

# Study of farmers' district wise socio-economic status of different Agro-climatic zones in Uttar Pradesh

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■ **ABSTRACT** : The experimental result were 180 surveyed farmers, 28 per cent farmers had marginal size farm (upto 1 ha), 29 per cent had small (1-2 ha), 25 per cent farmers belonged to semi-medium (2-4 ha), 15 per cent farmers had medium size farm (4-10 ha) and 3 per cent farmers had large size farm (more than 10 ha). 40 per cent belonged to general category, 35 per cent were from backward category and 25 per cent farmers were of scheduled caste category. In district-wise distribution of farmers, 47 per cent were of small size (4 to 5 members), 20 per cent were of medium size families (6 to 7 members) and 33 per cent families were of large size (8 or more). It is clear that majority of farmers lived in small size family of farmers in Uttar Pradesh.

■ **KEY WORDS** : Farmers, Land, Category, Education level, Income

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The farm power availability in the state during the year 2001 was 1.75 kW/ha. The state although highly populated, should progressively adopt power farming for timely and precise field operation at reduced costs and to maximize utilization efficiencies of costly inputs and for conservation of natural resources. Precision land levelling and use of efficient irrigation equipment for economizing in water requirements of crops including diversification of crops suiting to water availability are important issues in the region. Gradual increasing in farm power availability from the present level of 1.75 kW/ha to about 2 kW/ha by 2020 is necessary for timely farm operations. Mechanization of most of the agricultural operations through custom hiring of high capacity equipment is required so that marginal, small and medium categories of farmers can also take the advantage of mechanization. Crop residue

management for feed, fodder and energy is also important. It is presumed that by 2020, about 70 per cent of the tillage, land leveling, sowing/planting, irrigation and threshing of all the important crops will be fully mechanized and other operations for different types of crops will be mechanized upto about 25-30 per cent. In U.P. sale of tractors is maximum. Last year maximum number about 73,000 tractors were sold in U.P. About more than 50 laser land leveler are being used on custom hire basis.

## ■ METHODOLOGY

### Selection of village:

From each block two villages were selected randomly. The sample was post-stratified to represent the whole district. The details of villages selected for study is given in Table A.

**Table A: Agro-climatic zones wise selection of districts, tehsil/blocks and Gram Panchayat**

Sr. No.	Agro-climatic Zones	Selected district	Tehsil/blocks (Gram Panchayat)
1.	Tarai and Bhabhar Zone	Bijnour	Nagina (Narayana)
2.	Western Plain Zone	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr (Paligid)
3.	Mid- Western Plain Zone	Bareilly	Faridpur (Rampurakatha)
4.	South West. Semi-Dry Zone	Firozabad	Bikapur (Husainpur)
5.	Mid-Plain/Central Zone	Etawah	Mahewa (Jaitpur)
6.	Bundelkhand Zone	Jalaun	Jalaun (Harsingpur)
7.	North Eastern Plain Zone	Kushinagar	Kasya (Kuramauta)
8.	Eastern Plain Zone	Azamgarh	Sagri (BarauliDiwakarpatti)
9.	Vindhyan Zone	Sonbhadra	Dudhi (Bijpur)

### Primary data :

The data were collected through personal interview of the farmers on the pre- tested proforma. Enquiry method was adopted for obtaining the information from selected farmers falling in different categories. The information about household activities was collected through interview of the counterparts of the farmers. The time (in hours) required for various farm operations mainly field preparation, sowing, weeding, harvesting, threshing and transportation etc Thus, the data in terms of time and labour required to accomplish different field operations and household activities along with other basic information were collected individually from all the selected farmers.

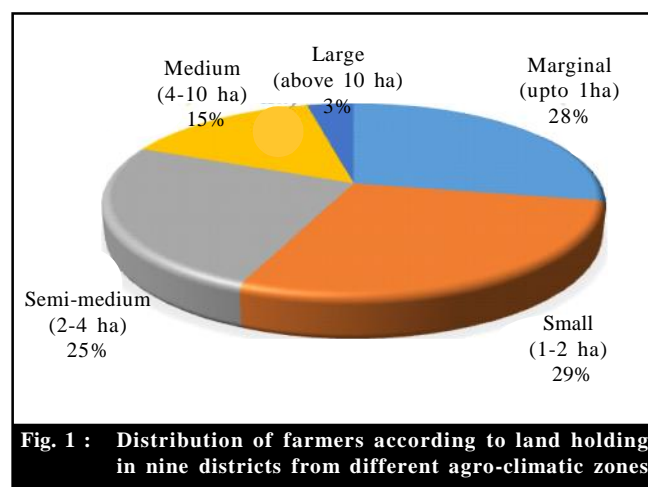
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under following heads :

### Distribution of farmers according to land holding :

Out of 180 surveyed farmers, 28 per cent farmers

had marginal size farm (upto 1 ha), 29 per cent had small (1-2 ha), 25 per cent farmers belonged to semi-medium (2-4 ha), 15 per cent farmers had medium size farm (4-10 ha) and 3 per cent farmers had large size farm (more than 10 ha). The district-wise number of farmer of different farm size are given Table 1 and Fig. 1.



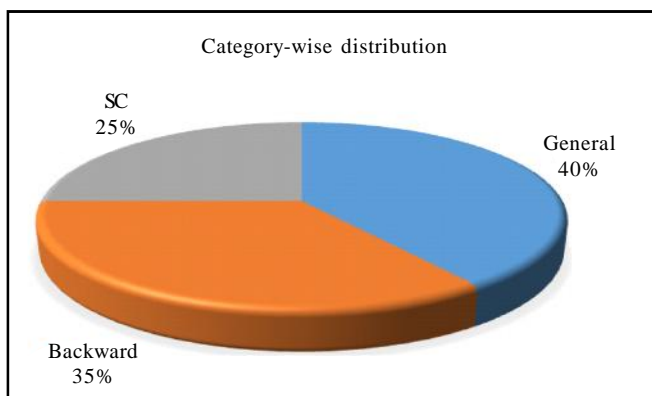
**Fig. 1 :** Distribution of farmers according to land holding in nine districts from different agro-climatic zones

**Table 1 : Number of farmers of different categories in nine districts from different agro-climatic zones**

District	Marginal (upto 1 ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Semi-medium (2-4 ha)	Medium (4-10 ha)	Large (above 10 ha)	Total
Bareilly	06	06	04	04	00	20
Bulandshahr	00	02	04	12	02	20
Bijnour	00	08	10	02	00	20
Firozabad	04	08	04	04	00	20
Etawah	14	02	04	00	00	20
Jalaun	12	06	02	00	00	20
Kushinagar	00	00	06	10	04	20
Azamgarh	04	10	06	00	00	20
Sonbhadra	04	10	06	00	00	20
Uttar Pradesh	44	52	46	32	6	180

**Category wise distribution of farmers in the nine districts from different agro-climatic zones :**

Out of 180 farmers, 40 per cent belonged to general category, 35 per cent were from backward category and 25 per cent farmers were of scheduled caste category.

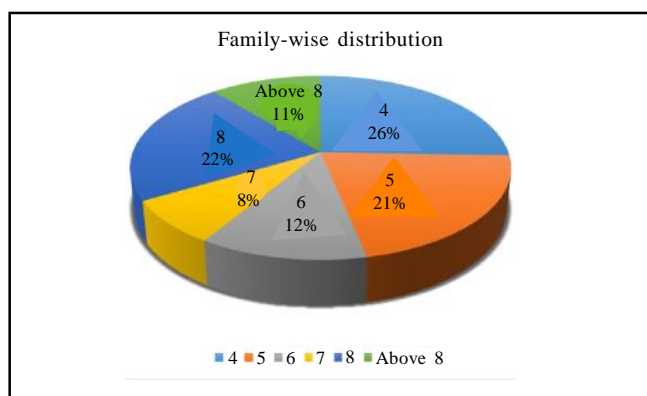


**Fig. 2 : Caste-wise distribution of farmers in the nine districts from different agro-climatic zones**

District-wise distribution of farmers is given in Table 2 and Fig. 2.

**Family size distribution:**

Out of 180 surveyed families, 47 per cent were of



**Fig. 3 : Distribution of farmers according to family agro-climatic zones**

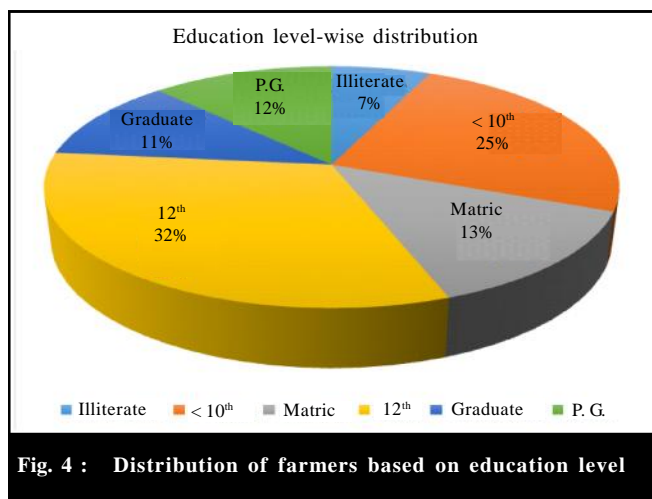
Table 2 : Category wise distribution of surveyed farmers in the nine districts from different agro-climatic zones				
District	Category / No.			Total
	General	Backward	SC	
Bareilly	08	06	06	20
Bulandshahr	12	06	02	20
Bijnour	04	10	06	20
Firozabad	08	08	04	20
Etawah	08	06	06	20
Jalaun	08	06	06	20
Kushinagar	06	10	04	20
Azamgarh	08	06	06	20
Sonbhadra	10	06	04	20
Uttar Pradesh	72	64	44	180

Table 3 : District wise family size distribution from different agro-climatic zones							
District	No. of members per family / Nos.						Total
	4	5	6	7	8	>8	
Bareilly	04	04	04	02	02	04	20
Bulandshahr	04	04	02	00	02	08	20
Bijnour	02	06	02	04	00	06	20
Firozabad	08	02	00	00	08	02	20
Etawah	08	02	02	04	04	00	20
Jalaun	04	04	04	02	06	00	20
Kushinagar	02	08	04	00	04	00	20
Azamgarh	10	04	02	02	02	00	20
Sonbhadra	04	04	02	00	10	00	20
Uttar Pradesh	46	38	22	14	40	20	180

small size (4 to 5 members), 20 per cent were of medium size families (6 to 7 members) and 33 per cent families were of large size (8 or more). The district wise family size distribution is given in Table 3 and Fig 3. It is clear that majority of farmers lived in small size family of farmers in Uttar Pradesh.

**Distribution of farmers according to education level in the nine districts from different agro-climatic zones :**

Out of 180 surveyed farmers, 7 per cent farmers were illiterate, 25 per cent of farmers were under-matric, 13 per cent had passed matric, 32 per cent 12<sup>th</sup> standard, 23 per cent were graduates and post graduates. The education level of farmers of different districts is shown



in Table 4 and Fig. 4.

In the present study, the percentage of farmers failing under the income categories low (upto 1.5 lakh), medium (1.5 to 3 lakh) and high (more than 3 lakh) was found to be 39, 32 and 29 per cent, respectively. In 2006, 11 per cent farmers belonged to low income class, 66 per cent in middle class and 22 per cent in high income class (Anonymous, 2006). It indicates that living standard of farmers has improved. Similar work related to the present investigation was also carried out by Singh (2014); Singh *et al.* (1975) and Singh (1973).

**Conclusion:**

The surveyed farmers, percentage of farmers having operational land holding of small, semi-medium, medium and large sizes was 28, 29, 25, 15 and 3 per cent, respectively, Majority of farmers (40%) belonged to general category. Family size 4-5 members was found in majority (47%).

It was found that education level of farmers among the surveyed district was the highest in Kushinagar and the lowest in Sonbhadra.

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District	Education level / Nos.					
	Illiterate	< 10 <sup>th</sup>	Matric	12 <sup>th</sup>	Graduate	P.G.
Bareilly	04	00	06	06	04	00
Bulandshahr	00	04	08	06	02	00
Bijnour	02	06	02	06	02	02
Firozabad	00	08	00	08	00	04
Etawah	00	08	00	10	02	00
Jalaun	00	00	00	12	00	08
Kushinagar	00	02	04	02	04	08
Azamgarh	02	08	00	06	04	00
Sonbhadra	04	08	04	02	02	00
Uttar Pradesh	12	44	24	58	20	22

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