



Research Article

Impact of caste in adoption of technology in rural India

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ARTICLE CHRONICLE :

Received:

12.01.2013;

Revised :

10.07.2013;

Accepted:

02.08.2013

SUMMARY : Caste is one of the most important factor in Indian social system. It is responsible to improve the social status in the society by adopting various technology and projects launched by central as well as state government for the development of rural people in India. A research was conducted in district Baghpat in Western Uttar Pradesh due to 2002-2007 with an specific objective to compare the social profile of the adopters and non-adopters to observe the role of Uttar Pradesh Diversified Agricultural Support Project (UPDASP) regarding rural development in Western Uttar Pradesh funded by world bank. Locale of the research was selected purposively. To get first hand information 200 respondents (100 Adopters and 100 non-adopters) were interviewed from two blocks. The selection of respondents, villages and blocks was made randomly. Data were collected with help of interview schedule, then data were tabulated analyzed by using statistical tools. The respondents were belonging to Kshatriya, Brahmin (Upper Caste), Jaat (Backward Caste), Chamar, Balmiki etc (Schedule Caste). To test the significant difference between adopters and non-adopters Null hypothesis (H₀) was formed. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondents (65% adopters and 71% non-adopters) were belonging to the backward caste (OBC), where as 25 per cent adopters and 22 per cent non-adopters were related to Upper caste (General Caste), only 10 per cent adopters and 7 per cent non-adopters were belonging to Schedule caste (SC). The study also stated that there were no significant difference between adopter and non-adopters regarding their caste.

KEY WORDS :

Adoption, Caste
Technology

How to cite this article : Bhadauria, Jitendra Singh (2013). Impact of caste in adoption of technology in rural India. *Agric. Update*, 8(3): 386-388.

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