

# KNOWLEDGE EXTENT OF RICE GROWERS ABOUT RICE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

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Agriculture is the backbone of our Indian economy. It is the sector of maximum employment generation. Since the emergence of green revolution in the country, India has been constantly progressive to attain its target of self-sufficiency in food grains. The total food grains production 168 million tones (in 1991-92) have jumped to 203.54 million tones in the year of 1998-99. Researches in field of agriculture as well as transfer of innovative farm technologies to the farmers have chiefly contributed in attainment of such a big task. Besides, It has also upgraded the farmers' level of scientific knowledge conducive on production and income enhancement. The present study aimed at finding out the knowledge extent of rice growers with following objectives :

1. To study the socio-economic profile of rice growers.
2. To study the knowledge extent of rice growers about rice production technology.
3. To study the correlation between independent variables and knowledge extent of rice growers.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was purposively conducted in Ranipur block of Mau district (U.P.) on the ground of being a major rice growing area. Four villages were randomly selected from the village list of the block for the study. From sample villages, four categories of respondent farmers were selected on the basis of proportionate random sampling technique with respect to land holding size framing the categories viz. Marginal, small, medium and large farmers. Thus, there were 100 respondents in total for the study undertaken.

The structured pre-tested interview schedule was used for collecting the needful information's and for analysis and interpretation of data, the appropriate statistical measurements were used.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The table depicted that the majority of rice growers (58%) were from middle age group. Regarding educational status, the majority (9%) were found literate amidst which most of the farmers (21%) were graduate and above followed by high school and (20%) primary level (19%). In caste composition, the respondents' majority (52%) belonged to general caste. With respect to family type, the majority of the respondent (78%) were from joint families whose (90%) family size were in between 5-17 members. The holding size was reported small by the majority (35%) of the respondents and the occupation, agriculture by (79%). Most of the farmers (39%) had their participation in one organization only. The socio-economic status of the respondents as reported by the majority (67%) was of medium level. The scientific and risk orientation were also of medium categories as reported by the majority of rice growers viz. (79%) and (67%) respectively.

Table 1. Socio-economic profile of the respondents

Sl. No.	Socio economic profile categories	Rice growers (N=100)	
		Frequency	%
1.	Age composition :		
	Up to 40 years (young)	23	23.00
	41-63 years (middle)	58	58.00
	Above 63 years (old)	19	19.00
	Mean: 52		
2.	Educational status :		
	Illiterate	0.9	09.99
	Literate	91	91.00
	a-Primary	19	19.00
	b-Middle	18	18.00
	c-H.S	20	20.00
	d-Intermediate	13	13.00
e-B.A and above	21	21.00	

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3. Caste composition :		
General caste	52	52.00
Backward caste	12	12.00
Scheduled	36	36.00
4. Family type :		
Single	22	22.00
Joint	78	78.00
5. Family size :		
Upto 4 members	01	01.00
5-17 Members	90	90.00
Above 17 members	09	09.00
Mean: 10.32		
6. Holding size :		
Marginal (upto 2.5 acres)	25	25.00
Small (2.6-5.00 acres)	35	35.00
Medium (5.1-10.0 acres)	24	24.00
Big (above 10.00 acres)	16	16.00
Main: 7.13		
7. Occupation :		
Agriculture labour	02	02.00
Caste occupation	00	00.00
Service	17	17.00
Agriculture	79	79.00
Business	02	02.00
8. Social participation :		
No participation	59	59.00
Member of one organization	39	39.00
Member of two organization	01	01.00
Member of more than two organizations or office bearer	01	01.00
9. Socio-economic status (S.E.S) :		
Upto 75 (low)	15	15.00
25-109 (middle)	68	68.00
Above 109 (High)	17	17.00
Mean: 92.39		
10. Economic motivation :		
Upto 24 (low)	25	25.00
25-28 (medium)	67	67.00
Above 28 (high)	08	08.00
Mean: 26.05		
11. Scientific orientation :		
Upto 23 (low)	15	15.00
24-26 (midium)	79	79.00
Above 26 (High)	06	06.00
Mean: 24.64		
12. Risc orientation :		
Upto 22.9 (low)	20	20.00
Medium	67	67.00
Above 24 (high)	13	13.00
Mean: 24.15		

### Knowledge Extent of Rice Growers About Rice Production Technology

It is obvious from table 2. that majority of the respondents (63.00%) were observed in medium (41-72) category of knowledge extent followed by high (19.00%) and low (18.00%) levels respectively.

### REFERENCES

- Ganguly K. and Singh P. (1999), Perception of farmers about appropriateness of rice cultivation technology; *Maharashtra Journal of Extension Education*, XVII, pp.13-18.

**Table 2. Distribution of rice growers on the ground of their knowledge extent about rice production technology.**

Categories	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Low (upto 41)	18	18.00
Medium (42-72)	63	63.00
High (above 72)	19	19.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Mean = 57.16, S. D. = 15.64, Minimum = 29.50, Maximum = 91.37

**Table 3. Correlation coefficient (r) between different variables and knowledge of the respondents**

Variables	Correlation coefficient (r)
Age	-0.0705
Education	0.3152**
Caste	0.4207**
Family type	-0.2634**
Family size	-0.1326
Irrigated areas (acres)	0.2185*
Unirrigated areas (acres)	0.1104
Fragmentation index	0.1618
Housing pattern	0.2588**
Occupation	0.0514
Social participation	-0.0336
Farm power	0.1274
Agricultural implements	0.1802
House holds materials	0.0589
Transport facilities	-0.0444
Communication media	0.0276
Formal communication sources	0.0752
Informal communication sources	0.3059**
Mass media exposure	0.0669
Economic motivation	0.1065
Risk orientation	-0.0140
Scientific orientation	0.1210
Adoption	0.9784**
Constraints	-0.3220**

\* Significant at 0.5 probability level=0.1946

\*\*Significant at 0.01 probability level=0.2540

Table 3 revealed that the variables like education, caste, housing, pattern, informal communication sources and adoption were found to be highly significant and positively correlated with the extent of knowledge of rice growers. Similarly, irrigated areas was observed significant and positively correlated. The family type and constraints were found highly significant but negatively correlated with extent of knowledge.