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A study on socio demographic profile of farmers in Jaipur district Rajasthan

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Abstract

In India agriculture is primary source of livelihood for most of the population, which can ne never be underestimated. In India most of the farmers grow crops as a profession. Their development in the need of the hour. Hence; an attempt is made to study the socio demographic profile of farmers in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Further this study is an attempt to analysis the characteristics of farmers, level of education, farm size, occupation, experience in farm activities, cast, yearly income and type of family.

Keywords: Agriculture, farmers, socio demographic, background

Introduction

This time is the age of scientific development in which new information and knowledge comes out every day and it is essential to transmit this information and knowledge to those Ultimate users who require it in short time of period. In the agriculture purpose there is a need of effectful information because they can utilize and communication for the development. today our country agriculture faces problem due to biotic and abiotic stresses (disease insect and pesticide, soil salinity, heat, cold, drought, flood etc.), changes in climate, changes in food habit and nutritional requirement, increase population, pressure of competitiveness and global trade and development of technological. in present era strategies intervention of ICTs in agriculture input, production and output system, integrate and facilitate trade technology and security of food, through effective chain value and supply chain models.

Today farmers need regarding treatment of seed, sowing procedure, management of water, plant protection, compost fertilizer, chemical etc. is considered as key input for sustainable agriculture and intensive farming for agriculture qualitative improvement in farming including improved crop production technology effective and efficient research and developmental programme of the need. agriculture effects many components because famers sources, land size, education level, type of family etc. farmers have limited source of information. This study we want to know how to effect socio demographic factors in agriculture.

Objective of the study

The present study is undertaken with the specific objective of analyzing the socio demographic profile of farmers in Jaipur district.

Research Methodology

Sample selection

For selection of sample, Mundiagarh Gram Panchayat selected Sambhar selected purposively. There are three villages in Mundiagarh gram panchayat (Mundiagarh, Charanwas and Birampura). A total of 75 farmers were select randomly from the each village (25 from each village).

Research Design

Descriptive research designs were used for the present study. It is a theoretical type of researcher design based on the collecting primary data based on written questionnaire designing and

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presentation of the collect data.

Data Collection Techniques and Tool

The data for this study was collected through structured interview schedule. The interview schedule was consisted four parts and First part included general profile of the farmers:-such as age, sex, education level, farm size, marital status, family type, source of income, farming experience and house hold size.

Statistics Measure

A **correlation coefficient** is a statistical measure of the degree to which changes to the value of one variable predict change to the value of another. In positively correlated variables, the value increases or decreases in tandem.

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Correlation coefficient

n = number of observations

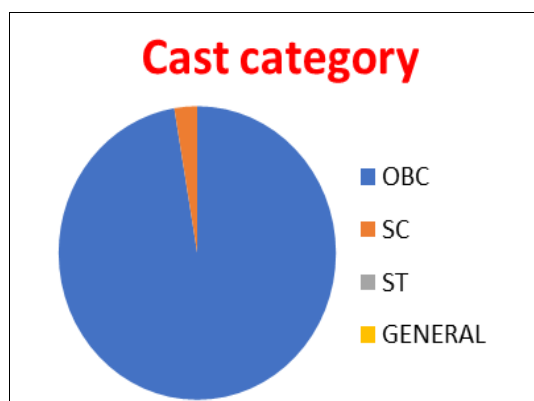
x = 1st variable in the context

y = 2nd variable

Results and Discussion

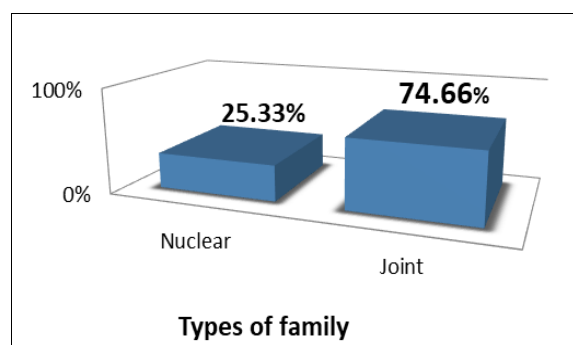
Background information of respondents

The present study has portrayed the background of the respondents specially age, education, caste, family type, annual income, farm size etc. discussed by the following tables.



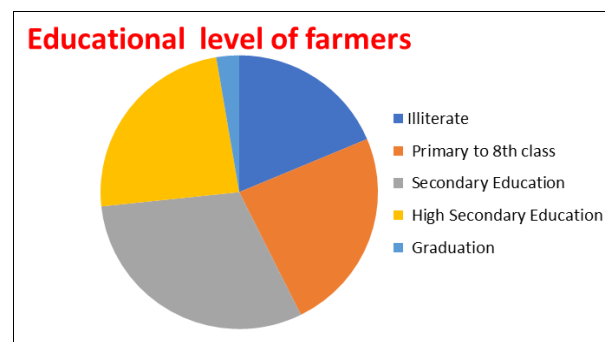
Distribution of Respondents by their Caste (N-75)

Shows distribution of respondents by their caste, majority (97.33%) of respondents were of OBC caste, 2.66 percent of respondents were of SC category and not any respondents was found in ST and general category.



Distribution of Respondents by their Type of Family (N-75)

Depicts that majority (74.66%) of the respondents belonged to joint family. Whereas 25.33 percent were from nuclear family.

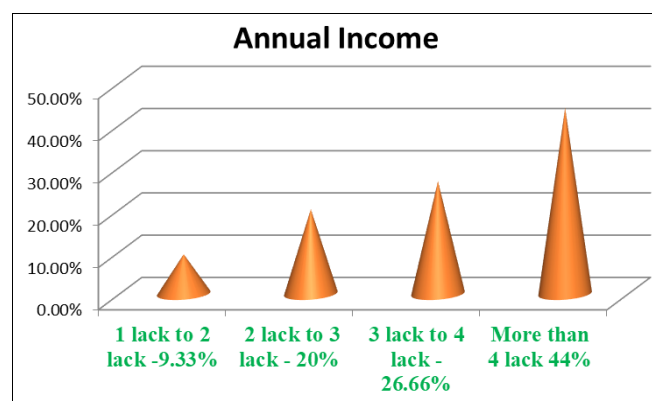


Distribution of Respondents by their Educational Level (N-75)

Indicate that majority (30.66%) of respondents were belong to secondary education, while (24%) were belonged to high secondary education as well as primary to 8th standard level, followed by (18.66%) of the respondents were Illiterate and only few number of respondents were found graduate which was (2.66%).

Distribution of Respondents by their Annual Income (N-75)

Show that maximum number of respondents (44%) were having annual income above Rs. 4 lakh, followed by (26.66%) having annual income between Rs.3 to 4 lakh and 9.33 percent of the farmers were in 1 Lakh to 2 lakh income category.



Distribution of Respondents by their Farming Experience (N-75)

Presenting farming experience of farmers in crop production and stated that majority (32%) farmers were have experience more than 35 year, 24% farmers are 25 to 35 year experience, (24%) were have 15 to 25 year experience and (20%) farmers 5 to 15 year of farming experience category.

Distribution of Respondents by their Farm Size (N-75)

revealed land size of respondents and showed that in both 60 to 80 bigha and 80 bigha above farm size category similar number 22.66 percent of respondents were found. Followed by 21.33 percent were having 20-40 Bigha, 17.33 percent farmers have 40-60 Bigha and 16% farmers have 0-20 Bigha.

Distribution of Respondents by their Age (N-75)

Shows distribution of respondent by their age group we found majority of the respondents are 51-60 years age group, 30 percent of the farmers were in the 41 to 50 years while 17.33 percent of respondents were in the age group of 31-40 years and 14.66 percent farmers were in the age group of 61-70 years.

Conclusion

We found in the study of Characteristics representing the personal and socio economic characteristics age, family size, education level, type of family, farm size, Annual income Farming experience, income are presented. It was evidently defined from the finding that the majority of the farmers associate to 50 to 60 age (37.33%) and most of the farmers (97.33%) are OBC category. All farmers involved in crop production activities were having secondary level of education (30.66%). More than half of the farmers belongs to joint family and family size of 15-20 member. Revealed land size of respondents and showed that in both 60 to 80 bigha and 80 bigha above land size category similar number 22.66% of respondents were found. In the study we found most of the farmers were having farming experience more than 35 years (32%) and annual income were found majority of the farmers more than 4 lakh above.

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