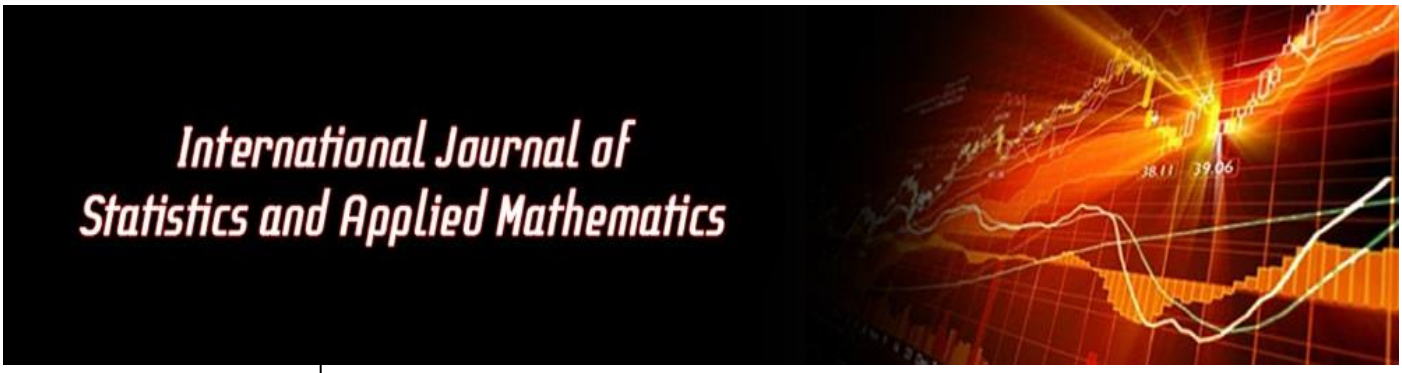

ISSN: 2456-1452
Maths 2023; SP-8(4): 335-338

https://www.mathsjournal.com
Received: 20-04-2023
Accepted: 21-05-2023

Smita Singh
PG Scholar, Department of Extension Education ANDUAT-Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

RK Doharey
Professor, Department of Extension Education ANDUAT-Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Ritesh Singh
Ph.D. Research Scholars, Department of Extension Education ANDUAT- Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Anurag Shankar Singh
Ph.D. Research Scholars, Department of Extension Education ANDUAT- Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Shyam Ji
PG Scholar, Department of Extension Education ANDUAT-Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Jaipal
PG Scholar, Department of Extension Education ANDUAT-Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Corresponding Author:
Smita Singh
PG Scholar, Department of Extension Education ANDUAT-Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Study of Socio-economics condition of vegetable growers in Mau District of Uttar Pradesh

Smita Singh, RK Doharey, Ritesh Singh, Anurag Shankar Singh, Shyam Ji and Jaipal

Abstract
Study entitled Study of Socio-economic condition of Vegetables Growers in Mau District of Uttar Pradesh." Was designed and conducted in two block of Mau District namely, Ratanpura and Kopaganj. Twelve villages were randomly selected ten respondents from each village were selected which comprised of a total of 120 respondent's. The structured schedule was developed keeping in view the study & variables. The respondents were contacted personally for data collection. The percentage, mean, standard deviation, were used for calculation and drawing the inferences. As per finding of study, the majority of the respondents (55.00 per cent) belonged to middle age group (37 to 62), like this 93.33% literate, 90.84% married, 40.84% other backward caste, 68.34% joint family, 81.66% medium size (5 to 9), 53.34% marginal land holding size (less than 1 ha.), 50.84% agriculture main and followed by 29.16% agriculture labour, 61.66% annual income (46001 to 368000), 61.66% participation in one organization, 72.50% medium (12-22) risk orientation, 69.16% medium (17- 23) scientific orientation.

Keywords: Socio-economic, vegetable growers, scientific orientation, risk orientation

Introduction
Horticulture crops cover large varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers and plantation or spice crops. Among these, vegetable farming is the major attraction for the farmers since it is comparatively more remunerative than field crops. The wider adaptability of vegetables to different kinds of abiotic stresses like water, soil, weather, *etc.* offers enormous scope for growing vegetables in stress prone areas of dry land, desert, high altitudes, high rainfall and saline waste land areas. They are playing an important role in commerce and economy, particularly through processing and export trade. Vegetables crop play a vital role in crop diversification, employment generation, nutritional security and in improving the economic conditions of farmers. Vegetable plays an important role in the maintaining of human health. Vegetable contain vitamins like vitamin A, C and fair amount of proteins and fibers. Vegetables is also good source of Calcium, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Iron, etc.
Aside from nutritional welfare, the production of vegetables helps in upgrade the economy of a country and also these are very good source of income and employment. The contribution of vegetables remains highest (59 to 61%) in horticultural crop productions over the last five years. The new trends in vegetables are not to obtained highest yields but also to have better quality produce, as producers are getting higher price for quality produce. There are several factors like variety, season of planting, nutrition and irrigation which plays a dominant role in yield contribution and quality production. Vegetables are grown in almost all the states in the country under varied agro-climatic and soil conditions in plains as well as hilly regions. The major vegetables grown in India are onions, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, radish, turnip, cucumber *etc.* India is world's largest producer of cauliflower, second largest producer of onions and among the first 10 producers of cabbage, green peas, potatoes and tomatoes. In recent years, India has also taken up the production of gherkins, baby corns, asparagus, silver skin onions and broccoli which are used in multicuisine and for domestic as well as export markets. India diverse climate ensures the availability of all varieties of vegetables. It ranks second in vegetable production in the world, after China. As per National Horticulture

Database published by National Horticulture Board during 2020-2021, India produce 200.45 million metric tonnes of vegetables, were cultivated in 10.86 million hectares. (www.apeda.gov.in/vegetable). During the fiscal year 2022, Uttar Pradesh produced the largest share of vegetable in India, accounting for 14.8 percent. West Bengal came in second that year at 14 percent. (www.statista.com).

Research Methodology

The study was conducted during the year 2022-2023 in Mau district of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh state comprised of seventy-five districts, out of this only Mau district was selected purposely for the study to understand the ground reality of IPM practices by Vegetable growers with respect to the issues in the village. Another consideration for selecting this district was the close familiarity of investigator with this area, people, official, non-official and local dialect which enabled investigator to carry out the work more efficiently. District Mau have 9 community blocks out of these 2 block Ratanpura and Kopaganj was selected purposely for the study because of the criteria of the nearer to researcher home and its easy accessibility. The socio-economic status of the farming community of this area is poor and less aware with the advancement in agriculture technology. Selected block Ratanpura and Kopaganj have 178 and 146 number of villages respectively. Out of these 6 villages were selected randomly from each block for the study, thus makes a total number of 12 villages. To select sample units, stratified random sampling method was adopted in which vegetable growers were categorized into four categories - marginal, small, medium and large. To get appropriate sample size proportionate random sampling technique was used.

Results and Discussion

The distribution of respondents are on the basis of differential information possessed by them and it was calculated by working out Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, Percentage, Minimum and Maximum.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents according to their socio-economic condition

Variables	Respondents	
	f	%
1.Age		
Young (below 36)	29	24.17
Middle (37-62)	66	55.00
Old (63 and above)	25	20.83
2.Education		
Illiterate	**08**	**06.67**
Literate	**112**	**93.33**
Up to primary (1 to 5)	08	06.67
Up to middle (6 to 8)	14	11.66
Up to High school	22	18.33
Higher secondary	40	33.33
Up to Graduate	25	20.84
Post Graduate	03	02.50
3. Caste		
General Caste	35	29.16
OBC(Other Backward Caste)	49	40.84
Scheduled Caste (SC)	24	20.00
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	12	10.00
4. Type of Family		
Joint family	82	68.34
Nuclear family	38	31.66
5. Size of Family		
Small (up to 4 member)	14	11.66
Medium (5 to 9)	98	81.66
Large (10 and above)	08	06.68
6. Land Holding		
Marginal (below 1 hac)	64	53.34
Small (1.01 to 2 hac)	33	27.50
Medium (2.01 to 4 hac)	16	13.33
Large (above 4.01 hac)	07	05.83
7. Occupation		
Agriculture	61	50.84
Agriculture Labour	35	29.16
Services + Agriculture	11	09.16
Business + Agriculture	13	10.84
8. Marital Status		
Married	109	90.84
Unmarried	11	09.16
9. Annual Income		
Low (up to 46000)	19	15.84
Medium (46001 to 368000)	74	61.66
High (368001 and above)	27	22.50
10. Social Participation		
No Participation.	18	15.00
Participation in one organization.	74	61.66

Participation in two organization.	20	16.68
Participation in more than two organization.	08	06.66
11. Risk Orientation		
Low (up to 11)	09	07.50
Medium (12 to 22)	87	72.50
High (above 23)	24	20.00
12. Scientific Orientation		
Low (up to 16)	23	19.16
Medium (17 to 23)	83	69.16
High (above 24)	14	11.68

f= Frequency, %= Percentage.

Age

Table 1. reveals that majority of respondents (55.00) per cent belonged to middle age group whereas (20.83) per cent were from old age group and (24.17) per cent were from young age group, thus it is concluded that the maximum vegetable growers (55.00) per cent belongs to middle age group in between (37-62) years age and follow by (20.83) per cent belongs to old age group (more than 63) years age. The mean age of respondents ranged from 49.90 year.

Education

Table 1. reveals that majority of respondents (6.67) percent were from up to primary education level, (11.66) per cent was found to be in up to middle education level category, (18.33) per cent had high school, (33.33) per cent were higher secondary education level category, (6.67) per cent were illiterate, and (20.84) was fund to be up to graduate and (02.50) per cent was found to be post graduate. Thus, it is concluded that the maximum vegetable growers (33.33) per cent belongs to higher secondary education category and follow by (20.84) per cent belongs to Graduate category.

Caste

Table 1. reveals that majority of respondents (40.84) percent belonged to OBC category, (29.16) per cent were found to be in general category, (20.00) per cent belonged to scheduled caste category and (10.00) per cent belonged scheduled tribe. Thus it is concluded that the maximum vegetable growers (40.84) per cent belongs to Other Backward Class (OBC) category and follow by (29.16) per cent belongs to general category. Thus, it may be concluded that the backward caste was found dominantly engaged in vegetable production in the area of study.

Types of Family

Table 1. Found that 68.34 per cent respondent's families belonged to joint family system followed by 31.66 per cent families to nuclear family system. It means, nuclear family system is dominant in the area of study.

Size of Family

Table 1. Shows that out of total respondents, (81.66) per cent of respondents had medium size of family, (11.66) per cent of res respondents had small size of family, and (06.68) per cent of respondents had large size of family. Then this conclusion shows that the maximum vegetable growers (81.66) per cent belongs to medium family category followed by (11.66) per cent belongs to small family category.

Land Holding

Table 1. reveals that out of total respondents, (53.34) per cent of respondents had marginal size of land holding, (27.50) per cent of respondents had small size of land holding, (13.33) per cent of respondents had medium size of land holding and (5.83) per cent of res respondents had large size of land holding. Then this conclusion shows that the maximum vegetable growers (53.34) per cent belong to marginal category and follow by (27.50) per cent belongs to small category.

Occupation

Table 1. reveals that out of the total vegetable growers, 50.84 per cent were engaged in Agriculture alone, followed by 29.16 and 10.84 per cent of them were engaged in Agriculture labor and business along with Agriculture, respectively, while 9.16 per cent of them were engaged in services along with agriculture.

Marital status

Table 1. Reveals that 90.84 percent respondents were married and only 09.16 percent respondents were unmarried.

Annual Income

Table 1. reveals that out of total respondents, (15.84) per cent of respondents belonged to low annual income group, (61.66) per cent of respondents belonged to medium annual income group and remaining (22.50) per cent of respondents belonged to high annual income group. Then this conclusion shows that the maximum vegetable growers (61.66) per cent belong to medium annual income category and follow by (22.50) per cent belongs to high annual income category.

Social Participation

Table 1. revealed that Out of total respondents, (61.66) per cent respondents are participation in one organization, (16.68) per cent respondents participation in two organization, (6.66) per cent respondents participation in more than two organization, (15.00) per cent respondents who did not participated in any organization. Less participation in social organization might be due to probable reason that respondents are found less social participation.

Risk Orientation

Table 1. revealed that out of total respondents, 72.50 percent of the respondent were found having medium level followed by high (20.00) per cent and low (7.50) per cent levels of risk orientation. The average mean of scores of risk orientation observed to be 16.84 with a range of minimum 09 and maximum 28. Hence inferred that most of the respondents had medium level of risk orientation.

Scientific Orientation

Table 1. revealed that out of total respondents, (19.16) per cent of respondents had low scientific orientation, (69.16) per cent of respondents had medium scientific orientation and remaining (11.68) per cent of respondents had high scientific orientation. Thus, it is concluded that the maximum vegetable growers (69.16) per cent pertaining to medium category and

follow by (19.16) per cent belongs to low scientific orientation category.

Conclusion

Study focuses on socio-economic status of farmers. The study indicated, that majority of farmers were middle aged and literate categories. Other Backward Caste farmers were found dominantly. Maximum number of farmer were married. Majority of joint family system were found in existence having 5 to 9 members in their families. Maximum number of members were marginal farmers and their main occupation is agriculture. Members were found such who had medium annual income. They had annual income between Rs. 46001 to 368000. The majority of members were have participation in one organization. The risk orientation and scientific orientation were observed medium level.

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