



## **Relationship between Personal Profile and Perception Of Farmers About ITK in Plant Protection**

**Shital Londhe <sup>1</sup>, Deshmukh J.M.<sup>2</sup>, Gandhale A.A.<sup>3</sup>**

1. M.Sc. (Agri) student, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Latur.

2. Assistant Professor, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Latur.

3. M.Sc. (Agri) student, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Latur.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The present study was conducted in Latur district of Maharashtra state. Latur district was selected randomly for the study three talukas from latur district were selectd randomly named as Ausa and Renapur and Latur, with an objective to study the relationship between personal profile and Perception of farmers about ITK in plant protection. As regard with all independent variables viz., family size, source of information, extension contact, risk orientation, and innovativeness had positive and significant relationship with perception of farmers about ITK in plant protection. Whereas variables like farming experience, education, land holding, annual income and social participation had positive and highly significant relationship with perception of farmers about ITK in plant protection. Regarding multiple regression it was found that co-efficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) of the independent variables was 0.3186 It means that 31.86 per cent of total variation in the perception of the farmer about indigenous technical knowledge in plant protection was explained by the all selected independent variables.*

**Key words:** Perception, Indigenous Technical Knowledge and Plant protection.

Received 10.10.2017

Revised 27.11.2017

Accepted 26.01.2018

### **INTRODUCTION**

"When a knowledgeable old person dies, a whole library disappears."

-African Proverb

Indigenous Technological Knowledge is an integral part of the culture and history of a local community. It is evolved through many years of regular experimentation on the day to day life and available resources surrounded by the community. It is the unique, traditional local knowledge existing within and developed around specific condition of men and women indigenous to a particular geographical area [1].

India is the land of diversity. Many cultures, many societies with different ways of living, live in a variety of agro-climatic and geographical situations. Fertile rich soils here have given birth to and sustained till to date, many cultures. While in the last thousand years, when many dynasties in the country rose and fall and the society underwent many transformations in its structure, form and group dynamics, a simultaneous slow and steady process of observation, experimentation, understanding and invention was taking place. In these days on the number of farmyards and homesteads of the farmers, all over the country. They made a wise use of available natural resources and enterprises, they had undertaken. The knowledge thus generated over the years is time tested and has the attribute of eco-friendliness. Such knowledge is called the 'Indigenous Technical Knowledge' or 'Local Knowledge' or 'Traditional Knowledge'. This knowledge is based on experience, often tested over centuries of use, adapted to local culture and environment and is dynamic and changing. Traditional or indigenous knowledge usually covers traditional and tradition-based cultural expressions in forms such as stories, music, dance, artworks and crafts, including symbols, marks, and other recurring expressions of traditional concepts. It is knowledge handed down from one generation to another through oral/written communication and that suggests a sense of common or communal ownership. It is the systematic body of knowledge acquired by local people through the accumulation of experience, informal experiment and intimate understanding of local conditions, and provides a productive context for activities designed to help the communities [2, 3].

The Indigenous Technical Knowledge possessed by farmers has great potential in solving their problems. This traditional knowledge is the sum total of practices based on the peoples' experiences in dealing with situation and problems in various walks of life in agriculture.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in Latur district of Maharashtra state. In latur district there are 10 tahsils, out of which three tahsils namely Latur, Renapur and AUSA were randomly selected. From each tahsil 4 villages were randomly selected and from each village 10 farmers were randomly selected to comprise 120 respondents. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. Data were collected by personally interviewing the respondents with the help of pretested structural schedule. Collected data were tabulated properly. Mean and standard deviation, frequency, percentage, coefficient of correlation and multiple regression methods of statistics were used for interpretation of data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Relational analysis between profile and perception of farmers about ITK in plant protection

The findings revealed that variables like family size, source of information, extension contact, risk orientation and innovativeness found to be positive and significant relationship with perception of the farmers about indigenous technical knowledge in plant protection. Whereas variables like, farming experience, education, land holding, annual income and social participation had positive and highly significant relationship with perception of the farmers about indigenous technical knowledge in plant protection (Table 1).

**Table 1: Relationship between profile and perception of farmers about ITK in plant protection**

Sl. No.	Independent variables	Co efficient of correlation
1.	Farming experience	0.271**
2.	Education	0.281**
3.	Family size	0.215*
4.	Size of land holding	0.284**
5.	Annual income	0.276**
6.	Source of information	0.217*
7.	Extension contact	0.202*
8.	Social participation	0.238**
9.	Risk orientation	0.217*
10.	Innovativeness	0.197*

\* = Significant at 0.05 level of probability. \*\* = Significant at 0.01 level of probability.

### Multiple regression of independent variable with their perception about ITK in plant protection

By calculating the multiple regressions it was found that co-efficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) of the independent variables was 0.3186 It means that 31.86 per cent of total variation in the perception of the farmer about indigenous technical knowledge in plant protection was explained by the all selected independent variables. Also it was observed that, amongst independent variable of farmers, one variable education found to be positive and highly significant with perception and nine variable viz., farming experience, family size, size of land holding, annual income, source of information, extension contact, social participation, risk orientation and innovativeness were found to be positively non significant (Table 2).

**Table 2: Multiple regression analysis between profile of respondents and their perception about ITK in plant protection**

Sl. No.	Variables	Regression Coefficients (B)	Standard Error (SE)	't' value
1.	Farming experience	0.105	0.057	1.829NS
2.	Education	0.659	0.234	2.808**
3.	Family size	0.128	0.189	0.680NS
4.	Size of land holding	0.410	0.296	1.383NS
5.	Annual income	0.424	0.377	1.122NS
6.	Source of information	0.132	0.073	1.814NS
7.	Extension contact	0.064	0.057	1.124NS
8.	Social participation	0.348	0.199	1.743NS
9.	Risk orientation	0.159	0.212	0.749NS
10.	Innovativeness	0.294	0.158	1.860NS

## REFERENCES

1. Roy, B.S. 2009. Farmers perception of the effect of IPM for sustainable crop production (unpublished master's thesis ). Department of Agricultural Extension Education Bangladesh Agricultural University.
2. Shivamurthy M , Tpm Pruthvi, Y. S. Prabhuswamy and O Sarada, 2015. Farmers perception on benefits of growing Bt. Cotton, *International Journal of Farm Science* , **4**(4):247-257
3. Sayeed , M.A. 2003. Farmers perception of benefit from using manure Towards Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) for sustainable crop production (unpublished master's thesis). Department of Agricultural Extension Education Bangladesh Agricultural University.

## CITATION OF THE ARTICLE

Shital Londhe, Deshmukh J.M, Gandhale A.A. Relationship between Personal Profile and Perception Of Farmers About ITK in Plant Protection. Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci., Vol 7 [3] February 2018 : 22-24