

Personal co-relation of indigenous agricultural practices

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Magrulpir Panchayat Samiti of Washim district in Maharashtra State. A sample 150 farmers was drawn randomly with an object to study the personal, socio-economic, communication and psychological characteristics of farmers and to study relationship with knowledge of indigenous agricultural practices. Data were collected personally interviewing the farmers and analyzed statistically. The finding revealed that majority of farmers were of middle age, educated upto Primary School, medium level of socio-economic status, low social participation, medium level of sources of information, extension contact and value orientation. The variables like age, farming experience, land holding and value had orientation had positive and significant correlation with knowledge. Education and sources of information were having negative and significant correlation with knowledge of indigenous agricultural practices.

INTRODUCTION

Indigenous knowledge of any society presents a unique view, which is based on their sound beliefs, norms and culture of the society to which they belong. Indigenous knowledge is built upon their day to day observation transferred from old generation to younger one by word of mouth. Keeping this in view, the present investigation was carried out with specific objectives to study the Personal, Socio-economic, Communicational and Psychological characteristics with knowledge of indigenous agriculture practices.

METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was carried out in Mangrulpir Panchayat Samiti of Washim district in Maharashtra State. A sample of 150 farmers was drawn by using probability proportionate random sampling method from fifteen villages of selected area.

An exploratory design of social research was used. Data were collected personally interviewing the farmers and analyzed statistically.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been presented below:

Personal characteristics of farmers:

It is observed from Table 1 that over half

of the farmers (53.33%) were middle age followed by 42.00 per cent educated upto Primary School. Relatively higher proportion of farmers (36.00 %) were possessing land between 1.01 to 2.00 ha. Over two third of farmers (41.33 %) and 26.00 % had farming experience between 21 to 30 years and 11 to 20 years. Relatively higher proportion of the farmers (49.33 %) had annual income between Rs.15001 to 30000. Majority of the farmers (50.66%) had medium level of socio-economic status, low level of social participation (48.67%). Nearly three fourth of the farmers (74.00 %) had medium level of extension contact. Over two third of the farmers (67.33 %) had medium level of sources of information and 68.67 per cent had medium level of value orientation.

Correlation analysis:

It is apparent from Table 2, that variable namely, age and farming experience had a positive and highly significant correlation with knowledge of farmer about indigenous agricultural practices. The variable such as education had negative but highly significant and sources of information negative and significant correlation with knowledge of indigenous agricultural practices. The variable such as land holding and value orientation had positive and significant correlation with knowledge of farmer about indigenous agricultural practices. All other variable were

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