



ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2023; 12(2): 1550-1551
© 2023 TPI

www.thepharmajournal.com

Received: 13-11-2022

Accepted: 16-12-2022

Bodke BG

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Dr. B.S.K.K.V., Dapoli, Maharashtra, India

Kadam JR

Associate Professor, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Dr. B.S.K.K.V., Dapoli, Maharashtra, India

Sawant PA

Head, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Dr. B.S.K.K.V., Dapoli, Maharashtra, India

Warwadekar SC

Associate Professor, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Dr. B.S.K.K.V., Dapoli, Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author:

Bodke BG

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Dr. B.S.K.K.V., Dapoli, Maharashtra, India

Association between profile of the respondents and impact of integrated farming system

Bodke BG, Kadam JR, Sawant PA and Warwadekar SC

Abstract

The present study was undertaken with the main objective to study the association between profile of the respondents and impact of integrated farming systems in terms of change in income due to adoption of integrated farming system. The study was conducted in four district i.e. Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigad and Palghar districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra. In all 200 respondents were selected by using multi stage sampling techniques. The “*Ex-Post-Facto*” research design was used for conducting the study. The data were collected through the personal interview. The data collected were processed and statistically analyzed by using statistical technique like chi-square test. Among the thirteen selected independent variables namely age, farming experience, land holding, major occupation, annual income, cropping pattern, productivity level, livestock possession, information seeking behavior, economic motivation and risk orientation were shown significant association with impact of integrated farming system while education and irrigation status shows highly significant association with impact of integrated farming system in term of change in income.

Keywords: Association, profile of the integrated farming system adopters, impact and integrated farming system

Introduction

In India, agriculture plays a vital role in the Indian economy. Farming is the primary source of income for more than 70.00 percent of rural households. It is a significant sector of the Indian economy as it contributing over 18.80 percent of the country's GDP and employing more than 60.00 percent of the workforce (Economic Survey 2021-22). It appears that the majority of the Indian economy is rural and of an agricultural nature and depends on the country's cultivable land consisting majority of farmers (86.08 percent) are small and marginal. The population is growing more quickly than the size of the holding but our land resources are limited.

Agriculture has been linked to the development of staple food crops throughout the past few decades. The income from the farming system must be added to the agricultural income in order to increase it. Therefore, many additional jobs related to farming will be acknowledged as a component of agriculture as the process of economic development accelerates. Currently, in addition to farming farmers raise livestock, dairy products, goats, chickens and bees among other things. This type of system, which includes at least one aspect of farming is known as integrated farming system.

The Integrated Farming System (IFS) increases farming income, which in turn increases the security of livestock. Since the other farming systems that are included will act as a security measure if it turns out that one of the farming systems is less profitable. In this way, IFS provides an opportunity to increase economic yield per unit area and per unit time by stabilizing the intensification of crop and allied enterprises. It will also provide profitability, sustainability, a balanced diet, environmental safety, income generation throughout the year, employment generation and solving fuel. Along with these farming systems the associated farmers will make their growth faster. In light of this, the integrated farming system approach is regarded as one of the most effective methods for increasing the profitability of farming operations. It needs to be planned, designed and put into practice.

Keeping above fact in view, the present study was designed to analyze the association between profile of the respondents and impact of integrated farming system in terms of change in income with the following specific objective:

1. To study the association between the profile of the respondents and impact of integrated farming system.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in four district of Konkan region of Maharashtra. A multistage sampling procedure was adopted for the selection of integrated farming system adopters. In all 200 respondents were selected for study from the four districts of Konkan region. The “*Ex-Post-Facto*” research design was used for the proposed study. The data were collected through the personal interview. The data collected were processed and statistically analyzed by using statistical technique like chi-square test. The independent variable studied were age, education, farming experience, land holding, major occupation, annual income, cropping pattern, productivity level, livestock possession, information seeking behavior, economic motivation, irrigation status and risk orientation. The dependent variable under study was impact of integrated farming system.

Results and Discussion

The findings of the present study as well as relevant the discussion has been summarized under the following heads:

1. Association between profile of the respondents and impact in terms of change in income

Table 1: Association between profile of the respondents and impact in terms of change in income due to IFS

Sr. No.	Independent Variable	Variable Code	X ² Value
1.	Age	X ₁	13.26*
2.	Education	X ₂	23.76**
3.	Farming experience	X ₃	11.59*
4.	Land holding	X ₄	20.10**
5.	Major occupations	X ₅	10.42*
6.	Annual income	X ₆	10.61*
7.	Cropping pattern	X ₇	10.55*
8.	Productivity level	X ₈	9.984*
9.	Livestock possession	X ₉	10.64*
10.	Information seeking behavior	X ₁₀	10.50*
11.	Economic motivation	X ₁₁	11.36*
12.	Irrigation status	X ₁₂	14.88**
13.	Risk orientation	X ₁₃	12.37*

* Significant at 0.05 level ** Significant at 0.01 level

It could be seen from Table 1 that among thirteen selected independent variables of the integrated farming system adopters for the study, eleven variables had exhibited significant association with impact of integrated farming system and two variable shown highly significant association with impact of integrated farming system.

The independent variable that had shown significant association were age, farming experience, land holding, major occupation, annual income, cropping pattern, productivity level, livestock possession, information seeking behavior, economic motivation and risk orientation and education and irrigation status were shown highly significant association with impact of impact of integrated farming system.

Conclusion

The study has identified certain independent variables that have significant impact on integrated farming system. The variables like education and irrigation status were having highly significant association with impact of impact of integrated farming system in terms of change in income. This implies that these factors should be given more importance and be suitably manipulated for increasing extent of adoption of integrated farming system among the farmers.

References

1. Dhande SJ. Knowledge and attitude of farmers towards crop insurance scheme, M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Latur, Vasantao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, Maharashtra; c2017.
2. Ghosh RK, Goswami A, Maitra NJ. Adoption behavior of the dairy farmers in co-operative farming system. Indian Res. Journal Extension Education. 2008;8(1):2008.
3. Korde Vinayak. Attitude of farmers towards organic farming, M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Latur, Vasantao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, Maharashtra; c2017.
4. Lanjewar RR, Gohad VV, Veer MD, Barse KN. Impact of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) on beneficiaries. Advance Research Journal of Social Science. 2011;2(2):178-180.
5. Neha Kale. Cropping pattern followed by awardee farmers in konkan region, M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra; c2016.
6. Neha Kale. Impact of national agricultural innovation project on its beneficiaries in Marathwada region. Ph.D. (Agri.) Thesis, Vasantao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parabhani, Maharashtra; c2020.
7. Patel VB. Attributes encouraging organic farming in North Gujarat. M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, SDAU, Sardar krushi nagar, Gujarat; c2012.
8. Pise GK. Impact of National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project on beneficiaries. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Vasantao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani Maharashtra; c2017.
9. Ponnusamy K, Koushalya Devi M. Impact of integrated farming system approach on doubling farmer's income. Agricultural Economics Research Review. 2017;30:233-240.
10. Rana KK. An analytical study of vocational training programmes conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra for rural youth of Sohagpur block in Sahdol district M.P. M.sc. (Agri.) Thesis, JNKVV, Jabalpur; c2010.
11. Yadav PK, Grover I. Gender analysis of constraints faced by dairy cooperative society members. Indian Research Journal of Extension Education. 2012;12(2):48-54.