Socio-Economic Profile Of Farmers In Eastern Region Of Uttar Pradesh

Anuj Tiwari[1], Saloni Singh[2], Aneeta Yadav[1], Ragvendra Singh[1], Vinay Joseph Silas[1],

[1]Faculty of Agricultural Sciences & Allied Industries, Rama University, Kanpur-209217 (Uttar Pradesh).

[2]Department of Applied Sciences and Humanities (Environmental Science), Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Rama University, Kanpur 209217

Abstract

Rice is the primary food crop in India, especially in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Rice (Oryza sativa) is a primary staple meal for the vast majority of people on the planet. The current investigation's objective was to find out more about the social traits of rice producers. Six blocks from the Sultanpur, Bakabanki, and Ayodhya districts were chosen at random. The chosen 234 respondents included 20 people from each of the twelve communities. The majority of respondents (67.08%), according to the study's findings, were in the middle age range of respondents (37–51 years old). 98.75 percent of respondents were found to be literate, with 1.15% of them being illiterate. 95.41% of married respondents to the study said they were against it, compared to 4.58% of single respondents. Major farmers made up the largest share of respondents (79.58%). The majority of respondents (67.50%) indicated that farming was their primary occupation, followed by 8.75 (both public and private) percent in the service sector, 7.91 percent in caste-based employment, 6.66 (business), 6.25 (agro-based enterprises), 1.66 (orcharding), 1.25 (goat and sheep rearing), and 0.83 (dairying).

Keywords- rice growers, land holding, orcharding

Introduction

The greatest food crop in the world, rice is cultivated on more than 155 million hectares of land and produces 596 million tons of paddy yearly. It is only second to wheat in terms of area and productivity. It provides around 17% of the protein and 22% of the calories in the planet. Most rice-growing land is in Asia. India (44.8 million hectares) has the largest area of countries that cultivate rice, followed by China and Indonesia. India produces 131 million tons of paddy, which is less than half the amount of paddy produced by China (200 million tons). For average yield per hectare, Egypt leads the list, followed by the United States. In India, each acre of rice yields just 2929 kg on average. Families in the state make their living mostly from agriculture. Over 70% of the total area is made up by the 11.56 million hectares of agricultural land. Approximately 13.43 million hectares of land are irrigated. Compared to 19.11% in Uttar

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Pradesh, small and marginal farmers jointly make up 19.46% of agricultural families in the eastern region.

Most of the agricultural land is used for growing main cereal crops like wheat and rice. The main crop grown in Uttar Pradesh is rice, which accounts for 5.90 Mha or 13.5% of the country's total production. There are lots of fertile soils, bright days, and enough water sources in Uttar Pradesh, which has a perfect and comfortable environment. The cropping intensity is 153%. The state produces the third-most rice in the country. (Reference: 2017–18 Department of Agriculture Annual Report on Cooperation and Farmer Welfare. India's government)

Methodology

The investigation was only conducted in Uttar Pradesh's eastern region since there was more rice-growing land there. Three districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, near to the institution, Ayodhya, Barabanki, and Sultanpur, were specifically chosen to maintain the representativeness of the data. Another reason for selecting these regions, which have long been considered to have the greatest weather for rice production, was the ease with which the investigator could contact the area, inhabitants, officials, etc. The Ayodhya district is made up of 11 blocks: Masodha, Sohawal, Bikapur, Milkipur, Maya Bazar, Pure Bazar, Haringtonganj, Amaniganj, Tarun, Mawai, and Rudauli. Masodha and Bikapur were randomly selected as two of these blocks.

The 16 blocks that make up the Barabanki district are Banki, Masauli, Dewa, Harakh, Fatehpur, Haidargarh, Dariyabad, Sidhaur, Pure Dalai, Nindura, Trivediganj, Ramnagar, Sirauli Ghauspur, and Banikodar. Banikodar and Dariyabad were picked at random as two of these blocks.

Dubeypur, Kurebhar, Kurwar, Bhadaiyan, Lambhua, Pratappur Kamaicha, Jaisinghpur, Motigarpur, Karaundi Kalan, Kadipur, Dostpur, Akhandnagar, Dhanpatganj, and Baldirai are among the 14 distinct blocks that make up Sultanpur. Two of these blocks, Kurebhar and Dhanpatganj, were picked at random.

Results and Discussion

1. **Age:** On the basis of basis of their age the respondents were classified into three categories on the basis of mean and standard deviation

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their age   **N**=240

S. No.	Category (Years)	Respondents	
		f	Percent
1.	Young age (below 36)	37	15.41
2.	Middle age (37 - 51)	161	67.08
3	Old age(above 52)	42	17.50
	Total	240	100.00

Mean=43.18, S.D. =7.64, Min. =27, Max.=58.

According to the data in table 1, 67.08% of the respondents were between the ages of 37 and 51, followed by 17.50% of respondents who were older than 52 years old, and only 15.41% of respondents who were younger than 36 years old. The respondents who were chosen varied in age from 27 to 58. The respondents' average age was found to be 43.18 years.

2. **Education:** To develop an understanding about the level of education of selected respondents they were classified in six categories; i.e. illiterate, literate, primary school, middle school, high school and above high school.

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of education   **N**=240

Sr. No.	Category	Respondents	
		f	per cent
1.	Illiterate	03.0	1.25
2.	Literate	237.0	98.75
3.	Primary school	26.0	10.83
4.	Middle school	79.0	32.91
5.	High school	80.0	33.33
6.	Above high school	52.0	21.66
	Total	240.0	100.00

According to table 2, 1.25 percent of farmers were illiterate, compared to 98.75 percent of farmers who were literate. Additionally, the educational level was created as 10.83 percent, 32.91 percent, 33.33 percent, 21.66 percent, correspondingly, for elementary, middle, high school, and above high school. Therefore, it can be said that the responding farmers' educational level was significantly higher than the average literacy rate for the state and the entire country.

3. **Marital status:** On the basis of their marital status the respondents were classified into two categories on the basis of mean and standard deviation.

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their marital status   N=240

Sr. No.	Category	Respondents	
		f	per cent
1.	Unmarried	11	4.58
2.	Married	229	95.41
	Total	240	100.00

According to table 3, the bulk of respondents—95.41 percent—were married, followed by 4.58 percent of single respondents. Therefore, it may be said that a significant portion of respondents were married.

4. **Caste:** On the basis of their caste the respondents wereclassified into these categories.

Table 4: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of theircaste   **N**=240

Sr. No.	Category	Respondents	
		f	per cent
1.	General caste	110	45.83
2.	Backward caste	48	20.00
3.	Scheduled caste	82	34.16
	Total	240	100

According to data shown in table 4, out of 240 respondents, 45.83 percent of farmers belonged to the general caste, 20.00 percent to another group of backward castes, and 34.16 percent to the schedule caste. Thus, it may be said that the majority of persons in the research region belonged to a generic group.

5. **Type of family:** On the basis of their type of family therespondents were classified into two categories.

Table 5: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their familytype   N=240

Sr. No.	Family type	Respondents	
		f	per cent
1.	Nuclear family	129	53.75
2.	Joint family	111	46.25
	Total	240	100

According to Table 5, more respondents came from nuclear families than from blended families. In terms of proportion, joint families made up 46.25 percent of the population, while nuclear families made up 53.75 percent. As a result, it may be said that the research area was dominated by the nuclear family structure.

6. Size of family: On the basis of their size of family the respondents were classified into three categories.

Table 6: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their familysize   N=240

Sr. No.	Category	Respondents	
		f	per cent
1.	Small (up to 4)	73	30.41
2.	Medium (5-8)	128	53.33
3.	Large(above 9)	39	16.25
	Total	240	100.00

Mean=6.09, S.D.=2.07, Max.=12, Min=3.

According to table 6, the majority of respondents—53.33 percent—belong to the medium group, which includes families with 5-8 people, while 30.41 percent and 16.25 percent, respectively, belong to the small (families with fewer than 4) and the big (families with more than 9) categories.

7. **Size of land holding:** On the basis of their size of land holding the respondents are classified into three categorieson the basis of mean and standard deviation.

Table 7: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their landholding (hectares) N=240

Sr. No.	Category(hectare)	Respondents	
		f	per cent
1.	Marginal farmers (less than 1 ha.)	04.00	1.66
2.	Small farmers (1-2 ha.)	45.00	18.75
3.	Large farmers (Above 2 ha.)	191.00	79.58
	Total	240.00	100.00

Mean=4.67, S.D. =4.40, Min=0.5, Max=30.

Table 7 reveals that 1.66 percent of respondents had less than 1 ha of land, falling into the category of marginal farmers. 18.75% and 79.58% of respondents, respectively, came from small farms (1-2 hectares) and big farms (above 2 hectares).

8. Occupation: On the basis of their occupation the respondents were classified into ten categories i.e. agriculture, agricultural labours, traditional occupation, service, business, agro-based enterprises, dairy, orcharding, goat & sheep rearing and fish production. Table 8: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of occupation   N=240

Sr. No.	Occupation	Main		Subsidiary	
		No.	per cent	No.	per cent
1.	Agriculture	162.0	67.50	22.0	09.16
2.	Agricultural labours	03.0	01.25	48.0	20.00
3.	Traditional occupation	19.0	07.91	33.0	13.75
4.	Service	21.0	08.75	38.0	15.83
5.	Business	16.0	06.66	12.0	05.00
6.	Agro- based Enterprises	15.0	06.25	06.0	02.50
7.	Dairy	02.0	00.83	26.0	10.83
8.	Orcharding	04.0	01.66	06.00	02.50
9.	Goat & Sheep rearing	03.0	01.25	16.00	06.60
10.	Fish production	00.0	00.00	03.00	01.25

According to Table 8, the majority of respondents—67.50%—work in agriculture as their primary occupation, followed by 8.75% in the service sector (both public and private), 7.91% in caste-based jobs, 6.66% in business, 6.25% in agro-based enterprises, 1.66% in orcharding, 1.25% in goat and sheep rearing, and 0.83% in dairying. On the other hand, the majority of respondents—20.00%—were employed as agricultural laborers as a secondary employment,

followed by 15.83% in the service industry, 13.75% in conventional occupations, 10.83% in the dairy industry, and 9.16% in agriculture.

Conclusion

The majority of respondents (67.08%) were in the middle-aged demographic (37–51 years old), according to the poll. 98.75 percent of respondents were found to be literate, with 1.15% of them being illiterate.

The majority of responders (95.41%) were married, contrary to common opinion. A mere 4.58% weren't. Major farmers made up the largest share of respondents (79.58%). The majority of respondents (67.50%) were discovered to have agriculture as their primary line of work, followed by 8.75% in the service sector (government + private), 7.91% in caste-based employment, 6.66% in business, 6.25% in agro-based enterprises, 1.66% in orcharding, 1.25% in goat and sheep rearing, and 6.6% in business.

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