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Study of personal traits of the pea growers of two identified districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

By shedding light on the socioeconomic status of pea farmers, this research seeks to contribute to both academic discourse and practical interventions aimed at promoting inclusive and sustainable development in rural areas. Through empirical analysis, qualitative research methods, and engagement with stakeholders, the study endeavors to amplify the voices of pea farmers, advocate for their needs, and inform policies that foster equitable growth and resilience in agricultural communities. The study was conducted in two purposively selected districts, Sultanpur & Bhadohi district of Uttar Pradesh. For the analysis of data Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, Frequency, Percentage, Minimum and Maximum value were used. The majority of farmers were middle aged and literate including formal and informal education. Other backward caste farmers were dominantly engaged in farming. Majority of farmers were had pucca house and most of male were engaged in farming practices. Majority of respondents were had medium level of innovativeness. Majority of nuclear family system were found in existence having less than 5 members in their families. Maximum respondents were marginal farmers. Maximum farmers contact to gram pradhan as formal source of information. Informal source of information is family members and television are major source of information in mass media. Economic motivation, scientific orientation, risk-orientations and cosmopolitan outlook were observed medium levels among farmers.

Keywords: Socio-economic, economic motivation, scientific orientation etc.

Introduction

In the intricate tapestry of global agriculture, the socioeconomic dynamics of farming communities play a pivotal role in shaping not only the agricultural sector but also the broader fabric of society. Within this context, the study of the socioeconomic status of pea farmers emerges as a compelling lens through which to understand the nuanced interplay of factors influencing livelihoods, well-being, and community development in agrarian settings. Pea farming, though often overshadowed by more prominent agricultural sectors, holds a distinct significance in the socioeconomic ecosystem of rural communities. From the verdant fields of peas emerge not only sustenance but also livelihoods, aspirations, and a sense of identity deeply rooted in the agrarian landscape.

This research endeavors to unravel the socioeconomic fabric of pea farming communities, peering beyond the rows of crops to examine the intricate web of factors that shape the lives and fortunes of those who till the land. From access to resources and market opportunities to social networks and government policies, the study aims to offer a holistic understanding of the opportunities and challenges faced by pea farmers in their pursuit of prosperity. Socio-economic status of pea farmers is not merely a reflection of individual

circumstances but also a reflection of broader structural forces shaping the agrarian landscape. Historical legacies, land tenure systems, technological advancements, and market integration all converge to shape the opportunities and constraints faced by pea farming communities.

Methodology

The study was conducted in two purposively selected districts, Sultanpur & Bhadohi district of Uttar Pradesh. The research locales were selected purposively, these districts are maximum and minimum vegetable pea producing districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh region throughout year. Two blocks from each districts were selected for present investigation. Lambhua and Kurebhar blocks were selected from Sultanpur district, whereas Gyanpur and Suriyawan blocks of Bhadohi district were selected through random sampling method for the present investigation. A complete list of all the major pea growing villages were prepared in consultation with the personnel of Revenue department and Agriculture department of the identified blocks. From the list so prepared, 20 villages were identified (5 villages from each block) on the basis of proportionate random sampling from the selected blocks for the present investigation. From each villages 20 respondents were taken through simple

random sampling technique for present investigation so it became 200 farmers from each district. Thus total of 400 respondents were selected for present investigation. The ex-post facto research design was used in the study, as the manifestation of the variables has already occurred and having no scope of any manipulation. For the analysis of data Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, Frequency,

Percentage, Minimum and Maximum value were used.

Result and Discussion

The distribution of respondents are on the basis of different information, position, and status possessed by them and it was calculated by working out with Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, Frequency, Percentage, Minimum and Maximum value.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their socio-economic conditions

| S. No. | Variables | Category | District | | | |
|--------|------------------------|--|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | | Sultanpur | | Bhadohi | |
| | | | f | % | f | % |
| 1. | Age | Young (up to 32) | 47 | 23.50 | 57 | 28.50 |
| | | Middle (33 to 57) | 104 | 52.00 | 99 | 49.50 |
| | | Old (58 & above) | 49 | 24.50 | 44 | 22.00 |
| 2. | Caste | Scheduled caste | 42 | 21.00 | 37 | 18.50 |
| | | Scheduled tribe | 13 | 06.50 | 08 | 04.00 |
| | | Other backward caste | 83 | 41.50 | 88 | 44.00 |
| 3. | Housing pattern | General caste | 62 | 31.00 | 67 | 33.50 |
| | | Hut | 3 | 01.50 | 2 | 01.00 |
| | | Kachcha | 5 | 20.5 | 3 | 01.50 |
| 4. | Gender | Mixed | 68 | 34.00 | 56 | 28.00 |
| | | Pucca | 124 | 62.00 | 139 | 69.50 |
| | | Male | 167 | 83.50 | 171 | 85.50 |
| 5. | Religion | Female | 33 | 16.50 | 29 | 14.50 |
| | | Hindu | 178 | 89.00 | 166 | 83.00 |
| | | Muslim | 22 | 11.00 | 34 | 17.00 |
| 6. | Education | Illiterate | 29 | 14.50 | 17 | 08.5 |
| | | Primary | 37 | 18.50 | 34 | 17.00 |
| | | Middle | 41 | 20.5 | 45 | 22.50 |
| 7. | Occupation | High School | 51 | 25.50 | 22 | 11.00 |
| | | Intermediate | 23 | 11.50 | 59 | 29.50 |
| | | Graduate & Above | 19 | 09.50 | 23 | 11.50 |
| 8. | Annual income | Agriculture | 132 | 66.00 | 121 | 60.50 |
| | | Agriculture with caste occupation | 27 | 13.50 | 30 | 15.00 |
| | | Agriculture + Business / Service | 41 | 20.50 | 49 | 24.50 |
| 9. | Social participation | Low (up to 0.42) | 49 | 24.50 | 47 | 23.50 |
| | | Medium (0.42001-3.63) | 113 | 56.50 | 107 | 53.50 |
| | | High (3.63001 & above) | 38 | 19.00 | 46 | 23.00 |
| 10. | Marital status | No membership in any organization | 33 | 16.50 | 29 | 14.50 |
| | | Member in one organization | 119 | 59.50 | 113 | 56.50 |
| | | Member in two organization | 34 | 17.00 | 37 | 18.50 |
| 11. | Land holding | Member in more than two organization/office bearer | 14 | 07.00 | 21 | 10.50 |
| | | Married | 161 | 80.50 | 166 | 83.00 |
| | | Unmarried | 39 | 19.50 | 34 | 17.00 |
| 12. | Irrigation sources | Marginal (0-1.0 ha) | 116 | 58.00 | 112 | 56.00 |
| | | Small (1.01-2.0 ha) | 58 | 29.00 | 48 | 24.00 |
| | | Medium (2.01-4.0 ha) | 19 | 09.50 | 29 | 14.50 |
| 13. | Family type | Large (4.01 ha & above) | 7 | 03.50 | 11 | 05.50 |
| | | Pond | 11 | 05.50 | 09 | 04.50 |
| | | Canal | 23 | 11.50 | 07 | 03.50 |
| 14. | Family size | Government tube-well | 32 | 16.00 | 39 | 19.50 |
| | | Private tube-well (Electric) | 93 | 46.50 | 102 | 51.00 |
| | | Private tube-well engine (Diesel) | 41 | 20.50 | 43 | 21.50 |
| 15. | Innovativeness | Nuclear | 134 | 67.00 | 141 | 70.50 |
| | | Joint | 66 | 33.00 | 59 | 29.50 |
| | | Small family (Up to 5 members) | 103 | 51.50 | 107 | 53.50 |
| 16. | Scientific orientation | Medium family (5-8 members) | 53 | 26.50 | 57 | 28.50 |
| | | Large family (More than 8 members) | 44 | 22.00 | 36 | 18.00 |
| | | Low (up to 12) | 47 | 23.50 | 43 | 21.50 |
| 17. | Innovativeness | Medium (13-15) | 116 | 58.00 | 118 | 59.00 |
| | | High (16 & above) | 37 | 18.50 | 39 | 19.50 |
| | | Low (up to 14) | 62 | 31.00 | 57 | 28.50 |
| 18. | Scientific orientation | Medium (15-18) | 109 | 54.50 | 112 | 56.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| | | High (19 & above) | 29 | 14.50 | 31 | 15.50 |
| 17. | Economic Motivation | Low (up to 24) | 53 | 26.50 | 51 | 25.50 |
| | | Medium (25-27) | 113 | 56.50 | 107 | 53.50 |
| | | High (28 & above) | 34 | 17.00 | 42 | 21.00 |
| 18. | Extension Contact | Low (up to 87) | 65 | 32.50 | 43 | 21.50 |
| | | Medium (88-103) | 104 | 52.00 | 113 | 56.50 |
| | | High (104 & above) | 31 | 15.50 | 44 | 22.00 |
| 19. | Risk orientation | Low (up to 12) | 67 | 33.50 | 43 | 21.50 |
| | | Medium (13-21) | 101 | 50.50 | 108 | 54.00 |
| | | High (22 & above) | 32 | 16.00 | 49 | 24.50 |
| 20. | Cosmopolitan outlook | Low (up to 21) | 59 | 29.50 | 67 | 33.50 |
| | | Medium (22-27) | 105 | 52.50 | 107 | 53.50 |
| | | High (28 & above) | 36 | 18.00 | 26 | 13.00 |

f: Frequency, %: Percentage

1. Age: Table 1 reveals that in Sultanpur district out of the total respondents, 52.00 percent respondents were from middle age group of 33-57 years, whereas 24.50 percent farmers were from old age group (58 & above years) and only 23.50 percent were found in the young age group i.e. up to 32 years. While in case of Bhadohi district out of the total respondents, 49.50 percent respondents were from middle age group of 34-55 years, whereas 22.00 percent farmers were from old age group (56 & above years) and only 28.50 percent were found in the young age group i.e. up to 33 years.

2. Caste: Table 1 reveals that out of 200 respondents of Sultanpur, 31.00 percent farmers were from general caste, while 41.50 percent farmers were from other backward caste (OBC) category and 21.00 percent farmers were from schedule caste (SC), only 06.50 percent respondents were from the schedule tribe group. Furthermore out of 200 respondents of Bhadohi 33.50 percent farmers were from general caste, while 44.00 percent farmers were from other backward caste (OBC) category and 18.50 percent farmers were from schedule caste (SC), only 04.00 percent respondents were from the schedule tribe group.

3. Housing patter: Table 1 reveals that in Sultanpur district majority of respondents i.e. 62.00 percent had Pucca house followed by 34.00 percent had Mixed house and 20.50 percent had kachcha house and only 01.50 percent respondents had Hut as their housing pattern. Furthermore in Bhadohi district majority of respondents i.e. 69.50 percent had Pucca house followed by 28.00 percent had Mixed house and only 01.50 percent had kachcha house and 01.00 percent respondents had Hut as their housing pattern.

4. Gender: Data presented in table 1 reveals that out of 200 respondents of Sultanpur, 83.50 percent belonged to male category while 16.50 belonged to female category. Furthermore in context to Bhadohi district out of 200 respondents 85.50 percent belonged to Male category and rest 14.50 belonged to female category.

5. Religion: reveals that out of 200 respondents in Sultanpur district 89.00 percent respondents were belonged to Hindu community rest 11.00 percent respondents were belonged to Muslim community. Furthermore out of 200 respondents in Bhadohi district 83.00 percent respondents were belonged to Hindu community rest 17.00 percent respondents were belonged to Muslim community.

6. Education: Data presented in table 1 shows that out of 200 respondents of Sultanpur district, majority of respondents i.e. 25.50 percent had High school level of education followed by 20.50 percent respondents had Middle school education, 18.50 percent respondents had primary level of education, 14.50 percent respondents were illiterate, 11.50 percent respondents were of Intermediate level of education followed by 09.50 percent respondents were had Graduation and more educational qualification. Furthermore out of 200 respondents of Bhadohi district, majority of respondents i.e. 29.50 percent had Intermediate level of education followed by 22.50 percent respondents had Middle school education, 17.00 percent respondents had primary level of education, 11.50 percent respondents were had Graduation and more educational qualification, 11.00 percent respondents were of High School level of education followed by 08.50 percent respondents were illiterate.

7. Occupation: Table 1 shows that in Sultanpur district out of 200 respondents majority (66.00%) of total respondents belonged to agriculture as a main occupation whereas, 20.50 percent and 13.50 percent respondents were found to be from Agriculture + Business / Service and Agriculture with caste occupation group respectively. Further analysis of table reveals that among Bhadohi district out of 200 respondents majority 60.50 percent of total respondents belonged to agriculture as a main occupation whereas, 24.50 percent and 15.00 percent respondents were found to be from Agriculture + Business / Service and Agriculture with caste occupation group respectively.

8. Annual income: Data presented in table 1 shows that in Sultanpur district, out of 200 respondents majority of respondents i.e. 56.50 were had medium level of annual income i.e. 42,001-3,64,000 rupee followed by 24.50 percent respondents were had low level of income i.e. up to 42,000 and Only 19.00 percent respondents were had more than and equal to 3,63,001 rupee of annual income. Furthermore in context to Bhadohi district, out of 200 respondents majority of respondents i.e. 53.50 were had medium level of annual income i.e. 92,001-4,79,000 rupees followed by 23.50 percent respondents were had low level of income i.e. up to 92,000 and Only 23.00 percent respondents were had more than and equal to 4,79,001 rupees of annual income.

9. Social participation: Table 1 show that in context to Sultanpur district, out of 200 respondents majority of the

farmers i.e. 59.50 were Member in one organization and 17.00 percent farmers were Member in two organization Whereas, 16.50 percent pea growers possessed No membership in any organization and only 07.00 percent respondents possessed Member in more than two organization/office bearer. Further analysis of data shows that out of 200 respondents of Bhadohi district, majority of the farmers i.e. 56.50 were Member in one organization and 18.50 percent farmers were Member in two organization Whereas, 14.50 percent pea growers possessed No membership in any organization and only 10.50 percent respondents possessed Member in more than two organization/office bearer.

10. Marital status: The data presented in Table 1 show that in context to Sultanpur district, out of 200 respondents majority of pea growers i.e. 80.50 percent were married while 19.50 percent pea growers were unmarried. Furthermore in context to Bhadohi district, out of 200 respondents majority of pea growers i.e. 83.00 percent were married while 17.00 percent pea growers were unmarried.

11. Land holding: Table 1 show that in context to Sultanpur district, out of 200 respondents, majority of pea growers i.e. 58.00 percent were belonged to Marginal (0-1.0 ha) land holding, followed by 29.00 percent were belonged to Small (1.01-2.0 ha) and 09.50 percent were belonged to Medium (2.01-4.0 ha) followed by only 03.50 percent were belonged to Large (4.01 ha & above) land holding category. Furthermore in context to Bhadohi district, out of 200 respondents, majority of pea growers i.e. 56.00 percent were belonged to Marginal (0-1.0 ha) land holding, followed by 24.00 percent were belonged to Small (1.01-2.0 ha) and 14.50 percent were belonged to Medium (2.01-4.0 ha) followed by only 05.50 percent were belonged to Large (4.01 ha & above) land holding category.

12. Irrigation sources: Table 1 shows that in Sultanpur district, out of 200 respondents, majority of pea growers i.e. 46.50 percent were using Private tube-well (Electric) as their source of irrigation followed by 20.50 percent were using Private tube-well engine (Diesel) as their source of irrigation. Moreover 16.00 percent were using Government tube-well as their source of irrigation followed by 11.50 percent were using Canal as their source of irrigation, but only 05.50 percent of respondents were using Pond as their source of irrigation. Furthermore in context to Bhadohi District out of 200 respondents, majority of pea growers i.e. 51.00 percent were using Private tube-well engine (Electric) as their source of irrigation followed by 21.50 percent were using Private tube-well engine (Diesel) as their source of irrigation. Moreover 19.50 percent were using Government tube-well as their source of irrigation followed by 04.50 percent were using Pond as their source of irrigation, but only 03.50 percent of respondents were using canal as their source of irrigation.

13. Family type: Data furnished in table 1 indicates that in Sultanpur district, out of 200 respondents, majority of respondents i.e. 67.00 percent were belonged to Nuclear family and rest 33.00 percent of respondents were belonged to Joint family. While in context to Bhadohi district, out of 200 respondents, 50.50 percent of respondents were

belonged to Nuclear family rest 29.50 percent of respondents were belonged to Joint family.

14. Family size: Table 1 vividly corroborate that in Sultanpur district, out of 200 respondents, majority of respondents i.e. 51.50 percent were belonged to Small family size (Up to 5 members) followed by 26.50 percent of respondents were belonged to Medium family size (5-8 members) and only 22.00 percent of respondents were belonged to Large family size (More than 8 members). Furthermore in context to Bhadohi District, out of 200 respondents, i.e. 53.50 percent were belonged to Small family size (Up to 5 members) followed by 28.50 percent of respondents were belonged to Medium family size (5-8 members) and only 18.00 percent of respondents were belonged to Large family size (More than 8 members).

15. Innovativeness: Table 1 states that in Sultanpur district, out of 200 respondents, majority of respondents i.e. 58.00 percent were had medium level of innovativeness regarding improved pea production technology followed by 23.50 percent of respondents were had low level of innovativeness regarding improved pea production technology and only 18.50 percent of respondents were had high level of innovativeness regarding improved pea production technology. Furthermore in context to Bhadohi district, out of 200 respondents, majority of respondents i.e. 59.00 percent were had medium level of innovativeness regarding improved pea production technology followed by 21.50 percent of respondents were had low level of innovativeness regarding improved pea production technology and only 19.50 percent of respondents were had high level of innovativeness regarding improved pea production technology.

16. Scientific orientation: Table 1 states that in Sultanpur district, out of 200 respondents, majority of respondents i.e. 54.50 percent were had medium level of scientific orientation regarding improved pea production practices followed by 31.00 percent of respondents were had low level of scientific orientation regarding improved pea production practices and only 14.50 percent of respondents were had high level of scientific orientation regarding improved pea production practices. Furthermore in context to Bhadohi district, out of 200 respondents, majority of respondents i.e. 56.00 percent were had medium level of scientific orientation regarding improved pea production practices followed by 28.50 percent of respondents were had low level of scientific orientation regarding improved pea production practices and only 15.50 percent of respondents were had high level of scientific orientation regarding improved pea production practices.

17. Economic motivation: Table 1 reveals that out of 200 respondents of Sultanpur, majority of respondents i.e. 56.50 percent were had medium level of economic motivation regarding improved pea production technology followed by 26.50 percent of respondents were had low level of economic motivation regarding improved pea production technology and only 17.00 percent of respondents were had high level of economic motivation regarding improved pea production technology. Furthermore in context to Bhadohi district, out of 200 respondents, majority of them i.e. 53.50

percent were had medium level of economic motivation regarding improved pea production technology followed 25.50 percent of respondents were had low level of economic motivation regarding improved pea production technology and only 21.00 percent were had high level of economic motivation regarding improved pea production technology.

18. Extension contact: Table 1 reveal that in context to pea growers of Sultanpur, out of 200 majority of pea growers i.e. 52.00 percent were had medium level of extension contact followed by 32.50 percent of respondents were had low level of extension contact and only 15.50 percent of respondents were had high level of extension contact. Furthermore that in context to pea growers of Bhadohi, out of 200 majority of pea growers i.e. 56.50 percent were had medium level of extension contact followed by 22.00 percent of respondents were had high level of extension contact and 21.50 percent of respondents were had low level of extension contact.

19. Risk orientation: Table 1 reveals that in context to pea growers of Sultanpur, out of 200 respondents, majority of pea growers i.e. 50.50 percent had medium level of risk orientation followed by low level of risk orientation i.e. 33.50 percent and only 16.00 percent of pea growers had high level of risk orientation. Furthermore in context to pea growers of Bhadohi, out of 200 respondents, majority of pea growers i.e. 54.00 percent had medium level of risk orientation followed by 24.50 percent of respondents had high level of risk orientation and rest 21.50 percent of respondents had low level of risk orientation.

20. Cosmopolitan outlook: Table 1 shows that in context to pea growers of Sultanpur, out of 200 respondents, majority of pea growers i.e. 52.50 percent of respondents were had medium level of cosmopolitan outlook regarding pea production technology followed by 29.50 percent of respondents were had low level of cosmopolitan outlook regarding pea production technology and only 18.00 percent of respondents were had high level of cosmopolitan outlook regarding pea production technology. Furthermore in context to pea growers of Bhadohi, out of 200 respondents, majority of pea growers i.e. 53.50 percent of respondents were had medium level of cosmopolitan outlook regarding pea production technology followed by 33.50 percent of respondents were had low level of cosmopolitan outlook regarding pea production technology and only 13.00 percent of respondents were had high level of cosmopolitan outlook regarding pea production technology.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this research paper has shed light on the intricate relationship between socio-economic status and the livelihoods of pea farmers. Through an in-depth analysis of various factors such as income, education, access to resources, and market dynamics, it has become evident that socio-economic status plays a pivotal role in shaping the experiences and opportunities of pea farmers. The majority of farmers were middle aged and literate including formal and informal education. Other backward caste farmers were dominantly engaged in farming. Majority of farmers were had pucca house and most of male were engaged in farming

practices. Majority of respondents were had medium level of innovativeness. Majority of nuclear family system were found in existence having less than 5 members in their families. Maximum respondents were marginal farmers. Maximum farmers contact to gram pradhan as formal source of information. Informal source of information is family members and television are major source of information in mass media. Economic motivation, scientific orientation, risk-orientations and cosmopolitan outlook were observed medium levels among farmers. In essence, this research underscores the importance of understanding the socio-economic dynamics within agricultural communities like pea farmers and advocates for proactive measures to address the underlying inequalities and promote greater economic resilience and social well-being.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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