

Research Article

Comparative analysis of psychological variables of assured and less irrigated areas at Aligarh district in Uttar Pradesh

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Summary

The study was carried out in assured and less irrigated areas of Aligarh district in Uttar Pradesh. Sample was consisted of 300 dairy farmers (150 from each part). The result depicted that majority (71.34%) of dairy farmers of assured irrigated area were highly motivated to opt economic pursuit as compared to only 24.67 per cent in less irrigated area. In assured irrigated area most of the farmers had either favourable (47.33%) or undecided (40.67%) attitude towards dairying, while less than half (49.33%) dairy farmers had favourable or undecided attitude towards dairy farming. Result depicted that both the sample differed highly significant economic motivation ($t=99.03$) and attitude towards dairy farming ($t=112.34$).

Key words : Psychological variables, Dairying, Assured, Less irrigated areas

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Introduction

India, in recent decades, has experienced significant compositional changes in growth pattern of agricultural sector. One such important changes has been the growing importance of livestock as a component of agricultural sector. Dairying is a crucial component of Indian livestock sector (GOI, 2006). Since dairying occupation is complementary to agricultural, it has high prospects to enhance the level of living of the poorest of the poor particularly rural dairy farming. Dairying in India, being largely a small holder phenomenon is characterized by low productivity.

India account for 16.7 per cent of world's human population, 14 per cent of cattle population with 2.4 per cent of land and 4 per cent of water resources. India witnessed the white revolution in dairy sector and has become the largest producer of milk of the world. The livestock sector produced 97.1 million tonnes of milk in 2005-06, as compared to 17 million tonnes in 1950-51 (economic Survey 2006-07). At present, there still remain a gap between present practices of animal husbandry and the available dairying technology. Unless this gap is narrow down, and the dairy farmers' level

of economic motivation and attitude towards in the field of dairying is raised, the adoption of improved animal husbandry practices may not be possible among the dairy farmers due to many hindrance such as lack of irrigation facilities, technological constraints, psychological variables, socio-personnel and socio-economic variables etc.

Psychological variables helps in making dairy enterprises more viable, feasible and profitable due to minimization of dairy constraints and promote sustainable adoption of improved dairy husbandry practices. Thus, keeping in view, the importance of psychological variable in improved dairy husbandry, the study was undertaken with the specific objectives to measure and compare the analysis of economic motivation of dairy farmers of assured and less irrigated areas and to ascertain and analyze the attitude of dairy farmers of assured and less irrigated area.

Resources and Research Methods

The Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh was selected purposively for the study because of acquaintance of researcher with the area. Aligarh district consists of 12 blocks.