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The socio-economic profile of rice growers in district Kanpur Dehat Uttar Pradesh, in relation to improved technologies of rice cultivation

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Abstract

The research was carried out in five villages in Uttar Pradesh's Kanpur Dehat area, with a sample size of 100 small rice growers. According to the obtaining of the survey, 73 percent had medium degree of knowledge of approved rice production technology. In term of adoption, it was shown that 75 percent of respondent have medium level of acceptance of better rice crop farming method. According to findings of survey, 50 percent of rice grower farmer were in their middle years (35-50 years) and 39 percent were primary level educated. Small farmer made up roughly 36 percent of the rice grower in survey, 77 percent of farmer were members of moderate. Rice growers with annual income ranging from 50,001 to 1,00,000 were found to make up roughly 13.61 percent of the total. According to the report, 80 percent of rice grower had medium level of economic motivation followed by scientific orientation and risk orientation had 55 percent and 80 percent respectively. According to the findings, farmers' socioeconomic position can be increased by imparting technical knowledge about rice growing methods, as well as raising their education level, social involvement, and information sources.

Keywords: Socio-economic, rice growers, improved technologies, rice cultivation

Introduction

Rice is most vital and extensively grow food crop in world. It is mostly a kharif (summer) season crop in India. At the conclusion of fiscal year 2023, India has roughly 46 million hectares of land available for rice cultivation. Rice is consumed in different forms by over a billion people throughout the world. Rice, is second most important food crop in India. Rice is staple food and continuous supply is to be maintain to the consumer. To ensure daily supply of food grain proper steps are required to taken in advance. If supply is not maintained uninterrupted than there are chance a large of human population drowning hunger. About 1 billion household depends on rice cultivation for employment and there main source of livelihood. As the rice consuming population continues to grow, and land and water resources needed for rice production diminish, we may face to potential crisis. Increased agricultural productivity, with the objective of enhancing farmer income and living standards, is a key goal of rural development. The main economic objective of agricultural development is to contribute to increasing per capita. Low level of education and lack of communication has resulted in a general lack of awareness regarding modern research and invention in agriculture sector. The goal of this research was to find out more about rice growers' socioeconomic characteristics. The quantity of rice produced is rising. The information below is taken into consideration. The determination of this study is to look at the personal and socioeconomic profile rice farmers, and it was conducted in the Kanpur Dehat area of Uttar Pradesh in the years 2022-23. Rasulabad, Maiths, Rajpur Derapur Akbarpur and Bhoginpur are the districts that make up the district. In all 20 small farmers (respondents) were selected randomly from each village creating the sample of 100 respondents for the purpose of study. The data were collected with the help of personal interview method during the study period. The data were analyzed, tabulated and the results were drawn with the help of suitable statistical methods.

2. Material and Methods

The main objective of this chapter is to inspect the abundant methods and procedures that are used in the selection of the study area, study location, data collection sampling designs and procedures, distinct variables under study, experimental measurements, and statistical methods used for data analysis. The variables were selected in accordance with the study's goals.

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The variables were classified into two groups: independent and dependent variables. The variables are listed in tabular form below, along with their measurements.

Age

The predictable reveals that half of the paddy grower 50 percent belonged to middle age whereas 35 percent and 15 percent of them belonged to young age and old age respectively. As a result, it is found that majority of rice grower 50 percent from the medium age category.

Education

It shows that majority of the respondent paddy grower 58 percent had educated up to secondary level followed by 39.00 percent of them up to primary level and only 3 percent college and above college level. Hence it can be result that maximum number of respondent paddy grower were secondary category.

Land holding

It shows that majority of respondent paddy grower 54 percent were having medium size of land holding (2.01-5.00 acre) while 36 percent and 11 percent of them were having small (up to 2 acre) and large (above 5.00 acre) land holding. As a result, it is found that majority of paddy grower 54 percent of medium land holding category.

Farming experience

It projected that 46 percent of the responded paddy grower were have medium level of farming experience followed by 44 percent of respondent paddy grower had higher level of farming experience and 10 percent of them had lower level of farming experience. As result, it is found that majority of paddy growers 46 percent are from medium level category.

Annual income

Projected that majority of the respondent paddy grower 61

percent belonged to low income category, followed by medium 27 percent and high 12 percent annual income. Hence it concluded that majority grower 61 percent of low annual income category.

Extension contact

It shows that majority of respondent paddy grower 53 percent had medium level of extension contact followed by 30 percent and 17 percent who had low and high level of extension contact respectively.

Extension participation

It reveals that 44 percent of respondent paddy grower had medium level of extension participation, followed by 33 percent and 23 percent who had low and high level of extension participation respectively.

Social participation

The majority of respondents paddy growers 77 percent had moderate social participation, followed by 16 percent and 7 percent who had poor and good social participation respectively.

Scientific orientation

It shows that majority of 55 percent of respondent paddy grower had scientific orientation followed by 30 percent and 15 percent of them who had low and high level of scientific orientation. As the result the majority of respondents belonged to 55 percent of medium scientific orientation.

Risk orientation

It shows that majority of respondent paddy grower 80 percent had medium risk orientation, followed by 11 percent and 9 percent of respondent who had low and high risk orientation. Thus it can be concluded that majority of respondents related to medium risk orientation.

Table 1: Distribution of rice growers according to their various socio-economic characteristics.

N=100

| S. No. | Variable | Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Age | Young | 35 | 35.00 |
| | | Middle | 50 | 50.00 |
| | | Old | 15 | 15.00 |
| 2 | Education | Primary | 39 | 39.00 |
| | | Secondary | 58 | 58.00 |
| | | College and above | 3 | 3.00 |
| 3 | Material Possession | Low | 13 | 13.00 |
| | | Medium | 56 | 56.00 |
| | | High | 42 | 42.00 |
| 4 | Land Holding | Small (up to 2 acre) | 36 | 36.00 |
| | | Medium (2.01 to 5.00 acre) | 54 | 54.00 |
| | | Large (above 5.00 acre) | 10 | 10.00 |
| 5 | Extension Contact | Low | 30 | 30.00 |
| | | Medium | 53 | 53.00 |
| | | High | 16 | 16.00 |
| 6 | Extension Participation | Low | 33 | 33.00 |
| | | Medium | 44 | 44.00 |
| | | High | 23 | 23.00 |
| 7 | Social Participation | Poor social participation | 16 | 16.00 |
| | | Moderate social participation | 77 | 77.00 |
| | | Good social participation | 7 | 7.00 |
| 8 | Annual Income | Up to 50,000 | 61 | 61.00 |
| | | 50,001-1,00,000 | 27 | 27.00 |
| | | 1,00,000 and above | 12 | 12.00 |
| 9 | Farming Experience | Low level(up to 15 year) | 10 | 10.00 |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------|----|-------|
| | | Medium (16 to 15 year) | 46 | 46.00 |
| | | High (up to 5 year) | 44 | 44.00 |
| 10 | Scientific Orientation | Low | 30 | 30.00 |
| | | Medium | 55 | 55.00 |
| | | High | 15 | 15.00 |
| 11 | Risk Orientation | Low | 11 | 11.00 |
| | | Medium | 80 | 80.00 |
| | | High | 9 | 9.00 |

3. Result and Discussion

The age group of middle-aged people had the highest number of respondents (50 percent.) The highest percentage of respondents, 58 percent, were found to be secondary education, whereas 46 percent respondents (6 to 15 year) were belonged farming experience. The land holding group, i.e. medium farmers (2.01 to 5.00 acre), had the highest percentage of responders (54 percent), followed by 36 percent for small farmers and 10 percent for large farmers. The low of respondents (61 percent) were from families with annual family incomes of Rs. 50,000, followed by 27 percent from families with annual family incomes of up to Rs 50,001 to 1,00,000 and 12 percent from families with annual family incomes of Rs. 1,00,000 above and The majority of respondent (44 percent) were belonged to the medium extension participation The majority of respondents (55 percent) had a medium degree of scientific inclination, with low (30 percent) and high (15 percent) levels following closely behind. The majority of respondents (80.00 percent) had a medium risk orientation, followed by low (11.0 percent) and high (9.0 percent) risk orientations, respectively.

4. Conclusion

For improved policy substitutes, farmers' socio-economic characters are important. According to the findings, rice growers in Kanpur Dehat district (Uttar Pradesh) shortage of sufficient understanding, farmer socioeconomic condition can be improved and provide good technical knowledge for rice cultivation and increase their education standard, social involvement and information sources.

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