

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE PADDY GROWER IN SURGUJA DISTRICT (C.G.)

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Abstract

The study was carried out of the entitled "socio economic status of the Paddy growers" is closed to the development block sitapur in district Surguja Chhattisgarh. Six villages namely Soor, Deogarh, Petla, Kerju, Kunmera and Gersa from total 51 villages of the Block were selected on the basis of higher population. 20 respondents were selected randomly from each village. total number of respondents are 120. The socio-economic variables selected under study were Age, education, caste, Marital Status, Occupation, Family Size, House, Landholding, Farm power, Agricultural implements, Material possession and Income.

Key words: socio economic status, Paddy growers and Chhattisgarh

Introduction

Paddy is the staple food of over half the world population. In India, rice is the most preferred staple food for about 65 per cent of the population. It continues to play a vital role in the country's exports constituting nearly 25 per cent of the total agricultural exports from the country.

The Chhattisgarh State came into existence on 1 November 2000. The state of Chhattisgarh has an area Sq.KM, out of which 59744 Sq.KM. is forest area. Present population of the state is about 1,95,35,282. The original inhabitants of this area are tribal (Adivasi). About 80% of the population is dependent on agriculture and natural products. In another words the main sources of income for the state is agriculture and natural products. The Chhattisgarh State is known as the Bowl of Paddy because the main crop is rice. Chhattisgarh is agricultural chief land & due to large production of rice Chhattisgarh is known as the " Bowl of rice ". Chhattisgarh ranks on the 7th position in India with a rice production of 60.28 lakh tons. It contributes at approx. 6% of overall rice production of our country. Average rainfall in the state is around 1400 mm and the entire state falls under Rice-agro-climatic zone. 80% population of the state is rural and the main livelihood of the villagers is agriculture and agriculture based small industry.

Socio-economic status is the position which the individual farmer occupies with reference to the prevailing average standards, material possession, social participation and other factors (Trivedi,1963).

Method and Material

The study was carried out of the entitled "socio economic status of the Paddy growers "in district Surguja Chhattisgarh is closed to the development block sitapur. Six villages namely Soor, Deogarh, Petla, Kerju, Kunmera and Gersa from total 51 villages of the Block were selected on the basis of higher population. 20 respondents were selected randomly from each village. total number of respondents are 120. The socio-economic variables selected under study were Age, education, caste, Marital Status, Occupation, Family Size, House, Landholding, Farm power, Agricultural implements, Material possession and Income.

The data was collected with the help of structured schedule. Statistical methods and analytical tools used for measuring and analyzing the data in the study were Tabular analysis For comparison and interpretation of various aspects, tabular analysis was used. Simple comparison has been made on the basis of percentage. For obtaining percent, the frequency of a particular cell was multiplied by 100 and divided by the total number of respondents in that particular category to which all of them belonged. The formula used to calculate the percentage is

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{Number of Respondents}} \times 100$$

Result and Discussion

The data shows that the most of the Paddy grower 55.83% were in middle age group (between 41-60 years), while 21.67% were young farmers (20-40 years) and the old aged were only 5.83% (Above 60 years) in study area. Most of the respondent 68.33% were from Scheduled Tribe followed by OBC 19.17% SC 3.33% and 9.17% respondents belonging to another category. This is seen that 3.33% of the respondents had no education, 24.17% had primary level education, 29.17% had middle school level education, 36.67% had high school level of education. The low percentage of respondent possessing higher education. 5.83% are Graduate and 0.83% having P.G. degree. 92.5% respondents are married and the balance 7.55% respondents are unmarried. It is evident from the study that all only 30% respondents are totally depended on agriculture whereas 18.33% are employed somewhere, 9.17% have their own business and major population is involved as labor apart from agriculture. The results indicated that majority (95.00 per cent) of the farmers had nuclear family of less than five members. And only 5.00 percent of the respondents had big family of more than five members. The perusal of data indicated that majority (66.67%) of the respondents were having kachha house followed by pakka house (33.33%). However, none of the respondents were living in the huts. The finding shows that 60% respondents having 5 to 10 acres land followed by 52% of below 5 acres land holders. Whereas only 6.00% respondents have more than 10 acres land. "The possible reasons that could be attributed to this result were those who had agriculture as the main occupation almost depend on their land for their lively hood. So, they always try to possess more acres of land. It could also be their ancestor's property". (Ananthnag et al, 2014). 23.33% of the respondents were having draught animals as farm power followed 2% of farmers were having power tiller. 33.33% of the respondents were noticed having tractor as their source of farm power. Study reveals the agricultural implements possessed by the farmers. 13% of the farmers owned the MB plough, 37% cent of the farmers possessed wooden plough, seed cum fertilizer drill was owned by the 27% of the farmers and 62% of the farmers had Sprayer. Least percentage of farmers (5%) possessed Bullock cart and 8.33% of the farmers possessed Tractor. majority (98.33%) of the respondents were possessed bicycle, followed by Television (95.00 per cent), radio (92.50 per cent), motor cycle (68.33%) and Gobar gas plant (10%). There were 3.33% respondents noticed possessing Car. The finding of study on income parameter shows that majority of Respondents (34.17%) having income below 40,000 followed by 32.50% Respondent's income is below or up to 80,000. 13.33% respondents have 1,20,000 and above income and rest 20% are in 80,000 to 1,20,000 income group.

Conclusion and Recommendations

From the facts and figures it can be observed that paddy growers fulfill their needs by farming. The average family size was found up to 5 per household Major occupations were labour but these activities also supported agriculture. Most of the paddy grower found educated and the average size of land holding was observed as 5.00-10.00 acres. Agriculture is the primary employer and main source of livelihood of study area. The major sources of income were farm incomes.

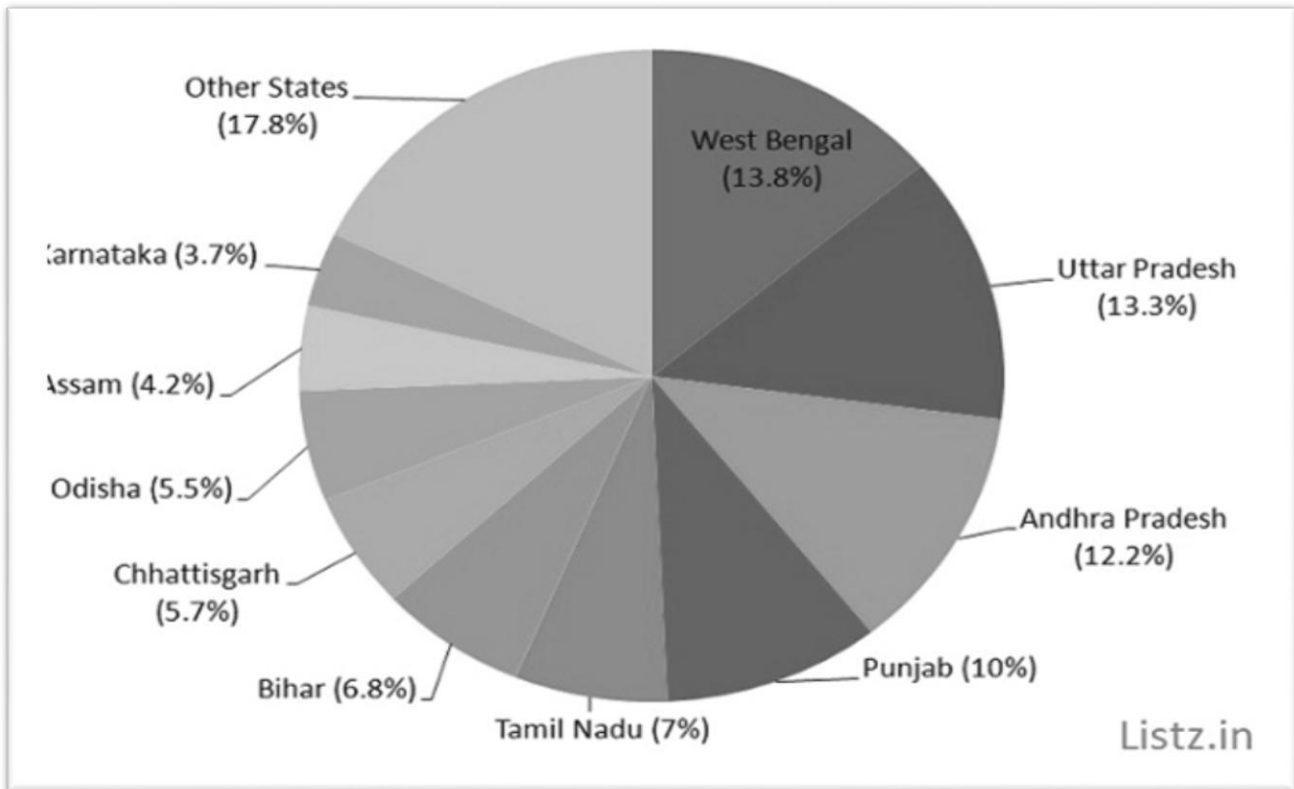
The finding of this research study is that most of the respondent were under the category of 41-60 age group, engaged in farming, belong to the scheduled tribe category caste and pausing up to 5 acres size of holding,

This is to suggest that the paddy growers should utilize their income on economic pursuits so as to improve their standard of living. Govt. should made efforts to provide basic facilities to the paddy growers.

Table: Socio economic characteristics of Paddy growers (n = 120)

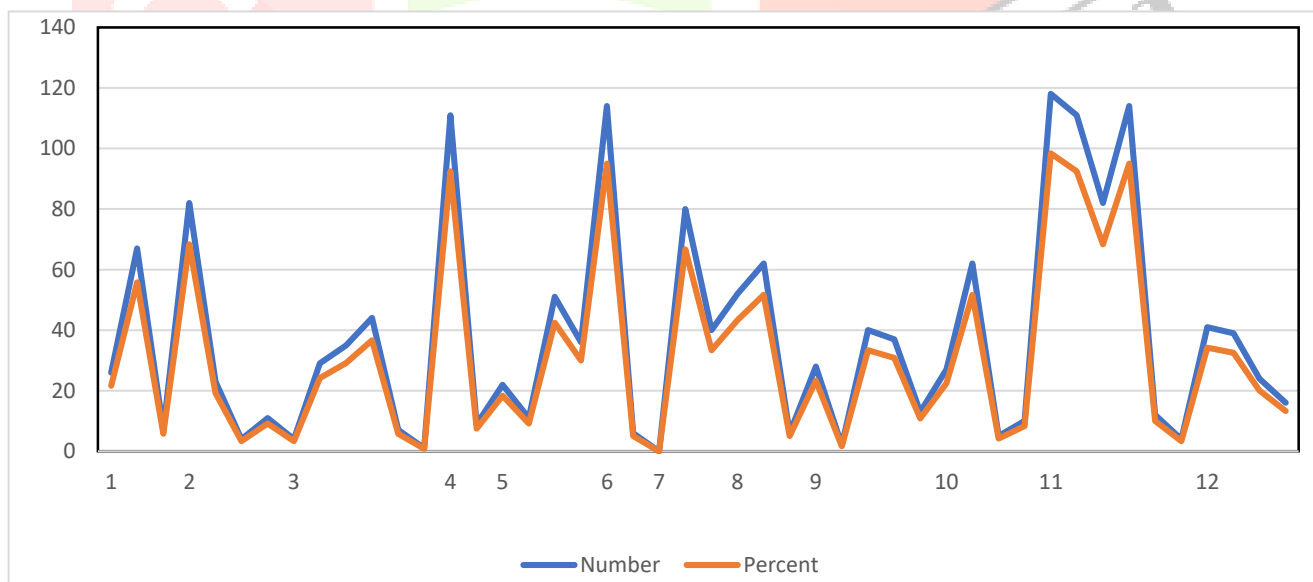
S.No	Dimensions	Category	Number	Percent
1	Age (Years)	20-40	26	21.67
		41-60	67	55.83
		Above 60	7	5.83
2	Caste	ST	82	68.33
		OBC	23	19.17
		SC	4	3.33
		Others	11	9.17
3	Education	Illiterate	4	3.33
		Primary school	29	24.17
		Middle school	35	29.17
		High school	44	36.67
		Degree	7	5.83
		Post-graduate	1	0.83
4	Marial Status	Married	111	92.50
		Un Married	9	7.50
5	Occupation	Employed	22	18.33
		Business	11	9.17
		Labourer	51	42.50
		OnlyFarmers	36	30.00
6	Family	Size: Up to 5	114	95.00
		More than 5	6	5.00
7	Home	Hut	0	0.00
		Kachha house	80	66.67
		Pakka house	40	33.33
8	Landholding	< 5acres	52	43.33
		5-10 acres	62	51.67
		>10acres	6	5.00
9	Farm power:	Draught animals	28	23.33
		Power tiller	2	1.67
		Tractor	40	33.33
		Wooden plough	37	30.83
		M.B. Plough	13	10.83
10	Agricultural implements	Seed cum fertilizer drill	27	22.50
		Sprayer	62	51.67
		Bullock cart	5	4.17
		Tractor	10	8.33
11	Material possession	Bicycle	118	98.33
		Radio	111	92.50
		Motor cycle	82	68.33
		Television	114	95.00
		Gobar gas plant	12	10.00
		Car	4	3.33
12	Income (Rs)	Below 40,000	41	34.17
		40,000-80,000	39	32.50
		80,000-1,20,000	24	20.00
		120000 & Above	16	13.33

Source: Primary data



Graphical Representation: State wise Production of Paddy (in %) In India

Source: - Listz.in



Graphical Representation: Socio economic characteristics of Paddy growers (n = 120)

Source: Primary data

Reference

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