



ADOPTION BEHAVIOUR OF RESPONDENTS TOWARDS ORGANIC VEGETABLE PRODUCTION PRACTICES IN NAWADA DISTRICT OF BIHAR

Prince Kumar¹; Dr. Jahanara²

M.Sc. Scholar, Head of the Department

Department of Agricultural Extension & Communication

Sam Higginbottom University of Agricultural Technology & Sciences, Prayagraj (211007)

DOI: 10.47856/ijaast.2020.v07i12.006

ABSTRACT

In Bihar movement of organic farming gaining support from farmers as well as consumers. Now a day's consumers are also becoming conscious about healthy and nutritious food. The farmers from different area also adopting some organic farming practices. Hence the present study was undertaken to find out the adoption level of respondents towards organic vegetable production practices was conducted in Nawada block of nawada district. The 120 respondents were selected from 6 villages of nawada district by proportionate random sampling method. The data were collected by personal interview method with the help of pre-structured interview schedule. The study revealed that majority of the respondents had medium level of socio-economic status. It also revealed that the adoption level towards organic production practices was medium to high level respectively and this is a positive sign for increasing the awareness about organic vegetable (brinjal) production so as to provide the future generation a healthy and chemical free diet.

KEYWORDS- Organic vegetable production practices, Adoption level, Socio-economic profile

INTRODUCTION

In view of growing awareness of health and environment issues, organic farming especially of vegetables is gaining momentum across the world and emerging fast as an attractive source of rural income generation. Organic products are increasingly preferred in developed countries and in major urban centers in India. There is high demand for organic food in domestic and international market which is growing around 20-25 percent annually; as a result the area under organic farming has been increasing consistently. In Bihar movement of organic farming gaining support from farmers as well as consumers. Now a day's consumers are also becoming conscious



about healthy and nutritious food. The farmers from different area also adopting some organic farming practices. Hence the present study was undertaken to find out the level of knowledge and attitude of respondents towards organic vegetable production practices in Nawada district of Bihar.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study was conducted in Nawada district of Bihar state which is purposively selected based on research objective and criteria of sampling concerning adoption behaviour of respondents towards organic vegetable production practices. In Nawada block of Nawada district, 6 villages were selected randomly for the present study. Total 120 number of respondents were selected from each selected village for the present study. The primary data was collected with the help of pre-tested- structured interview schedule, designed especially in the light of objectives, whereas secondary data was collected from sources like thesis, journals, literature etc. Percentage analysis were done to analyse the data. And ranking was done according to results obtained.

Data collected were qualitative as well as quantitative. Qualitative data were converted into quantitative data. The quantitative data were tabulated on the basis of logical categorization method. Percentage, Coefficient correlation and Microsoft Excel were used for analysis purpose.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of Socio-economic Profile Of the respondents

Table-1: Distribution of the respondents according to their Age.

S.I. No.	Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage
1	Young (25-35 years)	37	30.83
2	Middle age (36-55)	57	47.5
3	Old (above 55)	26	21.66
	Total	120	100

It is seen in the table 1 that 47.5 per cent of the respondents were of middle age group followed by young age group 30.83 per cent and old age group 21.66 per cent respectively.

Table-2: Distribution of the respondents according to their Education.

SI no.	Particulates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	18	15
2	Primary	75	62.5
3	High school & above	27	22.5
	Total	120	100



The above table shows that 62.5 percent respondents were primary school followed by high school & above and 15 percent respondents were Illiterate respectively.

Table-3: Distribution of the respondents according to their Annual income.

SI no.	Particulates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (Up to Rs. 100000)	46	38.33
2	Medium (Rs.100001-200000)	49	40.84
3	High (more than Rs.200000)	25	20.23
	Total	120	100

It is clear from the above table that 40.84per cent respondents have Annual income betweenRs.100001-200000, 38.33per cent respondents have up to Rs.100000, and 20.23per cent respondents have income more than Rs.200000.

Table-4: Distribution of the respondents according to their Livestock possession.

SI no.	Particulates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	31	25.83
2	Medium	69	57.50
3	High	20	16.67
	Total	120	100

It is seen in the table 4 that 57.50 per cent of the respondents were of medium category group followed by low category group 25.83per cent and high category group 16.67 per cent respectively.

Table-5: Distribution of the respondents according to their House type.

SI no.	Particulates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Thatched house	24	20
2	Semi-cemented	74	61.67
3	Cemented house	22	18.33
	Total	120	100

The above table reveals that 61.67 per cent respondents live in semi-cemented house followed by 20 per cent respondents live in thatched house and 18.33 per cent respondents live in cemented type of house



Table-6: Distribution of the respondents according to their area under organic farming.

SI no.	Particulates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (up to 3 bighas)	39	32.5
2	Medium (3 to 6 bighas)	57	47.5
3	High (above 6 bighas)	24	20
	Total	120	100

It is seen in the table 6 that 47.50 per cent of the respondents were of medium category group followed by low category group 32.50 per cent and high category group 20 per cent respectively area under organic farming.

Table-7: Distribution of the respondents according to their Training attended.

SI no.	Particulates	Frequency	Percentage
1	No training	32	26.67
2	Training attended	88	73.33
	Total	120	100

The above table shows that 60.83 per cent respondents have attended training and other 39.17 per cent respondents have not attended any training.

Table-8: Distribution of the respondents according to their information seeking behaviour.

SI no.	Particulates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (9-15)	24	20
2	Medium (16-21)	59	49.67
3	High (22-27)	37	30.83
	Total	120	100

It is seen in the table 6 that 49.67 per cent of the respondents were of medium category group followed by high category group 30.83 per cent and low category group 20 per cent respectively according to their information seeking behaviour.

Table-9: Distribution of the respondents according to their Type of Social contacts.

SI no.	Particulates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (6-10)	26	21.66
2	Medium (11-14)	61	50.84
3	High (15-18)	33	27.5
	Total	120	100



The data in the above table shows that most of the respondent (50.84%) were found in medium social contacts category followed by high category (21.66%) and low (27.5%) social contacts category respectively.

Table-10: Distribution of the respondents according to their Extension contacts.

SI no.	Particulates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (5-8)	47	39.67
2	Medium (9-12)	53	44.67
3	High (13-15)	20	16.66
	Total	120	100

The data in the above table shows that most of the respondent (44.67%) were found in medium extension contacts category followed by high category (39.67%) and low (16.66%) extension contacts category respectively.

ADOPTION LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS TOWARDS ORGANIC VEGETABLE (BRINJAL) PRODUCTION PRACTICES

Table-11: Distribution of the respondents according to their Adoption level

Organic production practices	Adoption level of respondents		
	Fully Adopted F. (%)	Partially Adopted F. (%)	Not Adopted F. (%)
For in situ management			
Green manure	22 (18.33)	61 (50.84)	37 (30.83)
Crop residues	17 (14.16)	65 (54.16)	38 (31.68)
Poultry manure	28 (23.33)	59 (49.17)	33 (27.50)
Urban and rural wastes	27 (22.50)	58 (48.33)	35 (29.17)
Recycling the weed biomass	28 (23.33)	63 (52.50)	29 (24.17)
Recycling the agro-based industrial wastes	22 (18.33)	68 (56.67)	30 (25)
Use of oil industry products	29 (24.17)	63 (52.50)	28 (23.33)
Fish wastes	16 (13.33)	64 (53.34)	40 (33.33)
Sewage farming	26 (21.67)	57 (47.49)	37 (30.84)



Use of pre-digested manure			
Farm yard manure	27 (22.50)	67 (55.83)	26 (21.67)
Composting	30 (25)	62 (51.67)	28 (23.33)
Other livestock wastes	25 (20.83)	64 (53.34)	31 (25.83)
Bio-fertilizers			
N-fixing agents	30 (25)	61 (50.84)	29 (24.16)
P-solubilizing microbes	20 (16.67)	65 (54.17)	35 (29.16)
Vermi-culture	23 (19.17)	59 (49.16)	38 (31.67)
N-fixing crop and trees	34 (28.33)	49 (40.84)	37 (30.83)
Cultural methods			
Crop rotation with pulses for N-Fixation	42 (35)	46 (38.33)	32 (26.67)
Intercropping with pulses for N-Fixation	42 (35)	49 (40.84)	29 (24.16)
Minimum tillage for nutrient conservation	29 (24.16)	60 (50)	31 (25.84)
Agro-forestry methods i.e. alley cropping	25 (20.84)	62 (51.66)	33 (27.50)
Mulching over crops	26 (21.67)	57 (47.49)	37 (30.84)

Table-12: Distribution of respondents according to their overall Adoption level:

Si.No.	Adoption level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (21-32)	33	27.50
2	Medium (33-43)	60	50
3	High (44-54)	27	22.50
	Total	120	100.00

The data in the above table showed that most of the respondents 50.00 per cent have medium adoption level followed by 27.50 per cent of respondents belonged to low Adoption level and 22.50 per cent fell in high adoption level.



Table-13: Relationship between socio-economic Characteristics and adoption level of sericulture farmers:

Sl. No.	Characteristics	“r” value
1.	Age	0.551*
2.	Education	0.243*
3	House type	0.0782 NS
4	Annual income	0.284*
5	Training attended	0.184*
6	Livestock possession	0.905*
7	Area under organic farming	0.898*
8	Information seeking behaviour	0.307*
9	Social contact	0.332*
10	Extension contact	0.304*

* = Significant at $p = 0.05$, NS=Non Significant

The data from the above table shows that Age, Education, Annual income, Training attended, Livestock possession, area under organic farming, Information seeking behaviour, Social contact, Extension contact are positively significant at 0.05% whereas house types are positive but non-significant at 0.05% to extend of adoption of the respondent respectively.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that most of the respondents (50.00%) had medium level of adoption followed by low (27.50%) and high (22.50%) and the relationship between adoption level and socio-economic profile of respondents shows that age (0.551*), Education(0.243*), Annual income (0.284*), Training attended (0.184*), Livestock possession (0.905*), Area under organic farming (0.898*), Information seeking behaviour (0.307*), Social contact (0.332*) and Extension contacts (0.304), are positive but non-significant at 0.05% whereas House types (0.078NS) are positive but non-significant at 0.05% to extend of adoption of the respondent respectively. Hence it is imperative that government and to experts should take more steps like training, field demonstration, more interaction with farmers, more government schemes, loans so that more people can adopt organic vegetable production practices as it also generate lots of employments which will help in upliftment of farming society.



References

- [1]. **Barik AK. (2017)** Organic Farming in India: Present Status, Challenges and Technological Brea through.
- [2]. **Bordolo, B., (2016)** The future lies in organic farming. The Hindu Business Line, available at <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com>
- [3]. **Chitale, S., Bhoi, S.K., Tiwari, A., (2012).** Organic rice production technology. Model training course on rice production technology. Feb., 22-29, 2 012.
- [4]. **Jaganathan, D. (2004)** Analysis of organic farming practices in vegetable cultivation in Thruvanathapuram district. M.Sc. (Ag) thesis, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur, 115p.
- [5]. **Oyesola., Olutokunbo, B., Obabire., and Ibikunle, E. (2011)** Farmers" perceptions of organic farming in selected local government areas of ekiti state, Nigeria. J. of Org. Syst. 6 (1): 83-91.
- [6]. **Pawar, A. (2013)** Eco-friendly mango production technologies in Konkan region. PhD thesis, Dr. BSKKV, Dapoli, Maharashtra. 175p.
- [7]. **Sharma Neetu and Kour Manpreet (2009).** Organic farming-its relevance in Indian Agriculture. Rashtriya Krishi, 4(1):59-61.