P-ISSN: 2618-0723
E-ISSN: 2618-0731

NAAS Rating: 5.04
www.extensionjournal.com

International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 7; Issue 4; April 2024; Page No. 01-03

Received: 02-01-2024
Accepted: 05-02-2024

Indexed Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal

Status of technical gaps between the farmers in Barabanki district, Uttar Pradesh

[1]Saurabh Kanauajia, [2]Dr. SK Verma, [3]Ritik Arya, and [4]Akash Singh

[1]Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India

[2]LLB, Institute of Law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2024.v7.i4a.491

Corresponding Author: Saurabh Kanauajia

Abstract

The Barabanki district is one of the five districts of Faizabad division (officially Ayodhya division). The district was known as Dariyabad district because its headquarters were at Dariyabad, but in 1859 they were relocated to Barabanki. It is one of the 75 districts of the Uttar Pradesh state. Total area of Barabanki districts is 3891.5 sq. km. Its latitude and longitude are 26.92^0 N and 81.20^0 E respectively. Ayodhya is situated at height of 100 m (300 ft.) above mean sea level, situated on the parallel streams of the Ghaghara and Gomti. It is falls under eastern plain Agro-climatic zone. It headquarters is the Barabanki city. 5 Blocks *viz*; from Siddhaur, Haidergarh, Dariyabad, Trivediganj, Banikodar, block of district Barabanki were included in surveys. Hence, 5 blocks from district had been selected. 60 households were further selected randomly from each sample blocks for detailed survey. A sample size of 300 farmers was selected. 300 respondents including 273 agroforestry adopters and 27 are non-adopters were finally selected for the study from each of the studied village.

Keywords: Ayodhya district, villages *viz*, Dasrathmau, Dullapur, Amaraigaon, Jalalpur and Mawai, number of livestock, milk production, fodder consumption, dung percentage

Introduction

Agroforestry also enhances socioeconomic conditions in rural regions by generating employment possibilities and money, hence lowering food scarcity and enhancing financial situation (Goudarzian and Yazdani, 2015) [1]. Agroforestry systems' multifunctionality is crucial for maintaining biodiversity, supplying commodities and services to society, increasing carbon storage, improving soil fertility, and promoting human well-being (Pandey, 2007) [2]. Agro forestry is not only helping diversification in land management system but it is also an economically potential alternative, with tremendous contributions to environmental improvement and judicious use of natural resources. Moreover, throughout the Punjab, natural resources degradation including rapid land deterioration is among the most critical challenge due to which agricultural productivity is decreasing regularly. One way that appears suitable for providing a solution to the adverse effect of deforestation is the adoption of agroforestry as an approach to sustainable land use system. Agroforestry is a suitable farming system that imitates the structure and processes of natural forest vegetation. Such systems have high potential to increase the productivity of farming systems and sustain continuous crop production (Kalabisova and Kristkova, 2010) [3].

Method

In this study, Chi-square test was employed as an analytical method to test whether the explanatory socio-economic variables were related to adoption, or not. χ^2 is used when participants can be classified into different categories and can be used for any kind of variable. χ^2 test of independence was computed at 5 percent (α=0.05) level of significance.

Result

Training programmes attended by farmers

Data pertaining to number of training programmes attended by the farmers of selected block in Barabanki district have been presented in Table1.

Table 1: Number of training programmes attended by farmers.

Sl. No.	Blocks	Low		Medium		Sufficient		Mean	Chi-square
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1.	Haidergarh	8	13.34	49	81.66	3	5	20.00	TV static = 15.93
2.	Trivediganj	3	5.00	51	85.00	6	10.00	20.00	CV table (0.05) = 15.51
3.	Siddhaur	6	10.00	49	81.66	5	8.33	20.00	X^2 statistic is significant at 5% level of significance
4.	Dariyabad	2	3.33	56	93.34	2	3.33	20.00	
5.	Banikodar	3	5.00	46	76.66	11	18.34	20.00	
	Total	22	7.34	251	83.66	27	9		
	Mean	4.40		50.20		5.40			

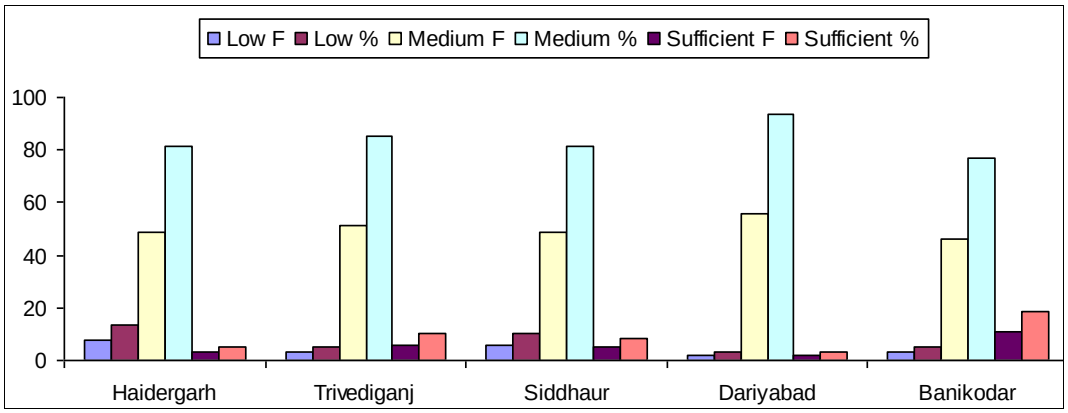

Fig 1: Number of training programmes attended by farmers.

It is evident from the Table 4.28 that minimum number of low types of training was attended by the farmers of Dariyabad (2) block while maximum number of low type training was attended by the farmers Haidergarh (8), Siddhaur (6), (3 each) in Trivediganj and Banikodar block in Barabanki district. It was also observed that maximum number of medium types of training was attended by the farmers in Dariyabad (56) followed by Trivediganj (51), Haidergarh and Siddhaur (49) and Banikodar (46) block, however, maximum number of farmers attended sufficient number of trainings in Banikodar (11) followed by Trivediganj (6), Siddhaur (5) and Haidergarh (3) block in Barabanki district. Minimum number of farmers of Dariyabad (2) block attended sufficient training programmes of block in Barabanki district.

X^2 analysis of results showed that the T value 15.93 for training programmes attended by the farmers is higher than C value 15.51, confirming that the significant association between different types of training programmes attended by the farmers of selected block in Barabanki district.

Knowledge about related schemes & programmes

A perusal of data on knowledge about related schemes and programmes of different selected blocks in Barabanki district have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Knowledge about related schemes & programmes.

Sl. No.	Blocks	Low		Medium		Sufficient		Mean	Chi-square
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1.	Haidergarh	6	10.00	51	85.00	3	5.00	20.00	TV static = 15.83
2.	Trivediganj	3	5.00	47	78.33	10	16.67	20.00	CV table (0.05) = 15.51
3.	Siddhaur	9	15.00	48	80.00	3	5.00	20.00	X^2 statistic is significant at 5% level of significance
4.	Dariyabad	3	5.00	53	88.33	4	6.67	20.00	
5.	Banikodar	9	15.00	49	81.67	2	3.33	20.00	
	Total	30	10.00	248	82.67	22	7.33		
	mean	6.00		49.60		4.40			

It was observed in Table 4.29 that farmers have less knowledge about the related schemes and programmes implemented by the Government in all the blocks (9 each) in Siddhaur and Banikodar has maximum farmers followed by Haidergarh (6) and minimum in Trivediganj and Dariyabad (3) block in Barabanki district. Farmers have medium knowledge about the related schemes and programmes implemented by the Government in Dariyabad (53) followed by Haidergarh (51), Banikodar (49), Siddhaur (48) and Trivediganj (47) blocks, however, farmers have sufficient knowledge about the related schemes and programme implemented by the Government in Trivediganj (10) block followed by Dariyabad (4), Haidergarh and Siddhaur (3) and Banikodar (2) blocks in Barabanki district. Calculated X^2 TV occurred as15.83 which was higher than CV (15.51). It has indicated a significant association of knowledge about related schemes and programmes with the adoption of agroforestry practices of blocks in Barabanki district.

Technical knowledge about agroforestry

Data pertaining to technical knowledge about agroforestry in different selected blocks in Barabanki district have been presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Technical knowledge about agroforestry

Sl. No.	Blocks	Low		Medium		Sufficient		Mean	Chi-square
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1.	Haidergarh	4	6.66	46	76.66	10	16.66	20.00	TV static = 15.68
2.	Trivediganj	3	5.00	45	75.00	12	20.00	20.00	CV table (0.05) = 15.51
3.	Siddhaur	7	11.66	49	81.66	4	6.66	20.00	X^2 statistic is significant at 5% level of significance
4.	Dariyabad	4	6.66	53	88.33	3	5.00	20.00	
5.	Banikodar	9	15.00	47	78.33	4	6.66	20.00	
	Total	27	9.00	240	80.00	33	11.00		
	Mean	5.40		48.00		6.60			

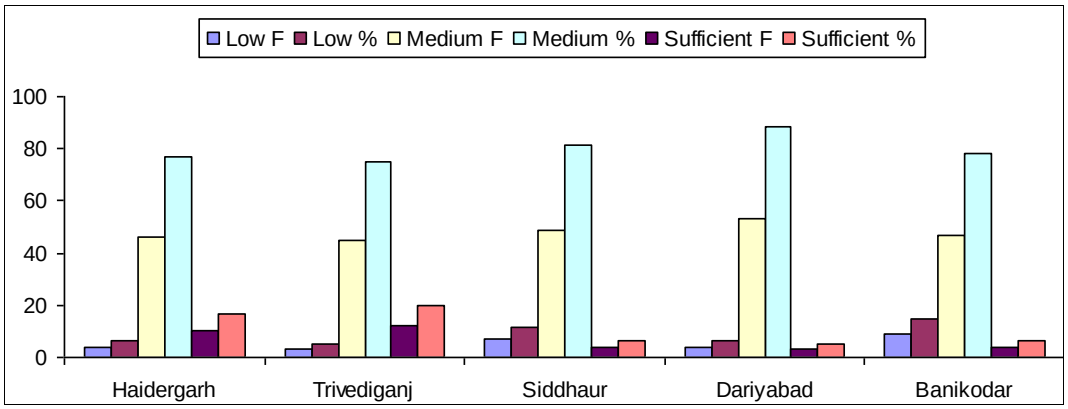

Fig 2: Technical knowledge about agroforestry.

Results revealed in Table 4.30 that the maximum number of farmers have low technical knowledge in Banikodar (9) followed by Siddhaur (7), Haidergarh and Dariyabad (4) and Trivediganj (3) blocks, however, maximum number of farmers have medium technical knowledge in Dariyabad (53) followed by Siddhaur (49), Banikodar (47), Haidergarh (46) and Trivediganj (45) blocks in Barabanki district. It was also observed that the maximum number of farmers have sufficient knowledge in Trivediganj (12) followed by Haidergarh (10), Siddhaur and Banikodar (4) and Dariyabad (3) blocks in Barabanki district.

The x^2 test has shown higher TV (15.68) than CV (15.51) thus it is significant at 5% level of significance. It confirmed that various type of knowledge about agroforestry influences in different selected blocks in Barabanki district.

Conclusion

Minimum number of low type of training was attended by the farmers of Dariyabad block while maximum number of low type training was attended by the farmers (8) in Haidergarh and Siddhaur (6)blocks, maximum number of medium types of training was attended by the farmers in Dariyabad (56) followed by Trivediganj (51), Haidergarh and Siddhaur (49), and Banikodar (46) blocks, however, maximum number of farmers attended sufficient number of training in Banikodar (11) followed by Trivediganj (6),Siddhaur (5), Haidergarh (3) and Dariyabad (2) blocks of Barabanki district.

Farmers have less knowledge about the related schemes and programmes implemented by the Government in blocks maximum in Banikodar and Siddhaur (9) blocks, farmers have medium knowledge about the related schemes and programmes implemented by the Government in Dariyabad (53) followed by Haidergarh (51), Banikodar (49), Siddhaur (48) and Trivediganj (47) blocks, however, farmers have sufficient knowledge about the related schemes and programmes implemented by the Government in Trivediganj (10) blocks followed by Dariyabad (4), Haidergarh and Siddhaur (3) and Banikodar (2) blocks of Barabanki district.

Maximum number of farmers have low technical knowledge in Banikodar (9) followed by Siddhaur (7), Trivediganj and Dariyabad (4), and Trivediganj (3)blocks, however, maximum number of farmers have medium technical knowledge in Dariyabad (53) followed by Siddhaur (49), Banikodar (47), Haidergarh (46) and Trivediganj (45) blocks and maximum number of farmers have sufficient knowledge in Trivediganj (12) followed by Haidergarh (10), Siddhaur and Banikodar (4) and Dariyabad (3) blocks of Barabanki district.

Reference

1. Goudarzian P, Yazdani MR. Climate diversity in line with agroforestry systems: studying technicalities of agroforestry systems and allied components in two diverse climatic regions (Warm climate vs. cold climate) (Case study: Kazeroun & Sepidan in Fars Province, I.R.Iran). Desert. 2015;20(2):157-166.
2. Pandey DN. Multifunctional agroforestry systems in India. Pandey K, Bargali SS, Kolhe SS. 2011. Adoption of technology by rural women in rice-based agroecosystem. International Rice Research Notes. 2007;36:1-4.
3. Kalabisova J, Kristkova Z. Valuing socioeconomic factors of farmer's households and economic effects of agroforestry system. AGRIS on-line Papers in Economics and Informatics. 2010;2(665-2016-44837):11-22.
4. Jatav SS. Farmers' perception of climate change and livelihood vulnerability: A comparative study of Bundelkhand and Central regions of Uttar Pradesh, India. Discover Sustainability. 2024 Feb 5;5(1):11.
5. Singh JP, Singh SP, Varma S, Singh S. Knowledge level of farmers regarding package of practices for lentil crop. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. 2016;5(1):291-3.
6. Amita K, Adesh K, Sonika K, Akhilesh K. Status of Faunal Biodiversity and Threats to Wetlands of Barabanki District, Uttar Pradesh, India. Life Sciences. 2014;2(4):281-8.