International Journal of Agricultural Sciences
Volume 20 | Issue 1 | January, 2024 | 75-77 ■ ISSN : 0973-130X
DOI:10.15740/HAS/IJAS/20.1/75-77
Visit us : www.researchjournal.co.in

RESEARCH PAPER

Relationship between profile of farmers and impact of farmer field school on soybean growers

S. R. Akulwar*, S. R. Jakkawad **and** G. B. Bhosale
Department of Agricultural Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (M.S.) India (Email: shantanuakulwar3012@gmail.com; govindbhosale5@gmail.com)

Abstract : The present study was undertaken in Parbhani district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State during the year 2020-21 with the objective to access the relationship profile of farmers and impact of FFS on soybean growers. Parbhani district was selected randomly from Marathwada region. Three talukas were selected from district and four villages from each taluka were selected randomly for the study. From each selected village 10 trained respondents under FFS were selected randomly, in this way total 120 respondents were considered for the study. An Ex-post-facto research design was followed for the study. It was observed that variables education, social participation, scientific orientation, economic motivation and knowledge had significant relationship with impact of FFS. Whereas age had negative and significant relationship with impact of FFS. While land holding had positive and non-significant relationship. Farming experience and annual income had negative and non-significant relationship with impact of FFS.

Key Words : Relationship, Profile of farmers, FFS impact, Soybean growers

View Point Article : Akulwar, S. R., Jakkawad, S. R. and Bhosale, G. B. (2024). Relationship between profile of farmers and impact of farmer field school on soybean growers. *Internat. J. agric. Sci.*, **20** (1) : 75-77, **DOI:10.15740/HAS/IJAS/20.1/75-77.**

Article History : Received : 06.07.2023**; Revised :** 09.08.2023**; Accepted :** 12.09.2023

INTRODUCTION

Soybean contributes significantly to the Indian edible oil pool. Presently soybean contributes 43 % to the total oil seeds and 25% to the total oil production in the country. Currently, India ranks fourth in respect to production of soybean in the world. The crop helps earn valuable foreign exchange Rs.62000 million in (reference soybean report FICCI) by way of soya meal exports. Soybean has largely been responsible in uplifting farmer's economic status in many pockets of the country. It usually fetches higher income to the farmers owing to the huge export market for soybean de oiled cake. The Farmer Field School is a form of adult education, which evolved from the concept that farmers learn optimally from field observation and experimentation. It was developed to help farmers tailor their Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices to diverse and dynamic ecological conditions. In regular sessions from planting till harvest, groups of neighboring farmers observe and discuss dynamics of the crop's ecosystem. Simple experimentation helps farmers further improve their

***Author for correspondence:**

Table 1 : Profile characteristics of the farmers

Sr. No.	Profile characteristics of the farmers	Respondents (n=120)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	**Age**		
	Young (up to 29 years)	27	22.50
	Middle (30 to 52 years)	68	56.67
	Old (53 years and above)	25	20.83
2.	**Education**		
	Illiterate	10	08.33
	Can read only	00	00
	Can read and write	23	19.16
	Primary	45	37.50
	Middle	19	15.84
	High school	17	14.17
	Graduate	06	05.00
3.	**Land holding**		
	Marginal (up to 1.00 ha)	30	25.00
	Small (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	45	37.50
	Semi Medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	34	28.33
	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha)	6	05.00
	Large (Above 10.00 ha)	5	04.17
4.	**Farming experience**		
	Low	22	18.33
	Medium	79	65.84
	High	19	15.83
5.	**Annual income**		
	Low	17	14.16
	Medium	59	49.18
	High	44	36.66
6.	**Social participation**		
	Low	26	21.67
	Medium	64	53.33
	High	30	25.00
7.	**Scientific orientation**		
	Low	35	29.16
	Medium	51	42.51
	High	34	28.33
8.	**Economic motivation**		
	Low	24	20.00
	Medium	65	54.17
	High	31	25.83
9.	**Knowledge**		
	Low	39	32.51
	Medium	52	43.33
	High	29	24.16

understanding of functional relationships (e.g. pests-natural enemy, population dynamics and crop damage-yield relationships). In this cyclical learning process, farmers develop the expertise that enables them to make their own crop management decisions. Special group activities encourage learning from peers, and strengthen communicative skills and group building.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was undertaken in Parbhani district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State during the year 2020-21 with the objective to access the relationship between profile of farmers and impact of FFS on soybean growers. Parbhani district was selected randomly from Marathwada region. Three talukas were selected from district and four villages from each taluka were selected randomly for the study. From each selected village 10 trained respondents under FFS were selected randomly, in this way total 120 respondents were considered for the study. An Ex-post-facto research design was followed for the study. Data was gathered using a well-structured interview schedule created with the study's objectives in mind. The collected data was analyzed, classified and tabulated. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and coefficient correlation were used to interpret findings and draw conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the above Table 3 it was observed that out of nine variables education, social participation, scientific orientation, economic motivation and knowledge had significant relationship with impact of FFS. Whereas age had negative and significant relationship with impact of FFS. While land holding had positive and non-significant relationship. Farming experience and annual income had negative and non-significant relationship with impact of FFS.

Conclusion:

Research study concluded that was observed that out of nine variables education, social participation, scientific orientation, economic motivation and knowledge had significant relationship with impact of FFS. Whereas age had negative and significant relationship with impact of FFS. While land holding had positive and non-significant relationship. Farming experience and annual

Table 2 : Overall impact of FFS on soybean growers

Sr. No.	Category	Before		After		'Z' value
		Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent	
1.	Low	52	43.33	24	20.00	
2.	Medium	42	35.00	56	46.66	
3.	High	26	21.67	40	33.34	1.96*
	Total	120	100	120	100	

Table 3 : Relationship between profile of farmers and impact of farmer field school on soybean growers

Sr. No.	Independent variable	Correlation co-efficient (r)
1.	Age	-0.505**
2.	Education	0.640**
3.	Land holding	0.066NS
4.	Farming experience	-0.551NS
5.	Annual income	-0.149NS
6.	Social participation	0.591**
7.	Scientific orientation	0.719**
8.	Economic motivation	0.639**
9.	Knowledge	0.592**

NS=Non-significant * and ** indicate significane of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, repectively

income had negative and non-significant relationship with impact of FFS.

REFERENCES

Deshmukh, V.G. (2002). Impact of IPM training imported by Krisht Vigyan Kendra on cotton growers. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, M.S. (India).

Dhere, T.B. (2009). A study of the impact of seed village programme on the productivity level of chickpea participant farmers. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Ahmed Nagar, Rahuri, M.S. (India).

Gowda, B. G., Anand, T. N and Krishna, K. S. (2005). Relationship between selected characteristics of Big and small groundnut growers and their knowledge and adoption towards Dry land farming Technology. *Mysore Journal of Agricultural Science,* **36** : 276-280.

Nagaraja, M.U. (2002). Study on knowledge of improved cultivation practices of sugarcane and their extent of adoption by farmers in Bhadra command area in Davengere district of Karnataka. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Agricultural sciences, Dharwad, M.S. (India).

Parmar (2014). An evaluation study of farmer's field school on soybean management practices conducted by agriculture department of Tikamgarh district (Madhya Pradesh) M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, M.P. (India).