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Relationship between the independent variables of vegetable growers with their information utilization behavior regarding integrated pest management practices in Jaipur district of Rajasthan

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Abstract

Vegetables play a very important role in meeting the nutritional requirements of human beings. The present study was undertaken in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Chomu and Amber tehsil were selected for the research purpose. Villages in the selected Tehsils were prepared, out of which, eight villages have maximum number of vegetable growers from the two identified Tehsils. From the selected village a sample of 15 respondents were selected randomly from each village. Thus, the total 120 respondents were selected for the study. The findings revealed that correlation between the independent & dependent variables showed that the occupation, education, social participation, annual income, and land holding, were positively and significantly correlated at 0.05 per cent level of probability. However, the variables like age, caste and farming experience had shown non-significant relationship with the utilization of IPM practices by the respondents.

Keywords: relationship, information, utilization behaviour, independent variables

Introduction

The present era is the age of scientific development in which new information and knowledge comes out every day and it is essential to transmit this knowledge and information to those ultimate users who requires it in shortest period of time. For this purpose, there is a need of effective information. So that they can utilize and communicate for the development. The rapid transfer of improved cultivation practices from lab to land (from research stations to the vegetable growers) would help to thousands of vegetable growers in India to overcome ignorance, poverty and to attain a status of economic and social well being.

The research phenomena of vegetable are moving very fast which is evident from the present status of vegetable technology, which has emerged, from the researches carried out in the country, resulted in raising the vegetable production to remarkable extent. Despite the rapid development of knowledge, much of the research findings could hardly put into practice. The ultimate practitioners are the vegetable growers. Hence, this knowledge must reach to the vegetable growers to make its optimum application.

Farmers respond differently to the different information sources and channels. The action of farmer mainly depends on his exposure to the sources and channels of agriculture information. Previous researches revealed that variability of knowledge acquired through different sources and channels by the farmers accounts for the personnel characteristics like age, education, family back ground and farming experience.

Research Methodology

The present study was undertaken in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Chomu and Amber tehsil were selected for the research purpose as Chomu and Amber have maximum number of vegetable growers in the Jaipur district. Villages in the selected Tehsils were prepared, out of which, eight villages have maximum number of vegetable growers from the two identified Tehsils. From the selected village a sample of 15 respondents were selected randomly from each village. Thus, the total 120 respondents were selected for the study.

To measure the relationship between socio-personal characteristics like age, caste, occupation, education, social participation, annual income, size of land holding etc. of vegetable growers.

The Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient was applied to draw the inferences for the relationship.

Correlation Coefficient (r)

The correlation coefficient (“r” value) was used to measure the relationship between dependent and independent variables. The correlation coefficient between two groups was calculated by using the following formula.

$$r = \frac{\sum(XY) - \frac{\sum X \sum Y}{n}}{\sqrt{\left[\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n} \right] \left[\sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{n} \right]}}$$

Where

r = Correlation Coefficient

X = Independent variable

Y = Dependent variable

n = Total number of respondents

Results and Discussion

The relationship between extent of information utilization behaviour of vegetable growers about integrated pest management practices and their selected independent variables viz., their age, occupation, education, social participation, annual income, land holding and farming experience were measured by computing correlation coefficient (r).

Table 1: Relationship between the selected independent variables of the vegetable growers and their information utilization behavior regarding IPM practices

n=120		
S. No.	Independent variables	Correlation coefficient (r)
1.	Age	-0.150 NS
2.	Caste	0.126 NS
3.	Occupation	0.258**
4.	Education	0.204*
5.	Social participation	0.232*
6.	Size of land holding	0.221*
7.	Annual income	0.209 *
8.	Farming experience	0.036 NS

** Significant at the 1 per cent level of significance

* Significant at the 5 per cent level of significance

NS = Non-significant

It could be seen from the design of the Table 1 and fig. 1, that characteristics of respondents namely, occupation, education, social participation, annual income, and land holding were positive and significantly related at with their information utilization of integrated pest management. While, the characteristics of respondents namely age, caste, and farming experience were found to be non-significantly related with extent of information utilization of IPM practices by vegetable growers. Similar findings were also reported by Pratap *et al.* (2019) [10]. Occupation was positively and significantly associated with information utilization behavior because it may be due to a farmer has more than one occupation his economic condition is good and they are able to purchase new farm implements, material possession etc.

Education of vegetable growers was found positively and significantly related with their information utilization behavior. It might be possible due to that education level could be an important and essential factor for an innovative and progressive vegetable grower. Hence, the vegetable growers with sufficient education level can utilize more information.

Social participation is certainly a mean to give rise to new ideas, by which involvement also increase in agriculture. In such a situation with an increase in social participation the degree of utilization behavior might be increased. Relevant literature was reviewed and the terms and concepts were operationalized. An interview schedule consisting of measuring device of dependent and independent variables of vegetable growers was used for collecting responses of the respondents. The first part of schedule consisted of the socio-personal attributes of the respondents *i.e.* age, caste, occupation, education, social participation, annual income, land holding, farming experience of the respondents. The second part of schedule was developed to the assessment the utilization behavior of vegetable growers. The third part of schedule was constructed to identify the constraints faced by farmers in utilization of integrated pest management practices. The data were collected by personal interview method, the data collected were classified, tabulated and inferences were drawn after subjecting the data to appropriate statistical analysis which led to the following major findings. The findings are in conformity with the findings reported by Pratap *et al.* (2019) [10].

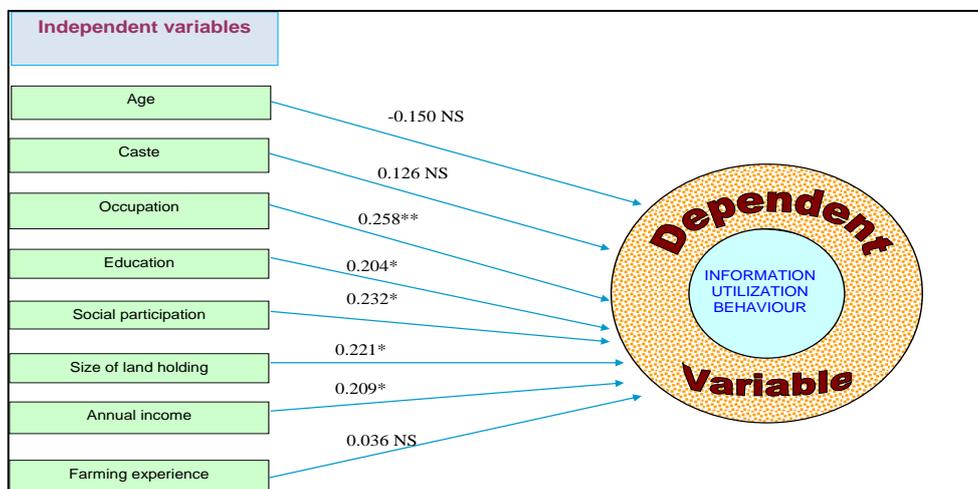


Fig 1: Relationship between the selected independent variables of the vegetable growers and their information utilization behavior regarding IPM practices

Conclusion

It was evident from the study that the correlation coefficient of independent variable shows that, the education, social participation, annual income, land holding were positively and significantly related at 0.05 per cent level of probability with utilization of integrated pest management practices by the vegetable growers. The variable age, caste, and farming experience, has not at all shown any relationship with utilization of integrated pest management practices by the respondents.

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