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Ascertain relationship between independent variables with their attitude towards greenhouse technology in Jaipur district of Rajasthan

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Abstract

Greenhouse cultivation also has the potential benefit of substantially increasing plant productivity per unit water consumption. The present study was conducted in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. There are total thirteen blocks in Jaipur district of Rajasthan, out of which, four blocks were selected on the basis of maximum number of greenhouse farmers. One hundred four (104) respondents were selected from four blocks with the help of the probability proportionate sampling techniques. The study clearly showed that age and distance of marketing found that negatively and non-significantly relation with the attitude of respondents towards greenhouse technology. It can be concluded that the education, occupation, participation in training, caste, land holding and sources of information were positively and non-significantly relationship with attitude towards greenhouse technology. However, annual income, income from greenhouse, was found positive and non-significant relationship with the attitude of respondents towards greenhouse technology.

Keywords: greenhouse, technology, relationship, attitude

Introduction

India is a vast country where the main occupation of rural population is agriculture. As the scope for bringing more area under cultivation is rather limited, the only possible way to increase the yield is through adoption of new and improved agricultural practices, so as to meet out the long-term food grain requirement of the country.

Greenhouses are frames of inflated structure covered with a transparent material in which crops are grown under controlled environment conditions. Greenhouse cultivation as well as other modes of controlled environment cultivation have been evolved to create favorable micro-climates, which favours the crop production could be possible throughout the year or part of the year as required. Greenhouses and other technologies for controlled environment plant production are associated with the off-season production of ornamentals and foods of high value in cold climate areas where outdoor production is not possible. The primary environmental parameter traditionally controlled is temperature, usually providing heat to overcome extreme cold conditions. However, environmental control can also include cooling to mitigate excessive temperatures, light control either shading or adding supplemental light, carbon dioxide levels, relative humidity, water, plant nutrients and pest control.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Jaipur district is divided in to thirteen blocks *viz.* Amber, Bassi, Chaksu, Dudu, Govindgarh, Jamwaramgarh, Jhotwara, Kotputli, Phagi, Sambhar, Sanganer, Shahpura and Viratnagar. Out of these thirteen blocks four blocks were selected on the basis of maximum number of greenhouse farmers. Selected blocks were visited by investigator and list of the farmers who are adopting greenhouse technology was collected from the horticulture supervisor. Near about eighty per cent respondents were selected from four blocks with the help of the probability proportionate sampling techniques. Thus, 104 respondents were selected for study purpose.

To find out the relationship between their attitude towards greenhouse technology and selected personal variables *viz.* Age, education, size of land holding, annual income of farmer, distance of marketing, income from greenhouse, participation in training programme, and sources of information were measured by computing "Coefficient of correlation (r)".

Results and Discussions

Relationship between selected independent variables and attitude towards greenhouse technology

To find out the relationship between selected variables and attitude of the respondents towards greenhouse technology and selected personal variables *viz.* age, caste, education, occupation, size of land holding, annual income, income from green house, participation in training programme, distance of marketing Km and sources of information were measured by computing “Coefficient of correlation (r)” the data are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Relationship between independent variables and attitude towards greenhouse technology

S. No.	independent variables	Correlation coefficients ('r' value)
1.	Age	-0.030 NS
2.	Caste	0.161 NS
3.	Education	0.038 NS
4.	Occupation	0.024 NS
5.	Land holding	0.158 NS
6.	Annual Income	0.173 NS
7.	Income from green house	0.166 NS
8.	Participation in training programme	0.119 NS
9.	Distance of marketing	-0.043NS
10.	Sources of information	0.159 NS

NS = non-significant

Age and attitude

The data given in Table 1 clearly indicate that age of the farmers had negatively non-significant relationship ($r = -0.030$ NS) with attitude towards greenhouse technology. Hence, Null Hypothesis ($H_{01.1}$) was accepted and alternate hypothesis was rejected. It can be concluded that age of the farmers who adopted greenhouse technology had negative non-significant relationship with their attitude towards greenhouse technology. The reason for this might be that the old aged farmers are orthodox in nature and try to stick to their traditions. They might not accept any technological changes easily and are also unwilling to take any risk. Whereas, young aged farmers are enthusiastic in nature and ready to accept new ideas/innovation due to their better education, more social participation, participation in extension activities, mass media exposure etc.

Caste and attitude

Table 1 shows that caste was positively and non-significantly (0.161NS) associated with the attitude of farmers towards. Thus, Null Hypothesis ($H_{01.2}$) was accepted and alternate hypothesis was rejected and it was concluded that there was positively non-significant relationship between degree of caste of the respondent and their attitude towards greenhouse technology. The reason might be that there is special provision for subsidy/input for economically backward class under greenhouse, when the respondent knew this benefit their attitude became positive towards greenhouse.

Education and attitude

It is evident from the data presented in Table 1 that education was positively and non-significantly (0.038 NS) associated with the attitude of farmers towards greenhouse technology. The null hypothesis ($H_{01.3}$) was accepted thus and alternate hypothesis was rejected. The reason might be that as education level of the respondents increases their knowledge

about greenhouse technology also widens and that is why they showed positive attitude towards greenhouse technology.

Occupation and attitude

The data presented in Table 1 clearly indicate that occupation of the farmers who adopted greenhouse technology had positive and non-significant relationship ($r = 0.024$ NS) with their attitude towards greenhouse technology. Thus, the null hypothesis ($H_{01.4}$) that "there is no relationship between occupation of the farmers and their attitude towards greenhouse technology" was accepted. Thus, the study established the fact that occupation had no influence and is non-significantly related with attitude of farmers towards greenhouse technology. The probable reason might be that irrespective of their occupation, they had positive attitude towards greenhouse technology.

Land holding and attitude

The data presented in Table 1 clearly indicate that land holding of the farmers who adopted greenhouse technology had positive and non-significant relationship ($r = 0.158$ NS) with their attitude towards greenhouse technology. Thus, the null hypothesis ($H_{01.5}$) that "there is no relationship between land holding of the farmers and their attitude towards greenhouse technology" was accepted. Thus, the study established the fact that land holding had no influence on attitude of farmers towards greenhouse technology. The probable reason might be that farmers had similar attitude towards green house technology irrespective of land holding possessed by them.

Annual income and attitude

The data presented in Table 1 illustrated that annual income of the farmers who adopted greenhouse technology had positive and significant relationship ($r = 0.173$ NS) with their attitude towards greenhouse technology. Hence, the null hypothesis ($H_{01.6}$) that "there is no relationship between annual income of the farmers and their attitude towards greenhouse technology" was accepted. It implies that annual income of farmers had positive and non-significant relationship with their attitude towards greenhouse technology. The probable reason behind the findings may be that higher annual income of farmers might have helped them in timely availability of information about improved and promising technologies, optimum and timely procurement of inputs, and also financial back up to take some amount of risk.

Income from greenhouse and attitude

The data presented in Table 1 illustrated that greenhouse income of the farmers who adopted greenhouse technology had positive and non-significant relationship ($r = 0.166$ NS) with their attitude towards greenhouse technology. Hence, the null hypothesis ($H_{01.7}$) that "there is no relationship between annual income of the farmers and their attitude towards greenhouse technology" was accepted. It implies that annual income of farmers had positive and non-significant relationship with their attitude towards greenhouse technology. The probable reason behind the findings may be that higher greenhouse income of farmers might have helped them in timely availability of information about improved and promising technologies, optimum and timely procurement of inputs, and also financial back up to take some amount of risk.

Training received and attitude

It is apparent from the data presented in Table 1 that the relationship between training received by the farmers who adopted greenhouse technology and their attitude towards greenhouse technology was found to be positive and non-significant ($r = 0.119$ NS). Hence, the null hypothesis ($H_{01.8}$) "there is no relationship between training received by the farmers and their attitude towards greenhouse technology" was accepted. Even though majority of farmers attended one or more days of training, content of the training programme was not so impressive to motivate the farmers and doesn't play a significant role in shaping attitude of farmers towards greenhouse technology.

Distance of market and attitude

The data given in Table 1 clearly indicate that distance of market of the farmers had negatively non-significant relationship ($r = -0.043$ NS) with attitude towards greenhouse technology. Hence, Null Hypothesis ($H_{01.9}$) was accepted and alternate hypothesis was rejected. It can be concluded that Distance of market of the farmers who adopted greenhouse technology had negative non-significant relationship with their attitude towards greenhouse technology. It might be due to that distance from market increase due to more distance marketing cost of product increasing so that distance of market negative non-significant relationship with attitude.

Source of information and attitude

The data presented in Table 1 clearly indicate that source of information of the farmers who adopted greenhouse technology had positive and non-significant relationship ($r = 0.159$ NS) with their attitude towards greenhouse technology. Thus, the null hypothesis ($H_{01.10}$) that "there is no relationship between land holding of the farmers and their attitude towards greenhouse technology" was accepted.

Conclusions

The study clearly showed that age and distance of marketing found that negatively and non-significantly relation with the attitude of respondents towards greenhouse technology. It can be concluded that the education, occupation, participation in training, caste, land holding and sources of information were positively and non-significantly relationship with attitude towards greenhouse technology. However, annual income, income from greenhouse, was found positive and non-significant relationship with the attitude of respondents towards greenhouse technology.

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