

Original Research Article

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Adoption Level of Farmers Regarding Organic Farming Practices in Madhya Pradesh state of India

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ABSTRACT

The Indian economy as one of fastest growing economies among the developing countries of world and Agriculture of backbone of Indian economy India, agriculture contributes of about sixteen percent of total GDP of contributed as 17.5% to country Gross Values Added of the year of 2018. Given the importance as agriculture sector and of percent of total exports also of major source as livelihoods, particularly in the rural area, as 55 per cent of people living of India in Madhya Pradesh farming of major source of livelihood and self employment of near about of 80% of the population living on rural area after the green revolution as launched on India, substantial of increasing in the production of food grains as achieved use of improved crop varieties and of higher level of input and fertilizers of plant protection chemicals of realized as increasing in production of achieved at cost soil health of Organic farming as defined as a production system, as avoids or largely excludes of synthetically compounded fertilizers with pesticides, of plant growth regulators and livestock feed additive and of maximum extent feasible, organic farming systems rely of crop rotations, crops residues, animal manures with of legumes, green manures, off-farm organic wastes, of mineral bearing rocks and aspects as biological pest control to maintain a soil productivity with of soil, to supply plant nutrients and of control insects, weeds. The Madhya Pradesh Governments of started advocating organic farming practices on major crops as area of observed of farmers as adopting of recommended of organic farming practices as study of designed to explore the adoption level of farmers regarding organic farming practices in Madhya Pradesh state of India. In view of the objectives of the study 100 organic farmers were be selected through proportionate random sampling method from the selected village panchayat. Majority of the organic farmers 56.00 per cent had medium adoption level regarding organic farming practices.

Keywords

Village Panchayat, Farmers, Organic Farming Practices, Adoption Level

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Introduction

India of second most populous country in world with of increasing population, of cultivable land resource as shrinking day to

day of to meet the food, fodder with needs of growing population, the productivity of agricultural soil and soil of health needs to be improved. Green Revolution in the post independence as path to developing countries

of self-sufficiency on food sustaining agricultural of production against the finite of natural resource demands shifted from the resource degrading chemical agriculture of resource protective biological and organic agriculture of Green revolution technologies a greater of synthetic agrochemicals use of fertilizers and pesticides, as no side-effects of the modern agricultural of total chemicals and of machines raise serious questions as overall benefits of new technology and Chemical fertilizers and pesticides pollute as air and water of agriculture chemicals, including hormones and of antibiotics leave residue on food of cancer or genetic damage. The soil of energy resources depleted of Instead of recycling of wastes back soil fertilizer, of polluted of water and of use non-renewable energy resources to produce as artificial fertilizer and of future may be forced to make the radical adjustments of agricultural practices. Despite the global awareness of environmental degradation and of climatic change as could resulting of continuous practice as inorganic farming and a poses on sustainable agricultural of production so that the adoption of nutrient-responsive, as high yielding varieties of crops, greater exploitation as irrigation potentials of boosted as production output in most cases and continuous use of high energy inputs indiscriminately now leads to the decline in production of productivity of various crop as deterioration of soil health with environments. The Adoption of organic farming as reported that the positive correlation of number of cattle maintained of farmers, in the state of large farmers of more cattle with more resources of organic manure are facilitates of more area under organic farming and FYM as common source of organic manure used of the organic farming, followed by vermicompost and NADEP as compost of farmers as using bio-gas slurry, of green manure and cow horn manure with Poultry manure, of neem cake and bio-fertilizers of rhizobium, azospirillum,

with phosphate solubilizing bacteria etc and of supplements used of under of off-farm organic sources. Thereof, keeping the above facts in mind, the present study is entitled as “Adoption level of farmers regarding organic farming practices.”

Materials and Methods

The study was entirely concerned with organic practices conducted by farmers. A cumulative list of village panchayat was prepared on the basis of farmers who practice the organic farming. The village panchayat having maximum number of organic farmers were selected from prepared list and five village panchayat were selected from selected block through random sampling method. The organic farmers are main source of information. In view of the objectives of study 100 organic farmers will be selected through proportionate random sampling method from the selected village panchayat. A well-structured and pretested interview schedule was used of data collection through personal interview method. The following statistic was used of Study on Adoption level of farmers regarding organic farming practices. The data was analyzed by using percentage, standard deviation and correlation coefficient.

Results and Discussion

The overall adoption level of farmers in different practices of organic farming practices in the study area is depicted in Table 1. The results indicated that adoption level of the recommended practices in four major practices of organic farming viz., In-situ method for nutrient management, Use of pre-digested manure, Bio-fertilizers and Cultural Methods were found to be 60.00, 62.00, 62.00 and 59.00 per cent, respectively. Higher adoption level was observed in Use of pre-digested manure and Bio-fertilizers while

lower adoption level was in Cultural Methods. The adoption level of Cultural Methods was found to be lower as compared to other organic farming practices. The overall adoption level of organic farming practices in the study area was found to be only 61.00 Per cent indicating the need to educate the dairy

farmers on different aspects of organic farming practices in general and practices of organic farming practices in particular. The present finding is in close conformity with the findings of Pandey *et al.*, (2011) and Singh and Varshaney (2010).

Table.1 Adoption level of farmers regarding organic farming practices

S.N.	Organic Farming Practices	Adoption Level of Farmers			Percentage
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	In-situ method for nutrient management	30	60	10	60.00
a.	The Green manures	33	57	10	59.00
b.	The Crop residues	11	76	13	68.00
c.	The Poultry manure	18	70	12	65.00
d.	The Urban and rural wastes	36	59	5	56.00
e.	The Recycling the weed biomass	35	54	11	58.00
f.	The Recycling the agro based industrial wastes	32	59	9	59.00
g.	The Fish wastes	36	54	10	58.00
h.	The Use of oil industry products	34	55	11	59.00
i.	The Sewage farming	35	56	9	58.00
2.	Use for pre-digested manure	25	64	11	62.00
a.	The Farm yard manure	31	57	12	60.00
b.	The Composting	16	73	11	65.00
c.	Other livestock wastes	14	70	16	68.00
d.	Biomass conversion of unconventional methods	39	56	5	55.00
3.	Bio-fertilizers	32	51	17	62.00
a.	The N-fixing agents	41	42	17	58.00
b.	The N-containing vegetation	30	51	19	63.00
c.	P-Solubilizing microbes	34	55	11	59.00
d.	The Vermin-culture	18	61	21	68.00
e.	The N-fixing crops and trees	37	46	17	60.00
4.	Cultural Methods	37	49	14	59.00
a.	The Crop rotation with pulses for N- The Fixation	42	39	19	59.00
b.	The Intercropping with pulses for N- The Fixation	47	35	18	56.00
c.	The Minimum tillage for nutrient conservation	27	61	12	62.00
d.	The Agro-forestry methods i.e. alley cropping	32	56	12	60.00
e.	The Strip cropping and vegetative/live bunds	39	50	11	57.00
f.	The Mulching cover crops.	35	53	12	59.00
	Over all organic farming practices	31	56	13	61.00

Table.2 Distribution of farmers according to their adoption level regarding organic farming practices

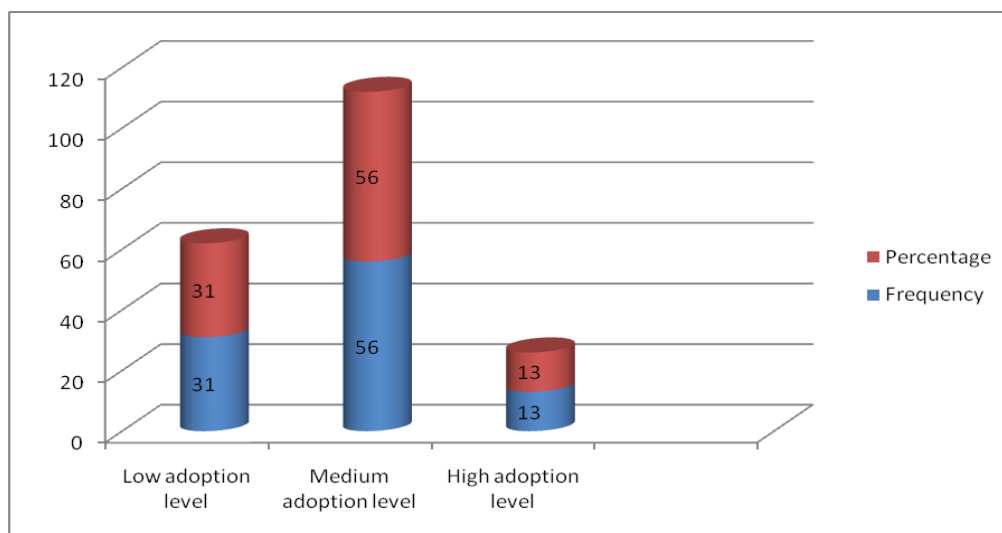
S.N.	Items	Organic Farmers (N = 200)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	31	31
2.	Medium	56	56
3.	High	13	13
Total		100	100

Table.3 Relationship of independent variables with adoption level of farmers regarding organic farming practice

S.N.	Independent variables	Correlation coefficient value 'r'
1.	X1 Age of farmers	- 0.034 N.S.
2.	X2 Education status of farmers	0.4350**
3.	X3 Farming experience of farmers	0.2540*
4.	X4 Farm size of farmers	0.2510*
5.	X5 Total annual income of farmers	0.2500*
6.	X6 Livestock possession of farmers	0.2710*.
7.	X7 Information sources utilization	0.3790**
8.	X8 Extension contact of farmers	0.4500**
9.	X9 Mass media exposure of farmers	0.4460**
10.	X10 Market orientation of farmers	0.5270**
11.	X11 Knowledge Level of farmers	0.9700

*Significant at 0.05 level of probability; **Significant at 0.01 level of probability with 98 d.f. NS= Non-Significant

Fig.1 Distribution of farmers according to their adoption level regarding organic farming practices



The data presented in Table 2 & Fig 1 indicates that nearly 56.00 per cent of the organic farmers had medium adoption level regarding organic farming practices followed by low 31.00 per cent and high 13.00 per cent, respectively. The results of this study are in same line of findings repeated by Bana *et al.*, (2014) and Singhal and Vatta (2017). Thus, the result clearly indicates that in the study area, showed medium adoption level regarding organic farming practices because the farmers gained knowledge through different type of training conducted by KVK and other agriculture departments regarding organic farming practices.

The data presented in the Table 3 indicates that, education status of farmers, Farming experience of farmers, Farm size of farmers, Total annual income of farmers, Livestock possession of farmers, Information sources utilization, Extension contact of farmers, Mass media exposure of farmers, Market orientation of farmers, Knowledge Level of farmers found to be significantly correlated with adoption level of farmers regarding organic farming practices. Only the Age of farmers found to be non-significantly correlated with adoption level of farmers regarding organic farming practices. The results of this study are in same line of findings repeated by Krishna *et al.*, (2017).

Thus, it can be concluded that in the study area, the adoption level of farmers regarding organic farming practices was medium. This could be due to the exposure of the farmers to knowledge through different type of training conducted by KVK and other agriculture

departments about organic farming practices.

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