

## SKILL GAP ANALYSIS OF PADDY CROP

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### ABSTRACT

Modernization in agriculture is primarily the application of technology and making the best use of available resource. It is not only sciences or technology but it requires both technical and administrative skill. The change has confined to limited area only. The main reason for this is not the lack of technologies and scientific discoveries needed for economic growth and rural development, but covering them into production accomplishment and bring the same in instrument to the understanding of the situation in which the new technologies are created, processed communicated to the farmers. Therefore, the study was conducted to study the socio-economic profile of respondents and the skill gap of recommended technology on paddy crop. The maximum gap was found in plant protection measure followed by skill gap observed in seed rate and spacing, water management, varieties, fertilizer management, selection of soil type and land preparation, inter culture operation and plant management, inter culture operation and plant protection of paddy crops. For maximizing the paddy production potential training programme for the farmers and also effective group action for the village of the area should be introduced.

**Keywords :** Skill gap, Intercultural operation, Plant Management and Plant Protection.

### INTRODUCTION :

Transformation of Indian Agriculture from traditional to sophisticated scientific system of farming is sine-qua-non. This calls for a continuous research, teaching and extension programme in agriculture to uplift the rural economy of the country. Multi-dimension approach on rural development has brought a major break through in agriculture, which has resulted in, to overall change in country's economy and social life. Modernization of agriculture in primarily the application of technology and making the best use of available resources. It is not only science or technology but it requires both technical and administration skill. The changes have been confined to limited areas only. The main reasons for this, is not the lack of technologies and scientific discoveries needed for economic growth and rural development, but covering them into production accomplishment and bring the same instrument of the understanding of the situation in which the new technologies are created, processed communicated to the farmers. There are basically three pillars of agricultural development i.e., research, education and extension. These pillars must be equally strong and properly aligned in order to accelerate agriculture and allied production. The present study was under taken with the following objectives :

- (i) To measure the socio-economic profile of the respondent.
- (ii) To measure the gap of recommended technology on paddy crop.
- (iii) To measure the constraints which are responsible for skill gap.

### METHODOLOGY:

The study was conducted in Fatehpur district of U.P. The two blocks(Airayan and Vijaipur) were selected randomly. Two villages were selected from each of the blocks for selecting the sample of respondents. The villages were Krapalpur, Barkatpur, Mirpur and Nandapur. The total no. of respondents were 80 out of these 20 respondents were chosen at random separately from each village. Collection of data was accomplished by supplying the well-structured schedule to each respondent. The data was thus collected were subjected to different statistical analysis like percentage and mean. Variables socio-economic status *viz.*, age, education, caste, size of land-holding, family pattern, material possession, social participation, source of income, irrigation sources, sources of information and selection of practices for skill measurement were selected.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

The important findings of the study are given below objectives wise:

#### 1. To measure the socio-economic profile of respondents:

- 1.1. Majorities of the contact farmers (67.5 %) were from middle age group (25 to 50 years) and remaining 22.5 and 10.00 per cent were from young age group (Below 25 years) and old age group (above 50 years), respectively who were growing paddy crop.
- 1.2. Majority (50 %) of the respondents backward caste, 31.25 per cent belonged to scheduled caste and rest 18.75 per cent belonged to high caste category who received technical information about paddy cultivation.

**Table 1. Percentage distribution of the skill gap analysis of Paddy crop with respect to different variables**

S.No.	Variables	No. of respondents	Percentage
<b>1. Age</b>			
(a)	Below 25 years	18	22.5
(b)	25 to 50 years	54	67.5
(c)	More than 50 years	8	10
		80	100
<b>2. Caste</b>			
(a)	High caste	15	18.75
(b)	Backward	40	50.00
(c)	ST	-	-
(d)	SC	25	31.25
<b>3. Education</b>			
(a)	Illiterate	4	5
(b)	Can sign only	10	12.5
(c)	Upto Primary	15	18.75
(d)	Upto Junior High School	27	33.75
(e)	Upto High School	15	18.75
(f)	Upto Intermediate	6	7.5
(g)	Upto Graduate	3	3.75
<b>4. Land-holding</b>			
(a)	0-1.0 ha (Marginal farmers)	35	4.75
(b)	1-2 ha (Small farmers)	25	31.25
(c)	More than two ha (Large farmers)	20	25.00
<b>5. Occupation</b>			
(a)	Labour	10	12.50
(b)	Caste occupation	15	108.75
(c)	Cultivation	70	87.50
(d)	Business	65	81.25
(e)	Service & technology job	20	25.00
<b>6. Source of income</b>			
(a)	Agriculture	70	87.50
(b)	Agriculture + service + business	30	37.50
(c)	Agriculture + business	65	81.25
(d)	Agriculture + other occupation	77	96.25

**Table 2. To measure the skill gap of recommended technology on paddy crop**

S. No.	No. of practice	No. of skills	Mean of skills	Skill gap	Skill gap percentage	Rank order
1.	Selection of soil type and land preparation	3	2.22	0.68	26.00	VI
2.	Varieties	4	2.24	1.76	44.00	IV
3.	Seed treatment	3	2.24	0.76	25.33	VII
4.	Seed rate and spacing	7	2.22	4.78	68.28	II
5.	Fertilizers management	3	2.20	0.80	26.66	V
6.	Water management	6	2.25	3.75	62.75	III
7.	Interculture operation	3	2.24	0.76	25.33	VIII
8.	Plant protection measure	8	2.25	5.75	71.87	I

**Table 3. To measure the constraints which are responsible for skill gap**

S. No.	Constituents	Agree	Independent	Disagree	Total	Mean	Rank order
1.	Economic problem	45	15	20	185	2.31	I
2.	Lack of practical Knowledge	35	20	25	145	1.81	V
3.	Training institution away from that region	25	30	25	160	2.00	IV
4.	Lack of knowledge	40	20	20	180	2.25	II
5.	Unawareness about recommended practices	30	35	15	175	2.18	III
6.	Lack of technical help	25	30	25	160	2.00	IV
7.	Complexity of practices	40	15	25	175	2.18	III

- 1.3. Highest majority (95 %) of the literate respondents were growing paddy crop while only 5.00 per cent of the illiterate respondents growing paddy crop. Literate people could be easily acquainted with the technical knowledge of paddy cultivation than the illiterate people.
- 1.4. The majority 43.75 per cent farmers were having marginal size of holding and remaining 31.25 and 25.00 per cent were having small and large farmers of holdings, respectively.
- 1.5. Highest majority 61.25 per cent of the respondents were from joint family and remaining 38.75 per cent respondents were from nuclear family pattern.
- 1.6. The majority 90.00 per cent respondents were possessing radio followed by 87.50, 81.25, 75.00, 56.25, 25.00 and 18.25 per cent respondents were having Cycle, Chaff cutter, Thresher, Bullock drawn, Pumping set, Moter cycle and Thresher tractor drawn, respectively.
- 1.7. Majority of respondents 75 per cent were not having membership of any organization while remaining 18.75, 5.00 and 1.25 per cent were having membership of one organization, membership of two organization and more than two organization, respectively.
- 1.8. Majority of respondents 96.25 per cent having Agriculture + other occupation for source of income, remaining 87.50, 81.25 and 37.50 per cent were having source of incomes, Agriculture, Agriculture + Business and Agriculture + Service + Business, respectively.
- 1.9. The majority of respondents 66.25 per cent more than two draught animal while remaining 18.75, 10.00 and 5.00 per cent were having 1 to 2 draught animal, no draught animal and tractors, respectively.
- 1.10. Majority of respondents (87.5 %) were having cultivation/ farming, remaining 81.25, 25.00, 18.75 and 12.50 per cent respondents were having Business, Service and technical job caste occupation and labours, respectively.
- 1.11. Majority of 62.5 per cent of the respondents were using pumping set as a source of irrigation fall followed by 18.75, 12.5 and 6.25 per cent respondents were using wells, ponds, channels and others as a source of irrigation respectively.
- 1.12. Majority of respondents 51.25 per cent were having co-operative society as a source of loan followed by 37.50, 15.00, 12.50 and 6.25 were having professional source, commercial source, commercial source, other and land lords.
- 1.13. 87.50 per cent farmers were contacting Kisan

Sahayak and remaining 31.25, 18.25 and 12.50 per cent farmers were contacting to the S.D.A.E.O., district agriculture officer, subject matter specialist and university scientist.

**2. To measure the skill gap of recommended technology of paddy crop**—The maximum 71.87 per cent skill gap was observed in plant protection measure followed by 68.28, 62.50, 44.00, 26.66, 25.33 and 25.33 per cent skill gap observed in seed rate and spacing water management, varieties, fertilizer management, selection of soil type and land preparation, intercultural operation and plant protection of paddy crops.

**3. To measure the constraints which are responsible for skill gap**—The economic problem (2.31 mean) was the top most constraints faced by the farmer for skill gap followed by lack of knowledge (2.25 mean), complexity of practices (2.18 mean), unawareness about recommended practices (2.18 mean) training institution away from that region (2.00 mean), lack of technical help (2.00 mean), lack of practical knowledge (1.81 mean) was the major constraints which effect the skill in descending order.

## CONCLUSION :

The following conclusion has been drawn from the findings of the present study. The finding of this research stated that the paddy cultivation was dominated by the respondents. Most of the respondents who fall under the category of middle age group backward caste, who were literate, having membership of more than two organization, belonged to joint family, using the pump set and tubewell as a source of irrigation, possessing radio, T.V. and took loan from co-operative society for fulfillment of their requirement. The respondents also having small size of holding and belonged to medium level of income group. The maximum gap is in plant protection measures followed by skill gap observed in seed rate and spacing, water management, varieties, fertilizer management, selection of soil type and land preparation, intercultural operation and plant protection of paddy crops. The economic problem was the top most constraints faced by the farmers for skill gap followed by lack of knowledge, complexity of practices, unawareness about recommended practices, training institution away from that region, lack of technical help, lack of practical knowledge, was the major constraints which effect the skill in descending order.

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