with medium to high income and had medium level of economic motivation, scientific orientation, risk orientation, market orientation, knowledge level, extension contact and mass media exposure. The findings of this investigation states that independent variables like, education, size of land holding, annual income, herd size, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, scientific orientation, risk orientation, economic motivation, market orientation and knowledge had positive and highly significant correlation with attitude towards organic farming in maize crop. The variable like age and size of family shows negative but nonsignificant relationship with attitude towards organic farming in maize crop.

Keywords : Relationship, Tribal maize grower and Organic farming. .

INTRODUCTION

Organic farming may be defined as a production system, which avoids or largely excludes the use of synthetically compounded fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators, and livestock feed additive. To the maximum extent feasible, organic farming systems rely upon crop rotations, crop residues, animal manures, legumes, green manures, off-farm organic wastes, mechanical cultivation, mineral bearing rocks and aspects of biological pest control to maintain soil productivity and tilth, to supply plant nutrients and to control insects, weeds and other pests

After the green revolution was launched in India, substantial increase in the production of food grains was achieved through the use of improved crop varieties and higher levels of inputs fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. But it has now been realized that the increase in production was achieved at the cost of soil health. In fact, about 60 per cent of our agricultural land currently under cultivation suffers from indiscriminate use of irrigation water and chemical fertilizers. Most of the growth in the food production during the green revolution period is attributed to the higher fertilizers use. Hence considering the important of these characteristics and

review of past research studies, an attempt has been made in this investigation to ascertain the relationship if any, between their characteristics and attitude of tribal maize growers towards organic farming.

METHODOLOGY

Vadodara district was chosen for the study. Total 120 tribal maize growers doing animal husbandry and cultivating the maize crop from last 5 years were selected by proportionate random sampling as respondents. The data were collected with the help of well-structured, pre-tested, Gujarati version interview scheduled through personal contact and data were compiled, tabulated and analyzed to get proper answers for objectives of the study. Relationship between determined with help of Karl Pearson's coefficient correlation. The statistical tools used were percentage, mean score and standard deviation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The action of individual farmers was governed by personal, social, economic, psychological and cultural factors involved in situation. Some farmers adopt new agricultural technology more quickly than others because of

the difference in personal characteristics. Hence considering the important of these characteristics, relationship between attitude of tribal maize grower towards organic farming with their characteristics was worked out and results were obtained is presented in Table .

Table1: Relationship between the characteristics of tribal maize growers and their attitude towards organic farming practices in maize crop n = 120

| Sr. No. | Independent Variables | Correlation-Coefficient (' r ' value) |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Age | -0.125(NS) |
| 2. | Education | 0.329** |
| 3. | Size of family | -0.046 (NS) |
| 4. | Social participation | 0.280** |
| 5. | size of Land holding | 0.409** |
| 6. | Annual income | 0.265** |
| 7. | Herd size | 0.377** |
| 8. | Scientific orientation | 0.328** |
| 9. | Economic motivation | 0.261** |
| 10. | Risk orientation | 0.364** |
| 11. | Market orientation | 0.774** |
| 12. | Knowledge level | 0.301** |
| 13. | Extension contact | 0.306** |
| 14. | Mass media exposure | 0.244** |

NS = non significant at 0.05 level, * = significant at 0.05 level,
** = significant at 0.01 level

It is apparent from the data presented in the Table that

variables like, education, size of land holding, annual income, herd size, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, scientific orientation, risk orientation, economic motivation, market orientation and knowledge had positive and highly significant correlation with attitude towards organic farming in maize crop.. It clearly indicates that increase in education, size of land holding, annual income, herd size, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, scientific orientation, risk orientation, economic motivation, market orientation and knowledge was increases the attitude of tribal maize grower towards organic farming and vice versa.

The variable like age and size of family shows negative and non-significant relationship with the attitude of tribal maize grower towards organic farming. It clearly indicates that age and size of family are not important variables and they do not influence the attitude of tribal maize growers towards organic farming.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the above findings that the independent variables studies viz. education, size of land holding, annual income, herd size, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, scientific orientation, risk orientation, economic motivation, market orientation and knowledge had positive and highly significant correlation with attitude of tribal maize growers towards organic farming whereas age and size of family of the attitude of tribal maize grower had negative and non-significant correlation with attitude behaviour.

REFERENCE

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