The Impact Of Socio-Economic Status Of The Respondents, Khandwa District Of (M.P.)

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to investigate the profile characteristics of Soil hea;th card holders Khandwa (M.P.). One hundred twenty SHC Holders from Khandwa and Punasa were selected for the present study. The following conclusion has been drown from the finding of the study. Most the respondents who fall under the category of middle age group, educated Intermediate, medium level of farming experience, medium size of land holdings, Agri+ Animal Husbanry occupaied, medium level of annual income, medium level of social participation , medium level extension contact, mass media exposure, scientific orientation and innovativeness. The secondary data were obtained from various government offices, soil test laboratory, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and available publications. Data was analyzed with the help of suitable statistical tools. Analyzed data was tabulated and presented in the form of tables and charts. Percentage were used in the study .

Key words: SHC, Socio-Economic, Respondents

Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy and food is a physiological necessity for the survival of human being. India's agricultural sector has undergone considerable transformation over time. Soil health is the continued ability of the soil to function as a very important living system within the ecosystem to sustain the productivity and promote plant growth. Plants basically require 17 nutrients for proper growth and development. Nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) are needed in large quantities (Primary nutrients). Other nutrients, such as calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and sulphur (S) are required in small quantities (Secondary nutrients).Plant nutrients like zinc (Zn), boron (Bo), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe),

copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), chlorine (Cl) and nickel (Ni) are required in very small quantities (Micronutrients). Farmers will be able to know how much nutrients are already available in the soil and how much will have to be provided additionally for a particular crop through soil testing. Soil testing is known as a precise management method for determining and assessing soil fertility that enables farmers to assess the impact of management methods and identify what changes are needed each year. A soil test helps the farmers to understand what amount of nutrients are already present in the soil and how much extra is needed. It helps in bringing increased uniformity of nutrient availability across the fields for more uniform crop growth. A Soil Health Card is used to assess the current status of soil health and, when used over time, to determine changes in soil health that are affected by land management. A Soil Health Card displays soil health indicators and associated descriptive terms. The indicators are typically based on farmers' practical experience and knowledge of local natural resources. The card lists soil health indicators that can be assessed without the aid of technical or laboratory equipment. The scheme will monitor the soil of the farmers well and will give them a formatted report. So, they can decide well which crops they should cultivate and which ones they should skip. The main aim behind the scheme was to find out the type of particular soil. And then provide ways in which we can improve it. Even if a soil has some limitations, we can do something to get the most out of it. And that is what the government is trying to do with the help of this scheme.

Methodology

Indian has been divided into 28 States and 8 Union Territories. Out of these Madhya Pradesh selected for study. Khandwa (M.P.) was purposely selected for the

present study because researcher belongs to the place and he is familiar with the locale, dialect of the people and these things help the researcher to easily collect the data from the respondent. There are 7 blocks of Khandwa district, out of which 2 blocks namely Khandwa and Punasa block selected for the study .Total 4 Village selected. Each block 2 villages, Under the Khandwa Block villages namely Amoda, Matpur and Surgaon Joshi. Under the Punasa block villages namely Sulgaon, Ekhand & Punasa were selected for the study.SHC was prepared and 20 farmers from each village were selected using simple random sampling. Thus, the total sample size was of 80 farmers. The primary data were collected by means of a pre-tested interview schedule. Selected respondents were personally interviewed by the investigator. The secondary data were obtained from various government offices, soil test laboratory, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and available publications. Data was analyzed with the help of suitable statistical tools. Analyzed data was tabulated and presented in the form of tables and charts. Percentage were used in the study .

Result and Discussion

This chapter 'Results and Discussion' deals with the outcomes from the present study.

Table1. Socio-economic status of the respondents

S. No.	Variable	Attributes	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age	Young age group (up to 33 years)	14	17.5
		Middle age group (34 to 51 years)	48	60
		Old age group (above 51 years)	18	22.5
2.	Education	Illiterate	00	00.00
		Up to primary school	12	15
		Up to secondary school	08	10
		High School	14	17.5
		Intermediate	36	45
		Graduate and above	10	12.5
3	Farming Experience	Low	16	20
		Medium	40	50.00
		High	24	30
4	Land Holding	Marginal farmers (up to1 ha)	16	20
		Small farmers (1 to 2 ha)	20	25
		Medium farmer (2 to 5 ha)	36	45
		Large farmers (Above 5 ha)	08	10
6	Type of Family	Nuclear	25	31.25
		Joint	55	68.75
5	Type of House	Kachha	06	7.5
		Pakka	26	32.5
		Mixed	48	60
7	Occupation	Agriculture	06	7.5
		Agri + Animal Husbandry	48	60
		Agriculture + Others	26	32.5
8	Annual Income	Low (below 50,000 Rs.)	8	10
		Medium (51,000 to 100,000Rs.)	46	57.5
		High(above 100,000 Rs.)	26	32.5
9	Social Participation	Low level (up to 7 score)	28	35
		Medium level (8to 9 score)	46	57.5
		High level (above 9 score)	06	7.5
10	Extension Contact	Low(up to 3)	30	37.5
		Medium(4 to 5)	36	45
		High (above 5)	14	17.5

11	Mass Media Exposure	Low(Up to 13 Score)	30	37.5
		Medium(14 to19 Score)	42	52.5
		High(Above 19 Score)	8	10
12	Scientific Orientation	Low(Up to 18 score)	20	25
		Medium(19 to22 score)	48	60
		High(Above 22 score)	12	15
13	Innovativeness.	Low	27	33.75
		Medium	48	60
		High	25	31.25

The data in Table 1 revealed that majority i.e. 60 per cent of the respondents were in middle age group in the sample area, while 22.5 per cent of the respondents belonged to old age group and 17.5 per cent belonged to young age group. Highest 45 per cent of the respondents were educated Intermediate, followed by the respondents educated high school education (17.5%). About 15 per cent of the respondents were educated up to primary school and 12.5 per cent educated Graduate and above. Only 10 per cent were up to secondary school. 50.00 per cent of respondents had medium level of farming experience, followed by respondents high level of farming experience (30%) and respondents who had low farming experience (20 %). maximum 45 per cent of farmers possessed medium size of land holdings, followed by small size of land holding of respondents (25.00 %), 20.00 per cent of small size of land holdings and 10 per cent of respondents had large size of land holdings. 60.00 per cent of respondents Mixed type of house, followed by respondents pakka house (32.5%) and only 7.5 % kaccha type of house. 68.75 per cent of respondents belong to Joint family and 31.25 % Nuclear family. majority (60%) of soil health card holders had Agri+ Animal Husbanry occupaied, followed by 32.5 per cent respondents who had Agriculture+ other and remaining 7.5 per cent of soil health card holders had Agriculture. 37.5 per cent of soil health card holders had medium level of annual income, followed by 35.00 per cent respondents who had low annual income and remaining 16.25 per cent of soil health card holders had high level of annual income. highest 57.5 per cent of soil health card holders had medium level of social participation while, 35 per cent of soil health card holders had low level of social participation and 7.5 per cent of them had high level of social participation. 45 percent of the respondents had medium level extension contact, followed by low (37.5%) and high level (17.5%) of extension contact. 52.5% of the soil health card holder were having medium level of mass media exposure followed by (37.5%) low and (10 %) were having high mass media exposure, respectively. Majority (60.00%)of the soil health card holder were having medium level of scientific orientation, followed by (25 %) belonged to low level of scientific orientation category and (15 %) were having high level of scientific orientation. 60% of the soil health card holders were having medium level of innovativeness, followed by (33.75%) were in low level of innovativeness and (31.25%) of the soil health card holders belonged to high innovativeness.

2. **To access the constraints in adoption of SHC recommendations by respondents.**

S.No.	Statement	Frequency	%
1	literacy of the farmers	34	42.5
2	Low awareness about the benefits of SHC	52	63
3	Poor economic condition of the farmers	68	85
5	Lack of training about the soil health card scheme	65	81.25
6	Soil testing labs are not available in nearby area	45	56.25
7	Extension worker are not available for advice.	67	83.75
8	Lack of trust in the information given in SHC	59	73.75
9	Unable to understand the contents of SHC.	50	62.5
10	Delay in getting the soil test results	52	65
11	Lack of awareness regarding the method of taking sample.	55	68.75

The data presented in table 2 shows that 85 per cent respondents face the constraint of Poor economic condition of the farmers followed by 83.75 percent Extension worker are not available for advice, 81.25 Lack of training about the soil health card scheme, 73.75 percent Lack of trust in the information given in SHC, 68.75 percent lack of awareness regarding the method of taking sample, 65 percent Delay in getting the soil test results, 63 percent Lack of awareness about the benefits of SHC, 62.5 percent unable to understand the contents of SHC, 56.25 percent Soil testing labs are not available in nearby area and 42.5 literacy of the farmers.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusion has been drown from the finding of the study. Most the respondents who fall under the category of middle age group, educated Intermediate, medium level of farming experience, medium size of land holdings, Agri+ Animal Husbanry occupaied, medium level of annual income, medium level of social participation , medium level extension contact, mass media exposure, scientific orientation and innovativeness.