

Socio-economic Status in C.D. block Kalyanpur in Kanpur Nagar (U.P.)

Anurag Singh¹, A. K. Singh, Kshitij Parmar³, Rajmani²

¹Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

²Department of Agricultural Extension, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh -208002, India

³Department of Agricultural Extension, S.V.P. University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India

Corresponding author email id: - arvindsinghcsa@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in purposively selected one development block of Kalyanpur in district Kanpur Nagar. From the above related blocks 4 villages selected for the study selected randomly in the light i.e. specific objectives. Thus, finally 80 respondents were selected for the study. The data were collected through personal interview method collected data were tabulated and analyzed. Maximum 63.75 percent belong to the middle age groups (36 to 60 years) while 26.25 percent respondents belong to the young age group (up to 35 years). 10 percent respondent belongs to the age group of age (above 60 years) The 72.50 percent respondents belong to backward caste, while 15 percent and 12.50 percent respondents belong to schedule caste groups and upper caste group respectively. Majority 35 percent respondents have of junior high school, 15 percent graduates and above level, 11.25 percent both primary and illiterate, and 8.75 percent respondents were can read and write. The 52.50 percent of respondents belong to medium size land holding category. (2-4 ha) while 35.50 percent farmers are in category of small size of holding groups and 15 percent, farmers are in large land holding category consists above 4 ha. Majority (90%) respondents having "Agriculture" as their main occupation, while 6.25 percent respondents doing business and 3.75 percent respondents were engaged in service. as their subsidiary occupation .

Keywords: Farmers, Agriculture , Socio-economic Status

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the back bone of India's economy. It provides employment to about 58.2 per cent of the people in the country and contributes near about 15.7 per cent in national income. At the down of the new millennium the evidence is over whelming that on agricultural information is essential to meet the global challenges of feeding the worlds growing population conserving the environment and reducing poverty.

Agriculture the life blood of our economy after giving the country adequate food security is now again at the value chain. Diversification, resonance with market forces and a swift adoption of sunrise technologies are the other needs. The world population is expected to exceed of billion by 2025 on increase of 2.5 billion in 25 years. Much of the increase will occur in developing country, where urban population will more than triple. Most analysis agreed the given moderate income growth, food needs in developing countries could nearly double. To meet projected food demand by 2025 the average yield of the cereals must be 80

per cent higher than the average yield in 1990. About 70 per cent of the world's poor people live in rural areas and most of them rely on agriculture directly or indirectly for their income. Therefore, productivity increase in agriculture directly or indirectly for their income [1].

During the last 61 years after independence food grain production increase from a level of 53 million tons to 227.3 million tones (Anonymous 2008). Through the population of India in increasing day by day the need for import of food grains has been (1) eliminated. The growth of output in the agriculture sector has been 2.60 per cent annually from 1950-1951 to 1986-1987. It has increased from 2.60 per cent to 3.5 per cent annual at end of 1994. Due to unpredictable weather conditions the food production varies (UP and down trend) depending upon the favorable and unfavorable conditions. The food grains in the first 4 years of the seventh pant increased due to favorable weather conditions [2].

It had been pretended that agriculture is the priority in the development agenda but investment in agriculture and rural development is still lagging behind. Communication for agriculture is also not seed as a major precedence at either national or international level and the role of the media as an effective player in agricultural and rural development is undervalued. Reporting an agriculture is largely restricted to natural disasters, food and rising food prices. Some argue, however, that the media has a potentially leader role in raising the profile of agriculture amongst decision makers as well as the communication farmer's need. In the good and ground knowledge about the agriculture and farming communities, a journalist community, a journalist cannot like a catalyst in the field of agricultural development. It is very unfortunately that very few media people know about the alarming issues like food security, biodiversity and climate change affects. We know that agricultural extension is almost dead in many countries. So farmers have to depend on the media to information. Secondly the media can also provide a platform through which the farmers can engage with policymakers, so that their perspective can be taken on board. Thirdly the media can also profile the work of farmers so that lessons and experiences can be shared. 70 per cent of India problems are in rural areas. This is at the rock of exhorting the industry, professionals and intellectuals to help accelerate rural component. However, the role of press, in rural development is seldom mentioned nor in press evening much interest in the problems of rural India. Also press can help the farming community to keep it self-abreast of the modern agricultural practices and rural artisans should the availability of improved techniques and tools the employment of which can help raise their real income by publishing information on them regularly. India has probably the largest network of agricultural research and field extension services. But there is a big gap between the available technology and it's adoption by farmers. This cannot be attributed merely to backwardness and traditional attitude of the small farmers. They are ignorant of the kind of technology that exists and which they can easily adopt. Press can contribute its mite the right kind of information among farmers [3-4]. The Indian farmers leaf to a bury life round the year in the field which different farming operations. Sometimes, he works in continuation for day and night to gather and hardly gets time and gain important and useful agricultural information through it may not cost him much in terms of activity on money. Therefore, the farmer is continuously exposed a variety of information through cheaper, quicker and reliable media. A most of the farmers are illiterate and poor today. To make the community more enlightened a better skilled in the use of improved farming much, communication devices are required to be break through the barriers of illiteracy and poor economic condition and convey the message effectively T.V., radio and print media are such mass media of communication which possess the quality to convey information about farm practices quickly and promptly.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in purposively selected one development block of Kalyanpur in district Kanpur Nagar. From the above related blocks 4 villages selected for the study selected randomly in the light i.e. specific objectives. Thus, finally 80 respondents were selected for the study. The data were collected through personal interview method collected data were tabulated and analyzed.

RESULTS

Scio economics characteristics of the respondents

The socio economic of the characteristics of the respondents studied were age, caste, education / land holding. Occupation, farm power, farm material possession house type, social participation and annual income. The observation of the above variables are presented as follows: -

Age -

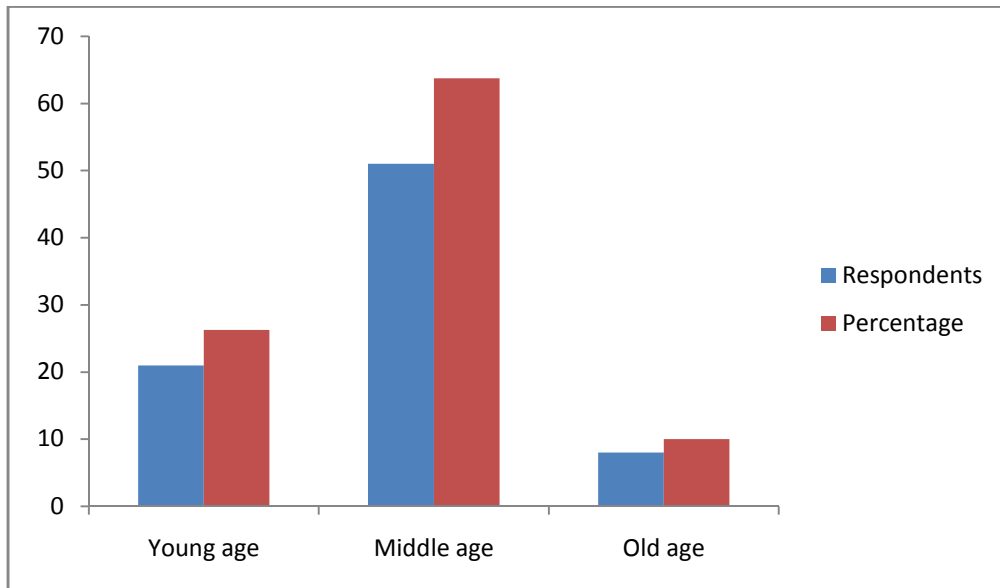
The following table present the age distribution of the head of the farm families as obtained farm the sample under study.

Table 1.1: Distribution of the respondents of different age groups.

| S.No. | Age (Year) | Number of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. | Young age (Up to 35) | 21 | 26.25 |
| 2. | Middle age (36 to 60) | 51 | 63.75 |
| 3. | Old age (above 60 year) | 08 | 10.00 |
| 4. | Total | 80 | 100.00 |

The above table 1.1 shows the maximum 63.75 per cent belong to the middle age groups (36 to 60 year).

While 26.25 per cent respondents belong to the, young age groups (up to 35 years) and 10 per cent respondents belong to the old age group (above 60 years). It is thus clear from the table that maximum respondents i.e. 63.75 per cent belong to middle age group between 36 to 60 years. The old age groups of above 60 years are mostly family of head therefore, they work less but they supervise, guide and take decision for agricultural activities.



Caste:

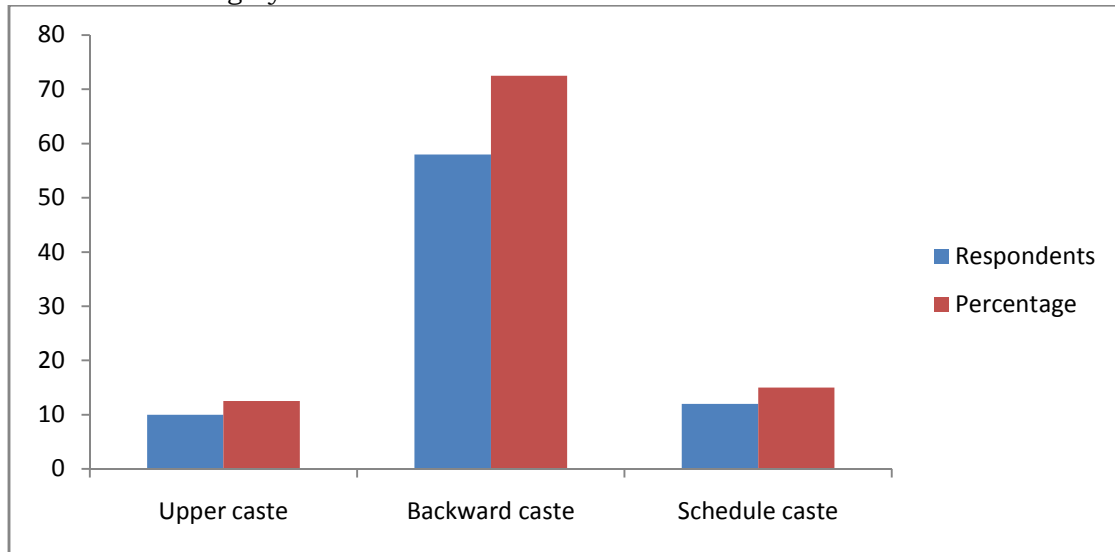
Caste is another important factor which pervades all fields of social action in the rural societies. One's position in the caste hierarchy in a large measure, determines his behavior in society. The relevant information has been presented in the table given below:

Table 1.2: Distribution of the respondents according to their caste N=80

| S.No. | Age (in Year) | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Upper caste | 10 | 12.50 |
| 2. | Backward caste | 58 | 72.50 |
| 3. | Schedule caste | 12 | 15.00 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.00 |

The above table 1.2 indicates that 72.50 per cent respondents belong to backward caste, while 15 per cent and 12.50 per cent responds belong to schedule caste and upper caste

groups respectively. It is clear from the table that the majority of the responds belong to backward caste category.



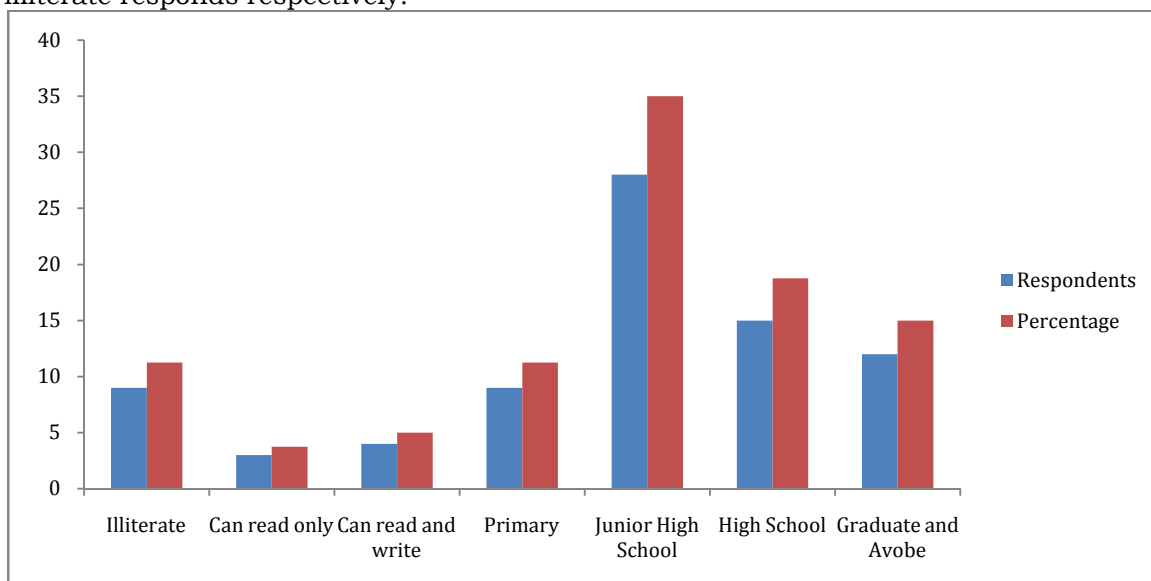
Education: The following table presents the educational status of the responds.

Table 1.3: Educational level of the respondents

| S.No. | Age (in years) | Number of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Illiterate | 09 | 11.25 |
| 2. | Can read only | 03 | 3.75 |
| 3. | Can read and write | 04 | 5.00 |
| 4. | Primary | 09 | 11.25 |
| 5. | Junior High School | 28 | 35.00 |
| 6. | High School | 15 | 18.75 |
| 7. | Graduate and above | 12 | 15.00 |
| Total | | 80 | 100.00 |

The table 1.3 shows that 35 per cent responds have educational level to junior high school followed by 18.75 per cent responds were high school 15 per cent graduate and above level 11.25 per cent both the primary and illiterate, and 8.75 per cent responds were can read and write respectively.

Thus table concludes that 88.75 per cent responds were educated and 11.25 per cent were illiterate responds respectively.



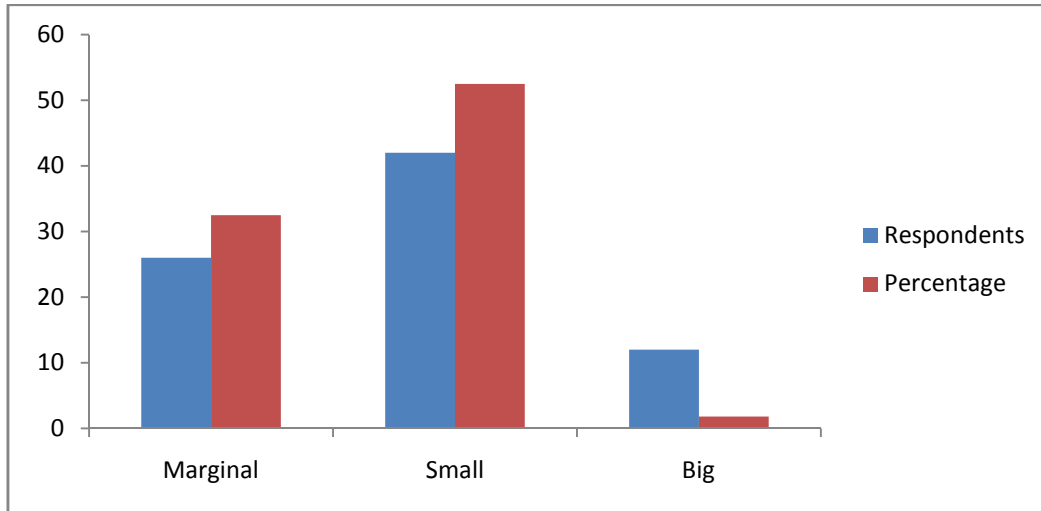
Land holding:

Land is a major factor which helps in fixing the socio-economic status of an individual. Findings are given in the table below:

Table 1.4: Land distribution of the respondents according to their land holding capacity.

| S.No. | Land holding category | No of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Marginal less than (1 ha) | 26 | 32.50 |
| 2. | Small (1-2 ha) | 42 | 52.50 |
| 3. | Big (2 ha and above) | 12 | 15.00 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.00 |

The table 1.4 shows that 52.50 per cent of respondents belong to small and holding category (1-2 ha) followed by 32.50 per cent farmers are category of marginal size of land holding groups and 15 per cent, farmers are in land holding category consists above 2 ha and above.

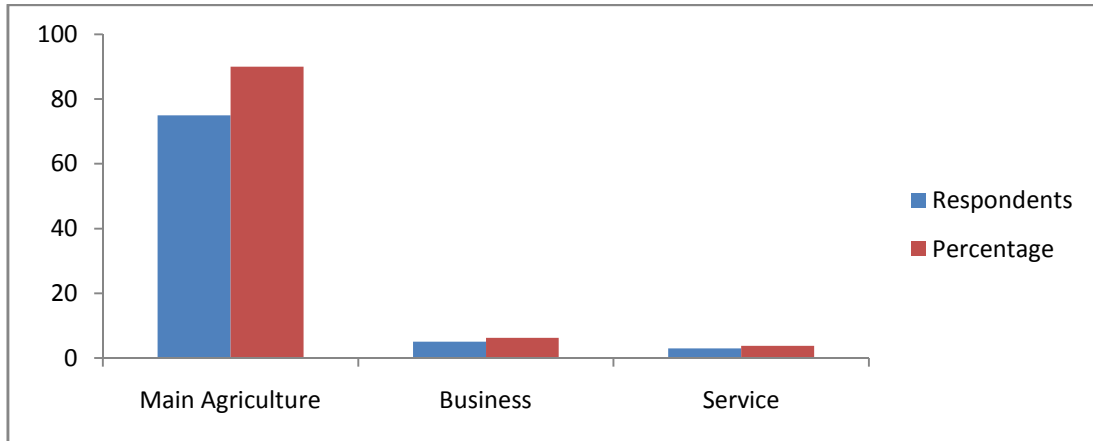
**Occupation:**

Occupation is the determining factor for the socio-economic status of the farmer. The occupational background of farmers has been categorized in two groups i.e. main and subsidiary occupation given in table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Occupation distribution of the respondents according to their occupation

| S.No. | Occupations | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Main agriculture | 75 | 90.00 |
| 2. | Business | 05 | 6.25 |
| 3. | Service | 03 | 3.75 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.00 |

The table 1.5 shows that 90 per cent respondents having 'Agriculture' and their main occupation, while 6.25 per cent respondents doing business and 3.75 per cent respondents are engaged in service as their subsidiary occupation respectively. It is thus from above discussion that highly majority of 'Agriculture' as their main occupation.



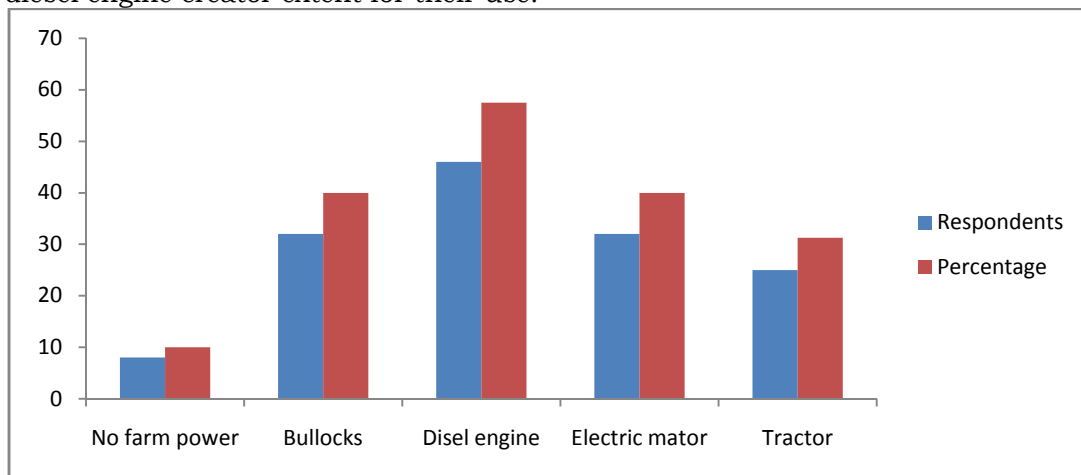
Farm Power:

Farm power were categorized under five categories that is no any farm power, bullocks, diesel engine electric motor and tractor.

Table 1.6: Farm power distribution of the respondents according to their farm power

| S.No. | Farm power | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------|----------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. | No farm power | 8 | 10.00 |
| 2. | Bullocks | 32 | 40.00 |
| 3. | Diesel engine | 46 | 57.50 |
| 4. | Electric motor | 32 | 40.00 |
| 5. | Tractor | 25 | 31.25 |

As regards farm power in the table 1.6, majority of the respondents (57.5%) having diesel engine, followed by 40 per cent have both bullock and electric motor, and 31.25 per cent have a tractor used as a farm power respectively, where as 10 per cent respondents had no any farm power. It indicates that majority of the respondents have adopted the farm power to a diesel engine creator extent for their use.



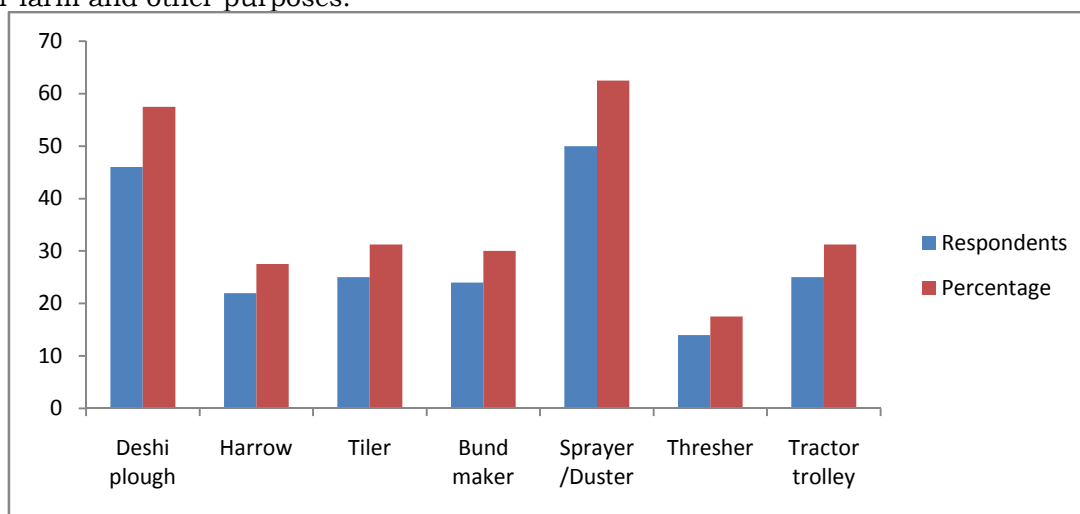
Farm Material:

The respondents are grouped on the basis of farm material they possess. The distribution of the respondents is presented in the table 1.7.

Table 1.7: Distribution of the respondents according to their farm materials.

| S.No. | Farm material | No of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. | Desi plough | 46 | 57.5 |
| 2. | Harrow | 22 | 27.5 |
| 3. | Tiller | 25 | 31.25 |
| 4. | Bund maker | 24 | 30.00 |
| 5. | Sprayer / Duster | 50 | 62.50 |
| 6. | Thresher | 14 | 17.50 |
| 7. | Tractor trolley | 25 | 31.25 |

The table 1.7 per cent respondents had sprayer duster, followed in descending order 27.5 per cent had harrow, 31.25 per cent tiller, 30 per cent bund maker, 62.5 per cent posses sprayer/ duster, 17.5 per cent had thresher and 31.25 per cent respondents had trolley for their farm and other purposes.



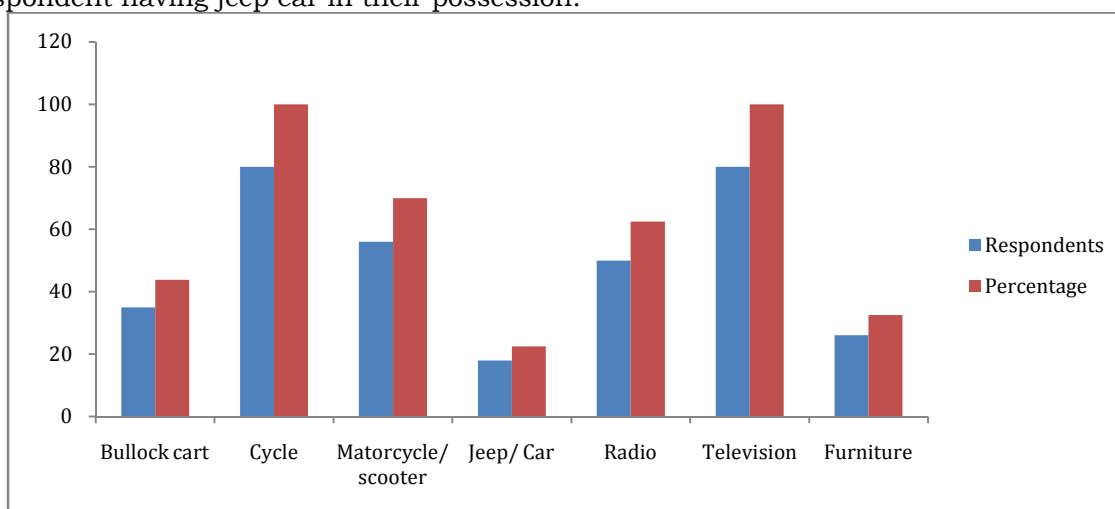
Material Possessions:

The respondents are grouped on the basis of material they possess. The distribution of the respondents is presented in the table-1.8.

Table 1.8: Material possessions by the respondents.

| S.No. | Non-farm material | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | Bullock cart | 35 | 43.75 |
| 2. | Cycle | 80 | 100.00 |
| 3. | Motorcycle / Scooter | 56 | 70.00 |
| 4. | Jeep/ Car | 18 | 22.50 |
| 5. | Radio | 50 | 62.50 |
| 6. | Television | 80 | 100.00 |
| 7. | Furniture | 26 | 32.50 |

The above table 1.8 reveals the cycle is the most common mode of conveyance for transport of farmers and the respondent had their own cycle followed by motor cycle; scooter (70%); 43.75 per cent respondents were found those having bullock card in their possession for their use. All the respondents were found those having T.V. set in their possession, and 62.50 per cent, respondents having radio, 32.5 per cent furniture and 22.5 per cent respondent having jeep car in their possession.



Housing Pattern:

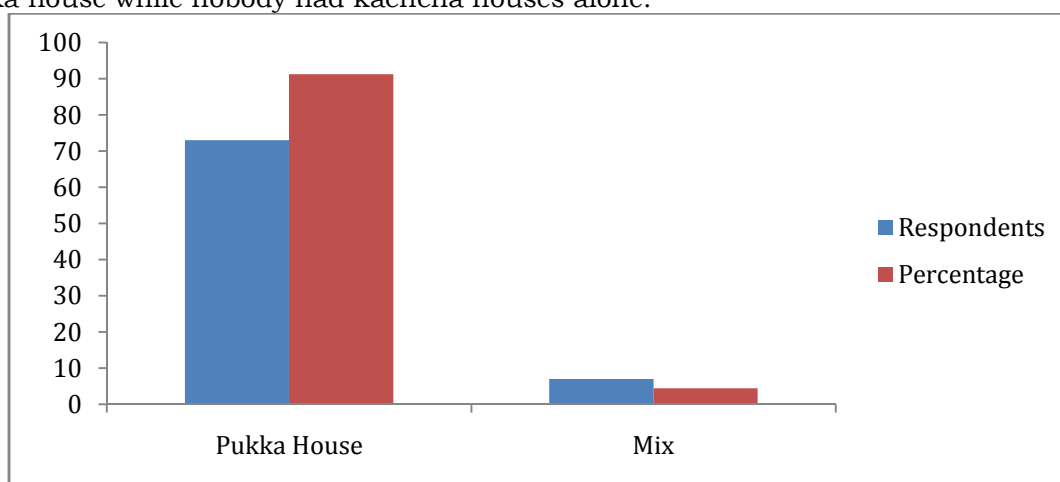
House types are categorized into three groups' viz., kachcha, mixed and pakka. Observations are given in the table 1.9.

Table. 1.9: House type of respondents

| S.No. | House Type | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Pukka House | 73 | 91.25 |
| 2. | Mix | 07 | 8.75 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.00 |

It is apparent from table 1.9 found that majority (91.25%) of respondents having pakka house and 8.75 per cent of respondent having mix house. In this study none was found to have kachcha house.

It is clear from the above discussion that majority of respondents 91.25 per cent have their pakka house while nobody had kachcha houses alone.

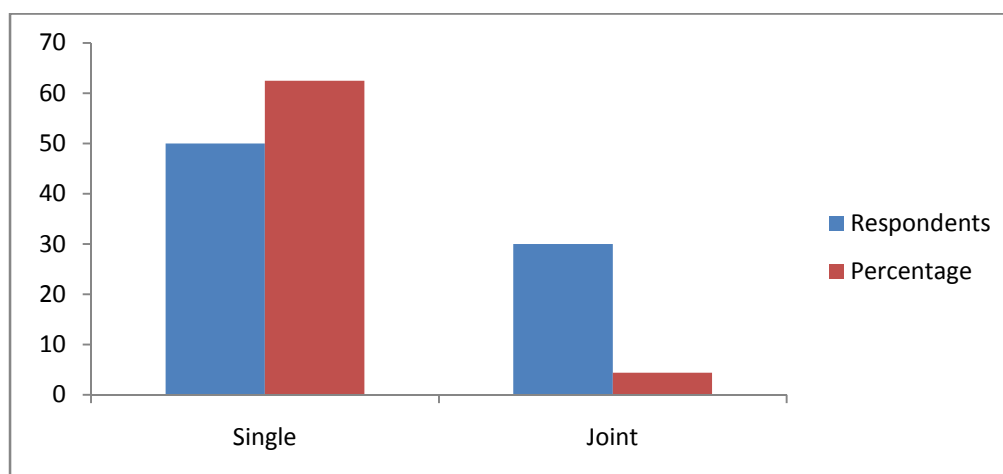
**Family type:**

The following table shows the structure of the farming families as obtained from the sample under study.

Table. 1.10: Distribution of the respondents according to their family type

| S.No. | Type of family | No of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Single | 50 | 62.50 |
| 2. | Joint | 30 | 37.50 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.00 |

The above table 1.10 shows that majority of farm families (62.5%) having single family structure, while remaining 37.5 per cent respondent having joint family structure. The system of joint family in rural society appears to be decreasing order [2,3].



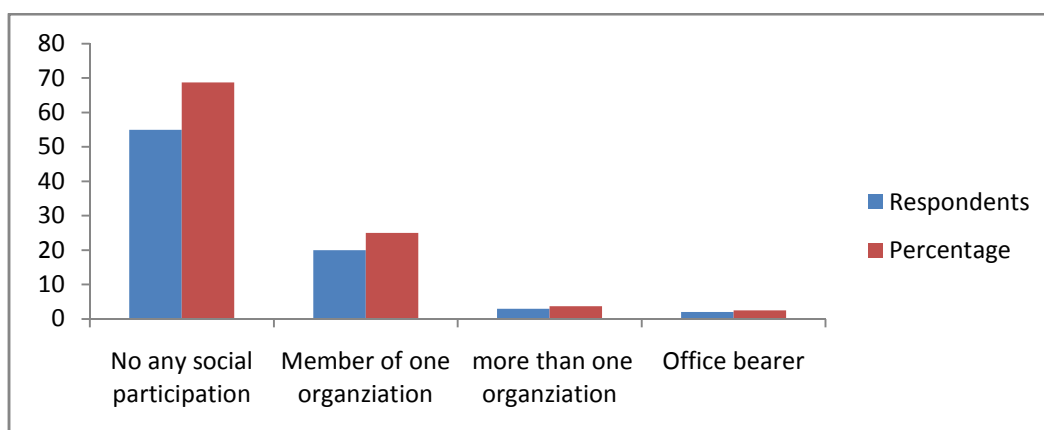
Social Participation:

It is clear from the following table 1.11 that 68.75 per cent respondents do not participate in any of the social organization, followed by 25 per cent respondent are the member of one organization, 3.75 per cent respondent are the member of more than one organization and 2.5 per cent are office bearer.

Thus from the above discussion, it may be concluded that majority of the respondent do not participate in any organization.

Table 1.11: Social Participation of the respondents

| S.No. | Age (in year) | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. | No any social participation | 55 | 68.75 |
| 2. | Member of one organization | 20 | 25.00 |
| 3. | Member of more than one organization | 03 | 3.75 |
| 4. | Office bearer | 02 | 2.50 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.00 |

**Family Annual Income:**

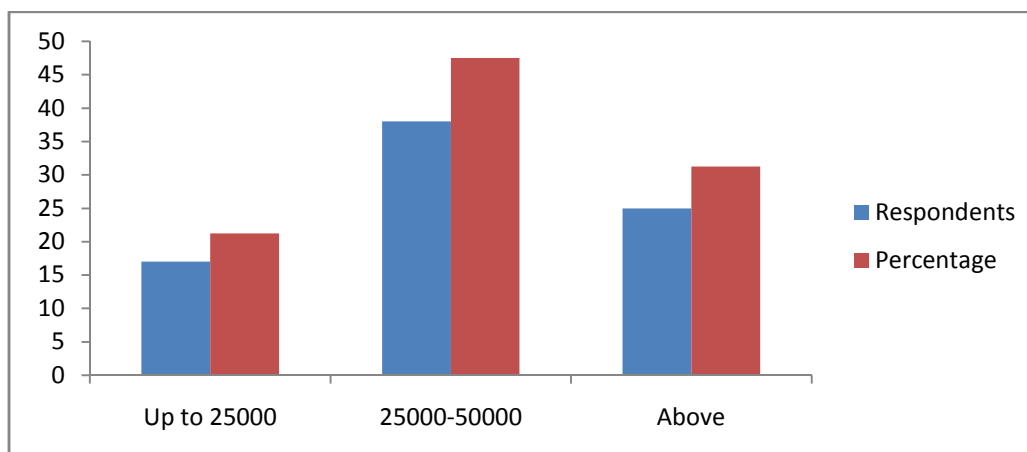
It is clear from the following table 1.12, income of the respondents are categorized in to three groups i.e. up to 25,000, 25,001 to 50,000 and above 50,000.

| S.No. | Annual income (in Rs.) | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Up to 25000 | 17 | 21 |
| 2. | 25000-50000 | 38 | 47.50 |
| 3. | Above 50000 | 25 | 31.25 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.00 |

The table 1.12 shows that of the large no respondents i.e. 47.5 per cent belong to the income group of 25,001 to 50,000 per annum, while 31.25 per cent respondent belong to income group of above 50,000.00 per annum and 21.25 per cent respondent belong to the income group of Rs. Up to 25,000.00.

Per Annum Income Group:

It is clear from the figure indicates that the highly majority of respondents belong to Rs. 25,001.00 to 50,000.00 per annum income group.



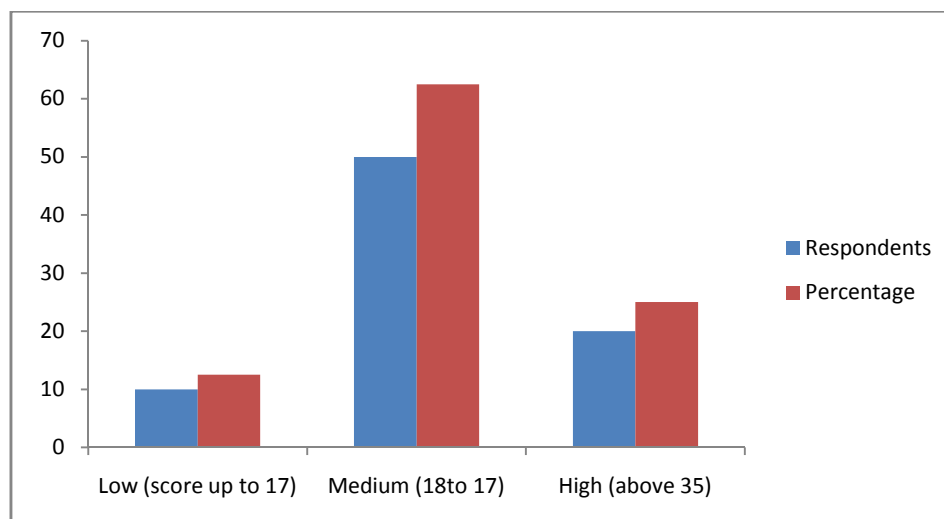
Socio-economic status:

It was measured with the help of socio-economic status scale developed by Trivedi and Pareek (1963). Respondents were categorized in three categories viz., high, medium and low. The distribution of farmers in three categories are given in table 1.14.

Table 1.13: Distribution of the respondents according to their socio economic status.

| S.No. | Categories | No. of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Low (score up to 17) | 10 | 12.50 |
| 2. | Medium | 50 | 62.50 |
| 3. | High (above 35) | 20 | 25.00 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.00 |

It is evident from the table 1.13 the majority (62.5%) of respondents belonged to medium socio-economic status followed by 25 per cent belong to high socio-economic status, while 12.50 per cent respondent possess low score category of socio-economic status.



CONCLUSION

Maximum 63.75 percent belong to the middle age groups (36 to 60 years) while 26.25 percent respondents belong to the young age group (up to 35 years). 10 percent respondent belongs to the age group of age (above 60 years). The 72.50 percent respondents belong to backward caste, while 15 percent and 12.50 percent respondents belong to schedule caste groups and upper caste group respectively. Majority 35 percent respondents have of junior high school, 15 percent graduates and above level, 11.25 percent both primary and illiterate, and 8.75 percent respondents were can read and write. The 52.50 percent of respondents belong to medium size land holding category. (2-4 ha) while 35.50 percent farmers are in category of small size of holding groups and 15 percent, farmers are in large

land holding category consists above 4 ha. Majority (90%) respondents having "Agriculture" as their main occupation, while 6.25 percent respondents doing business and 3.75 percent respondents were engaged in service. as their subsidiary occupation . The maximum majority of the respondents (57.5%) having diesel engine, followed by 40 percent having both bullocks and electric motor, 31.25 percent have a tractor used as a farm power, and 10 percent respondents had no any farm power. The majority of respondents had deshplough, 31.25 percent both tiller and tractor trolley, 27.5 percent had harrow 30 percent bund maker, and 17.5 percent had thresher respectively. Cycle is the all most common made of conveyance for transport of farmers followed by motor cycle/ scooter (70%) 43.75 percent respondents were found those having bullock cart in their possession. All the respondents were found those having T.V. set in their possession, followed by 62.50 percent, respondents having radio, 32.5 percent furniture and 22.5 percent respondents having jeep car. The all most majority of respondents (91.25%) having pakka house and 8.75 percent of respondents having mix house. In this study none was found to having kachcha house. Maximum majority of farm families (62.5%) having single family structures, while remaining 37.5 percent respondents having joint family structure. Maximum 68.75 percent respondents do not participate in any of the social organization. Majority, of respondent's 47.5 percent belong to the income group of 25,001 to 5,0000 per annum and 21.25 percent respondent belong to the high socio- economic status. The maximum majority(62.5%) of respondents belonged to medium socio- economic status followed by 25 percent respondent belong to high socio- economic status and 12.5 percent respondents possess low category of socio- economic status.

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