Correlation between Independent Variables and Knowledge Level of Mustard Growers Participating and Non-participating Farmers in Training Programme of KVK Majhagawan, District, Satna (M.P.), India

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A B S T R A C T

The present study was conducted in the majhagawan block of satna district with selection of 80 farmers, 40 participating and 40 non-participating farmers. The objective was to find out the correlation of knowledge of participating and non-participating mustard growers of majhagawan block of satna district (M.P.). To collect data, pre structured interview schedule was used. Result of the study revealed that the majority of participating and non-participating farmers belongs to young age group, caste, medium size land holding agriculture occupation and membership of one organization, while higher majority of middle level education for participating farmers and primary level education for non-participating farmers, medium income for participating farmers and low income for non-participating farmers. Coefficient correlation are positively significant with education, land holding, occupation, annual income, social participation and non-significant with Age and Caste for participating and non-participating farmers on impact of training in terms of level of knowledge in mustard production technology.

Introduction

Training of farmers has been considered as a critical input for accelerating agriculture production and transfer of technical know how from the core of the process of agriculture development. The ICAR has launched several front line transfer of technology projects in the country. The KVK is one of such schemes being acted as a development centre to serve as the ''Light House'' for rapid agriculture development and providing vocational training to the participating farmers, farm women, rural youth and other field functionaries in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. The result of training conducted by KVK and other training programme revealed that trained farmers produced higher yield of crops than the untrained farmers. Mustard is the second most important edible oilseed crop that can help in addressing the challenge of demand and supply gap of edible oil in the indian dites. These crops play an important role in indian oil economy. The mustard, which contributes nearly 80 % of the total rabi oilseed, production, is the vital component inedible oil sector in India.

The present study was conducted to asses correlation of knowledge of participating and non-participating mustard growers of majhagawan block satna district (M.P.)

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in purposively selected majhagawan block of satna district during the year of 2018-19. In majhagawan block 4 village are selected for the study. The list of villages was obtained from KVK. From each village 10 participating and 10 non-participating farmers are selected for the study and participating farmers list was obtained from KVK. Total 80 farmers are selected for the study. A structured interview schedule was prepared to collect the data from the farmers. On the basis of experience gained and information obtained through pre testing necessary modifications were made so as to make it easy for recording of data and to remove ambiguity. The data were collected personally by the researcher visiting study area and interviewing the respondent. The data were analysed with the help of statistical tools like percentage and coefficient correlation.

Results and Discussion

It is observed from table no. 1 that highest per cent of participating farmers 52.50%were in middle age group, followed by young age group 32.50% and old age group only 15.00% per cent, while in case of non-participating farmers 45.00% were in middle age group, where as 30.00% were from young age group and only 25.00% were from old age group.

Great majority of participating farmers 45.00% belongs to middle level education, followed by 27.5% primary passed, 15.00% high school/higher secondary and above, only 12.5% illiterate, whereas in case of educational status of non-participating

farmers 42.5% primary passed, followed by 27.5% were middle level education, 20.00% per cent were illiterate, only 10.00% were educated to high school/higher secondary and above. It is observed from table no. 1 that highest % of participating farmers 47.5% were in OBC caste, followed by SC/ST 30.00% and general caste farmers only 22.5%, in case of non-participating farmers 37.5% farmers belongs to OBC group, followed by general caste group 32.5% and only 30.00% farmers belongs to SC/ST group. In case of participating farmers highest per cent of farmers 57.50% had medium size land holding, followed by 30.00% farmers had small land holding and only 12.50% farmers had large land holding, while in case of non-participating 52.5% farmers had medium land holding, 27.5% had small land holding and only 20.00% farmers had large size land holding. Data with respect to occupation shows that 65.5% of participating farmers indicate agriculture occupation, followed by 27.5% farmers had agriculture + service occupation and only 07.50% had agriculture + business occupation. In case of non-participating farmers higher no. of farmers 50.00% were agriculture occupation, 32.5% farmers agriculture + service occupation, only 17.5% of them had agriculture + business. The data in table no. 1 presented regarding to annual income shows that 52.5% participating farmers medium income group, followed 30.00% farmers belongs to low income group, only 17.5% farmers had high income group. In case of non-participating farmers 47.5% farmers had low income group, followed by 30.00% farmers had medium income group, only 22.5% farmers had high income group. 55.00% participating farmers are member of one organization, followed by 25.00% farmers are member of no member of any organization, only 20.00% farmers are member of more than one organization. In case of non-participating farmers 50.00% are member of one organization, followed by

32.5% farmers are no member of any organization and only 17.5% farmers are member of more than one organization.

In table no. 2 shows that the coefficient correlation 'r' between age and impact of training in terms of level of knowledge was found to be r= 0.156 which was non-significant for participating and r= 0.171 for non-participating farmers which was non-significant.

Table.1 Socio economic profile of participating and non-participating mustard growers. (N=80)

Variables	Participating		Non-participating	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Age				
Young	13	32.50	12	30.00
Middle	21	52.50	18	45.00
Old	06	15.00	10	25.00
Education				
Illiterate	05	12.5	08	20.00
Primary	11	27.5	17	42.50
Middle	18	45.00	11	27.50
High school and above	06	15.00	04	10.00
Caste				
General	09	22.5	13	32.5
OBC	19	47.5	15	37.5
ST/SC	12	30.00	12	30.00
Land holding				
Small (less then 5 acre)	12	30.00	11	27.50
Medium (5-10 acre)	23	57.50	21	52.50
Large (more than 10 acre)	05	12.50	08	20.00
Occupation				
Agriculture	26	65.00	20	50.00
Agri. + business	10	27.50	13	32.5
Agri. + service	04	07.50	07	17.5
Annual income				
Low income	12	30.00	19	47.5
Medium income	21	52.50	12	30.00
High income	07	17.50	09	22.50
Social participation				
No membership of organization	10	25.00	13	32.50
Member of one organization	22	55.00	20	50.00
Member of more than one organization	08	20.00	07	17.50

Table.2 Correlation between independent and Knowledge level of Mustard Growers participating and non-participating farmers

S.no.	Variables	'r' Values	
		Participating farmers	Non-participating farmers
1.	X_1 Age	0.156	0.171
2.	X_2 Education	0.277*	0.287*
2.	X_3 Caste	-0.186	-0.116
4.	X_4 Land holding	0.389**	0.375**
5.	X_5 Occupation	0.354*	0.264*
6.	X_6 Annual income	0.453**	0.403**
7.	X_9 Social participation	0.354*	0.288*

The coefficient correlation 'r' between education and impact of training in terms of level of knowledge was found to be r= 0.277 which is significant for participating farmers and r=0.287 for non-participating farmers which was significantly positively. For caste the coefficient correlation value r= -0.186 which was negative non-significant for participating farmers and r=-0.116 which was negative non-significant for non-participating farmers. In case of land holding the coefficient correlation value r=0.389 which was significant for participating farmers and r=0.375 which was significant for non-participating farmers. For occupation the coefficient correlation value r= 0.354 which was significant for participating farmers and r=0.264 which was significant for non-participating farmers. In case of annual income the correlation coefficient value r= 0.453 which is positively significant for participating farmers and r=0.403 which is significant for non-participating farmers. The coefficient correlation for social participation r= 0.354 which is significant for participating farmers and r=0.288 which is significant for non-participating farmers.

It can be concluded that majority of participating and non-participating farmers belongs to middle age group, OBC caste, medium size land holding, agriculture occupation, social participation. In education the majority of participating farmers is belongs to middle level education and non-participating belongs to primary level of education. Most of the participating farmers are medium income group, while non-participating farmers belong to low income group. It was found that education, land holding, occupation, annual income, social participation, are positively significant with participating and non-participating farmers, while age and caste are non-significant for participating and non-participating farmers with impact of training in terms of knowledge.

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