AU DOI: 10.15740/HAS/AU/12.4/653-656 *Agriculture Update*
Volume **12** | Issue 4 | November, 2017 | 653-656
Visit us : *www.researchjournal.co.in*
e ISSN-0976-6847

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Study of relationship between profile of awardee farmer with cropping pattern followed by awardee farmers in Marathwada region

A.R. MERGEWAR, P.R. DESHMUKH AND N.D. DESHMUKH

ARTICLE CHRONICLE :
Received :
22.06.2017;
Revised :
21.09.2017;
Accepted :
08.10.2017

SUMMARY : The present study was conducted with specific objectives in Marathwada region. The relationship of the characteristics of the awardee farmers namely farming experience, land holding, area under irrigation, occupation, annual income, training received, award received, information seeking behaviour, management orientation and productivity level with cropping pattern was found to be positive and significant. It was however, observed that the relationship between age and education of the respondents and the cropping pattern was non-significant.

How to cite this article : Mergewar, A.R., Deshmukh, P.R. and Deshmukh, N.D. (2017). Study of relationship between profile of awardee farmer with cropping pattern followed by awardee farmers in Marathwada region. *Agric. Update*, **12**(4): 653-656; **DOI : 10.15740/HAS/AU/12.4/653-656.**

KEY WORDS :
Cropping pattern, Relationship, Awardee farmers

Author for correspondence :
A.R. MERGEWAR
Department of Extension Education, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, PARBHANI (M.S.) INDIA

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

It is the important source of livelihood for majority of the Indian people. Even today, as we entered the new millennium, the situation is still same, with almost the entire economy being sustained by agriculture, which lies in the villages. India and its agriculture have many advantages. There's a diversity of agro-climatic conditions that holds opportunities for crop cultivation, animal husbandry and fisheries. This allows producing a diverse range of products including organic, medicinal and native crops. Through its hard working farmers, huge financial resources, modern technologies and capable entrepreneurs, the farm sector has the capacity to increase its productivity and quality. Since 1990s, India achieved huge economic growth rate (7 to 9%) in the service and industrial sector but agriculture's growth rate, however, did not exceed 3 per cent. Small and marginal farmers constitute 80 per cent of farming population and contribute to 40 per cent of farm production.

If, we analyze this changing scenario of agriculture, we can notice that the traditional agriculture which was a 'way of life' for our farmers is now becoming a 'business proposition', because with the implementation of five-year plans and technological developments in agriculture, the traditional farming is changing into modern farming. Now farming is becoming market oriented. Today,

a farmer has to purchase many things such as high yielding seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery etc. from the market. As a result, his investment and financial needs are increasing day by day. Naturally, he has to produce more and get more income to meet the costs and also to make some profit. The increase in population, rapid urbanization and growing export markets have demanded the farm products to increase in the near future and also it has been experienced the technological breakthrough in agriculture due to new inventions. Now, new varieties of crops, new methods of cultivation are coming very fast and farmers are adopting the same. In earlier times, a farmer who produced more was considered a successful farmer. However, post globalization and liberalization, many more competencies and skills are needed to become successful. He not only has to acquire higher productivity from his fields, utilize available resources in an optimum sustainable manner, market his produce efficiently, possess the acumen to assess demand in market and maintains quality as per national and international standards.

In agriculture the farmers who have made significant strides in different crops are usually designated by the fellow farmers of those crops for example 'Amba-samrat', 'Draksha-samrat' etc. This is the recognition given by the public for an individual's contribution in particular crop. This is no doubt, satisfies the need for recognition but besides these individuals aspire for recognition from the government as such type of recognition brings them into limelight. In this context, the Government of Maharashtra has introduced the awards *viz*. 'Shetinishtha award', 'Vasantrao Naik Krushibhushan award', 'Jijamata Krushibhushan award', 'Udyanpandit award' and 'Shetimitra award' etc. for motivate and encouraging the progressive farmers from different categories in the state.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The study was conducted during the year 2016-17 in eight district of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra, namely, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Beed, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad and Hingoli. For the sake of convenience of the study and due to limited number of respondents, all the 'State agricultural awardee farmers' from the Marathwada region of Maharashtra were considered for the study. The list of awardee farmers from 2003 to 2015 was obtained from the Joint Directorate of Agriculture (JDA), Latur and Aurangabad of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. Total 120 farmers from the eight districts of Marathwada region were honoured with the title of "Krushibhushan", "Shetinishtha", "Jijamata Krishibhushan, "Udyanpandit", "Shetimitra" by the State Government of Maharashtra. However, during 2015-16 no awards were distributed therefore, in this year no one is honoured with the state.'Ex-post facto' research design was used for present study. The respondents were interviewed with the help of personal interview schedule and collected data were analyzed with statistical methods like mean, frequency, percentage, SD, Correlation co-efficient.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present study as well as discussions have been summarized under following heads:

Relationship between profile and cropping pattern followed by the awardee farmers

Age with cropping pattern :

It is observed from Table 1 that age of the respondents was found to be negative and non-significantly correlated with cropping pattern. It means age had negligible impact on the cropping pattern of the awardee farmers. This may be due to little variation in age among the respondents.

Education with cropping pattern :

It is observed that a negative and non-significant relationship was found between education and cropping pattern of the respondents. It means education had negligible impact on the cropping pattern of the awardee farmers. This may be due to little variation in family education among the respondents. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Kale (2016).

Farming experience with cropping pattern :

Experience in farming of the respondents was positively and significantly correlated with cropping pattern. The findings show that with increasing farming experience, the cropping pattern of the awardee farmers also improved remarkably. The individuals having larger area and more farming experience look towards agriculture as an economic activity. This might have helped for improving their cropping pattern. This finding

is in conformity with the findings of Kale (2016).

Land holding with cropping pattern :

It is observed that land holding of the respondents was positively and significantly correlated with cropping pattern each other at 1.00 per cent probability. It can be inferred from this finding that the total land owned by the respondents had significantly influenced their cropping pattern. Bigger the land holding, greater was the cropping pattern and *vice-versa*. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Korde *et al*. (2003) and Kale (2016).

Area under irrigation with cropping pattern :

It is observed in the study that area under irrigation of the respondents and their cropping pattern was positive and significant. The findings show that with increasing area under irrigation, the cropping pattern of the awardee farmers also improved remarkably. The individuals having larger area and more area under irrigation look towards agriculture as an economic activity. This might have helped for improving their cropping pattern. This finding shows conformity with the findings of Bahire (2011).

Occupation with cropping pattern :

It is observed in the study that occupation and cropping pattern of the respondents were positively and significantly (0.3016) correlated with each other at 1.00 per cent probability. This leads to conclude that the occupation of the farmers play a decisive role in determining the cropping pattern. The farmers with higher economic status usually hold influential positions in the rural areas and are looked upon as respectable personalities in the village. Normally, such awarded persons first try, use and demonstrate the new cropping pattern, farm technologies on their own farms. This finding shows conformity with the findings of Rathod and Damodhar (2015).

Annual income with cropping pattern :

It is observed in the study that annual income and cropping pattern of the respondents were positively and significantly correlated with each other at 1.00 per cent probability. This leads to conclude that the annual income of the farmers play a decisive role in determining the cropping pattern. The farmers with higher economic status usually hold influential positions in the rural areas and are looked upon as respectable personalities in the village. Normally, such awarded persons first try, use and demonstrate the new cropping pattern, farm technologies on their own farms. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Korde *et al.* (2003), Jadhav (2015) and Kale (2016).

Training received with cropping pattern :

It is observed in the study that training received and cropping pattern of the respondents were positively and significantly correlated with each other at 1.00 per cent probability. Training helps an individual in acquiring more knowledge and skill through interaction. More number of trainings develops more contact with the sources of information about modern farming practices and increase knowledge and adoption levels of cropping pattern. The trained individual is more conscious to improve his / her standard of living by using the available resources to the

Table 1 : Correlation co-efficient between profile and cropping pattern of the awardee farmers

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Correlation co-efficient
1.	Age	0.03802 ^{NS}
2.	Education	0.09923^{NS}
3.	Farming experience	0.1964*
4.	Land holding	0.6713**
5.	Area under irrigation	0.2471*
6.	Occupation	0.3016**
7.	Annual income	0.7219**
8.	Training received	0.3744**
9.	Awards received	0.3327**
10.	Information seeking behaviour	0.2288*
11.	Management orientation	0.4640**
12.	Productivity level	0.3189**

* and ** indicate significance of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively NS=Non-significant

fullest extent. Because of this, positive association between training received by the members and cropping pattern made by them might have been observed. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Jadhav (2015) and Kale (2016).

Awards received with cropping pattern :

It is observed in the study that awards received and cropping pattern of the respondents were positively and significantly correlated with each other at 1.00 per cent probability. Different awards received for contribution in agriculture were influencing the cropping pattern of the awardee farmers. Farmers motivated towards the different awards competition helps to develop diversified cropping pattern. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Kale (2016).

Information seeking behaviour with cropping pattern:

It is observed in the study that information seeking behaviour of the respondents was positively and significantly correlated with cropping pattern. This means that with increase in information seeking behaviour, the cropping pattern of the respondents had increased. The exposure to information seeking behaviour might have helped them in getting different cropping pattern, higher knowledge about management orientation etc. which is required for better decision and better management of the crops. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Jadhav (2015) and Kale (2016).

Management orientation with cropping pattern :

It is observed in the study that the management orientation and cropping pattern of the respondents were positively and significantly correlated with each other at 1.00 per cent probability. This means that increase in best management orientation practices influences cropping pattern of the awardee farmers and develop diversified cropping pattern. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Kale (2016).

Productivity level with cropping pattern :

It is observed in the study that the productivity level and cropping pattern of the respondents were positively and significantly correlated with each other at 1.00 per cent probability. This means that increase in the productivity of the crops influences cropping pattern of the awardee farmers. The individual having larger area and high annual income and more productivity level of crop looks towards agriculture as an economic activity. This might have helped for improving their cropping pattern. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Shilpashree (2011) and Kale (2016).

Conclusion:

The relationship of the characteristics of the awardee farmers namely farming experience, land holding, area under irrigation, occupation, annual income, training received, award received, information seeking behavior, management orientation and productivity level with cropping pattern was found to be positive and significant. It was however, observed that the relationship between age and education of the respondents and the cropping pattern was non-significant.

Authors' affiliations :

P.R. DESHMUKH AND N.D. DESHMUKH, Department of Extension Education, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, PARBHANI (M.S.) INDIA

REFERENCES

Bahire, V.V. (2011). Adoption of management practices of drip Irrigation for Banana in Nanded District. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (M.S.) India.

Jadhav, R.M. (2015). Agriculture in peri urban area around Mumbai. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli (M.S.) India.

Kale, N.D. (2016). Study on cropping pattern followed by awardee farmers in Konkan region. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli (M.S.) India.

Korde, P.P., Kokate, K.D. and Shirke, V.S. (2003). A study on lmpact analysis of Kal irrigaiion project in Raigad district of Konkan region *Maharashtra J. Extn. Edu.,* **22** (1) 35-40.

Rathod, M.K. and Damodhar, P. (2015). Impact of MAVIM activities on empowerment of rural women. *Indian Res. J. Extn. Edu.,* **15** (1) : 8-11.

Shilpashree, B.S. (2011). A study on awardee farmers in north Karnataka M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (Karnataka) India.