

Farmers Attitude and Constraints Face by the Farmers towards Vermicompost in District Tikamgarh of Madhya Pradesh

Rashmi Kumari, S.P. Singh and Sheela Raghuvanshi

JNKVV, College of Agriculture, Tikamgarh, M.P.

Abstract

The present study was conducted in Tikamgarh District its having four blocks namely viz Tikamgarh, Jatara, Plera and Baldevgarh out of which Tikamgarh and Jatara blocks are selected purposively for the study. Total number of villagers in Tikamgarh (117) and Jatara (110) blocks are 287. Six villages namely Patha, Kanti, Madumr and Hasgora were selected for study. From each village 20 (trained and untrained) farmers were selected making a total sample size of 120 respondents.

Key word : Patha, Kanti, Madumr and Hasgora

Introduction

Majority of the farmers belongs to middle age group case of education that 43.33% of trained and 15.00 % of untrained farmers were educated up to middle school, 35.00% of trained and untrained farmers were literate, 11.67% and 45.00% trained and untrained farmers were educated up to primary school and 10.00% and 5.00% of trained and untrained farmers were educated up to high school and above. In caste maximum small farmers belongs to OBC category and medium annual income. In case of gender maximum 83.33 percent male and large family size they have medium

Results and Discussion

The data collected from respondents and the distribution of trained and untrained famers according to their age was presented in table 1 the data showed that 66.66% of trained and 68.33% of untrained farmers belong to middle age group followed by old age group 16.67% and 11.67% and young age group of trained and untrained farmers 16.67% and 20.00% respectively. In case of education that 43.33% of trained and 15.00 % of

innovativeness regarding Vermicompost. variable namely education, land holding, annual income, innovativeness, gender, cropping pattern, number of livestock, mass media utilization, extension participation were significant and positively correlated with level of trained and untrained farmers towards vermicompost while remaining three variables namely age, caste, family size were found to be non-significant. The null hypothesis was accepted with respect to two variables namely age, caste, family size^[1,5].

untrained farmers were educated up to middle school, 35.00% of trained and untrained farmers were literate, 11.67% and 45.00% trained and untrained farmers were educated up to primary school and 10.00% and 5.00% of trained and untrained farmers were educated up to high school and above. In caste maximum small farmers belongs to OBC category and medium annual income . In case of gender maximum 83.33 percent male and

large family size they have medium Vermicompost^[2,3].
 innovativeness regarding

Table 1 Socio-economic and personal variable

S.No	Variables	Trained n60		Untrained n60	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Age				
	Young age	10	16.67	12	20.00
	Middle age	40	66.66	41	68.33
	Old age	10	16.67	7	11.67
2.	Education				
	Literate	21	35.00	21	35.00
	Up to primary	7	11.67	27	45.00
	Up to middle	26	43.33	9	15.00
	High school and above	6	10.00	3	5.00
3.	Caste				
	ST/SC	2	3.33	6	10.00
	OBC	44	73.33	48	80.00
	General	14	23.34	6	10.00
4.	Land holding				
	Small farmers (up to/hac)	10	16.67	36	60.00
	Medium farmers (1.1 to 2 hac)	36	60.00	18	30.00
	Large farmers (above 2 hac)	14	23.33	6	10.00
5.	Annual income (in Rs.)				
	Low	13	21.67	20	33.33
	Medium	29	48.33	36	60.00
	High	18	30.00	4	6.67
6.	Innovativeness				
	Low	13	21.67	23	38.33
	Medium	38	63.33	29	48.33
	High	9	15.00	8	13.34
7.	Family size				
	Nuclear family	11	18.33	16	26.66
	Large family	42	70.00	40	66.67
	Joint family	7	11.67	4	6.67
8.	Gender				
	Male	49	81.67	50	83.33
	Female	11	18.33	10	16.67

Table 2 Relationship of selected independent variables with attitude level of trained and untrained farmers towards vermicompost

S.N.	Characteristic	Trained		Untrained	
		Correlation coefficients 'r'	't' value	Correlation coefficients 'r'	't' value
1.	Age	0.08395NS	0.64159	0.04265NS	0.32513
2.	Education	0.02739*	2.16894	0.38033*	3.13185
3.	Caste	0.23085NS	1.80688	0.07387NS	0.56416
4.	Land holding	0.39192*	3.24436	0.25548*	2.01249
5.	Annual income	0.26457*	2.08938	0.25577*	2.0149
6.	Innovativeness	0.26436*	2.08759	0.2715*	2.14836
7.	Family size	0.67171NS	0.54756	0.10499NS	0.80402
8.	Gender	0.25478*	2.00653	0.31581*	2.53491
9.	Cropping pattern	0.25659*	2.02181	0.28103*	2.23018
10.	Number of livestock	0.3792*	3.12098	0.35039*	2.84915
11.	Mass media utilization	0.31888*	2.56229	0.31473*	2.52528
12.	Extension participation	0.29908*	2.38697	0.28898*	2.29887

It could be seen from table 2 that eight independent variable namely education, land holding, annual income, innovativeness, gender, cropping pattern, number of livestock, mass media utilization, extension participation were significant and positively correlated with

level of trained and untrained farmers towards vermicompost while remaining three variables namely age, caste, family size were found to be non-significant. The null hypothesis was accepted with respect to two variables namely age, caste, family size^[4,6].

Constraints faced by the trained farmers while preparing vermicompost

A perusal of table 3 revealed that (95.00%) of trained farmers expressed financial problems of farmers for doing vermicompost followed by lack of sufficient row material for preparing

vermicompost (68.33%), absence of complete practical information about vermicompost (45.00%), and lack of market to sell vermicompost (35.00).

Table 3 Constraint face by the trained farmers while preparing vermicompost

S.N.	Constraints	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1.	Financial problems of farmers for doing vermicompost	57	95.00	1
2.	Lack of sufficient row materials for preparing vermicompost	41	68.33	2
3.	Absence of complete practical information about vermicompost	27	45.00	3
4.	Lack of market to sell vermicompost	21	35.00	4

Suggestions for improving the preparation practice of vermicompost

From table 4 it is clear that majority of trained and untrained famers (96.66%) were agreed on the statement that training should be concluded more frequently (at least ones in a month) followed by training should be given in local language (85.00%), training should be organized in off season (free from farming operations) (83.33%), more emphasis should be given on practical aspect and problems related to

vermicompost practice (80.00%), subsidy regime should be provided by the government to build vermipit (58.33%), practical knowledge should be encouraged through the method demonstration (50.00%), training programme should be organized at village level (38.33%), interest rate of loan should be reduce so that more farmers can gate advantages of it (35.00%) respectively.

Table 4 Suggestions for improving the preparation practice of vermicompost

SN.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1.	Training should be conducted more frequently (at least once in a month)	58	96.66	1
2.	Training should be given in local language.	51	85.00	2
3.	Training should be organized in off season (free	50	83.33	3

	from farming operation)			
4.	More emphasis should be given on practical aspect and problems related to vermicompost practice.	48	80.00	4
5.	Subsidy regime should be provided by the government to build vermicompost	35	58.33	5
6.	Practical knowledge should be encouraged through the method demonstration.	30	50.00	6
7.	Training programmes should be organized at village level.	23	38.33	7
8.	Interest on loan should be reduce so that more farmers can take advantage of it.	21	35.00	8

References

1. Kadam, P. (2016). Attitude of the farmers towards integrated pest management technology programme on cotton. *International Journal of Agricultural Science*, 12 (2):294-297.
2. Sharma, R., Jadav, N. B., Chouhan, S., Singh, S. R. K. and Athare, T. (2016). Relational Analysis of Knowledge and Adoption of Organic Farming Practices in Gujarat State. *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*, 16(3):33-38.
3. Singh, P., Choudhary, M. and Lakhera, J.P. (2014). Knowledge and attitude farmers towards improved wheat production technology. *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*, 14(2): 54-59.
4. Singh, A.P. (2020). Study on Awareness, Adoption Extent and Attitude towards Organic Farming among the Farmers in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. PhD (Ag.) Thesis (Unpub.), N. D. University of Agriculture & Technology, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh.
5. Sunil, N.K. and Manjula, N. (2010). Social-economic psychological and extension Attributes of trained and untrained farmers of KVK Bijapur. *Agriculture update*, 5 (1&2):38-42.
6. Truc, NTT and Sumalde, Z.M. (2012). Farmer's awareness and factors affecting adoption of rapid composting in Mekong delta Vietnam and central Luzon Philippines *Journal of Environmental Science and Management*, 15(2):59-73.