



ADOPTION BEHAVIOUR OF SUGARCANE GROWERS IN KHUMBI BLOCK OF LAKHIMPUR KHERI DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Khumbi block of Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh which was selected purposively. The study covered six villages, and 120 respondents selected randomly. Data were collected by using personal interview method. The collected data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted with the help of appropriate statistical tools. Majority of farmer were found to have medium level of knowledge and adoption behaviour towards sugarcane cultivation. The study also revealed that age, education, family size, extension activity, source of information, innovativeness, knowledge and attitude were found statistically significant in influencing adoption behaviour of the sugarcane growers.

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the predominant sector of Indian economy that meets the basic requirements such as food, clothing and shelter of the people, which contributes nearly 17.9 percent to the national income (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Planning commission, Government of India). The role of agriculture in the economy of India may be considered in the light of contribution it makes in three important aspects i.e., national income, employment generation and foreign exchange. India has a wide diversity of crops, among them food grains occupy a major portion of the land area, while sugarcane and fibre crops occupy relatively lesser acreage.

Sugarcane is a most important cash crop of India. It involves less risk and farmers are assured up to some extent about return even in adverse condition. Now a day's sugarcane cultivation and industry became one of the decisive pillars of Indian economy. Besides sugar, the industry also produces alcohol, bagasse, Press mud, molasses and electricity as it's by products which are also of economic value through foreign exchange earnings.

The juice Sugarcane per serving (28.35 grams) contain Energy-111.13 kJ (26.56 kcal), Carbohydrates-27.51 g, Protein-0.27 g, Calcium-11.23 mg (1%), Iron 0.37 mg (3%), Potassium 41.96 mg (1%), Sodium 17.01 mg (1%).

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The present was conducted to determine the extent of adoption of sugarcane cultivation practices by the respondents in Khumbi Block of Lakhimpur Kheri District of Uttar Pradesh.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was confined in six villages of Khumbi block in Lakhimpur Kheri district which selected purposively. A total of 120 respondents were selected randomly and pre-tested interview schedule was used for the collection of data. Appropriate tools were used to interpret the data.

The independent variables were measured by using suitable scale and procedure adopted by various researcher in past with due modification. The dependent variables were extent of adoption of the sugarcane production practices which is measured by developed structured schedule.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

The Socio-Economic, characteristics of the respondents were studied and the data have been given in table 1.

Table 1 Distribution of respondents according to their socio-economic status (n=120)

Sl. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age		
	Young (20 - 35 years)	29	24.17
	Middle (36-50 years )	64	53.33
	Old (51 years & Above )	27	22.50
2.	Education		
	Illiterate	24	20.00
	Literate(can read& write only)	20	16.67
	Primary School	16	13.33

	Middle School	24	20.00
	High School	15	12.50
	Intermediate	11	9.17
	Graduate and above	10	8.33
<b>3.</b>	<b>Family size</b>		
	Up to 5 members	86	71.67
	More than 5 members	34	28.33
<b>4.</b>	<b>Land Holding</b>		
	Marginal farmer (less than 1 hac.)	54	45.00
	Small farmer (1-2hac.)	41	34.17
	Big farmer (above 2 hac.)	25	20.83
<b>5.</b>	<b>Annual Income</b>		
	Low (Up to Rs.50,000)	51	42.50
	Medium (Rs.50,001 - 1,00,000)	42	35.00
	High (Above Rs.1,00,000)	27	22.50
<b>6.</b>	<b>Overall socio – economic status</b>		
	Low ( less than 6 )	18	15.00
	Medium ( 7 to 11 )	82	68.33
	High ( above 11 )	20	16.67

It was evident from the table 2 that 22.5per centof the respondents were in the old age group followed by middle age group 53.33per cent and young age group 24.17 per cent respectively. In case of education 20 per cent of the respondents were illiterate followed by 16.67per cent can read and write only, whereas 63.33 per cent respondents were literate in different level. It was found that 71.67 per cent of respondents had up to 5 members whereas 28.33 per cent respondents had more than 5 members in the family, maximum 79.17 per cent respondents having land holding between 1-2 hac regarding the annual income 42.50 per cent had income up to Rs. 50,000, 35 per cent had Rs. 50,001- 1,00,000 and 22.5per cent had income above Rs. one lakh. The findings is in the line of Supriya *et al.*(2014), and Chouhan *et al.*(2013). It was observed that 68.33 per cent of the respondents were having medium socio- economic status and 16.67 per cent15 per cent respondents had high and low socio economic status respectively.

**Adoption of the respondents about sugarcane production practices**

**Table 2** Distribution of respondents according to their adoption towardssugarcane production practices (n=120)

Sl.No.	Adoption Level			
	Level of Adoption	Score	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	( less than 16 )	21	17.50
2.	Medium	( 17 to 22 )	77	64.17
3.	High	( above 23 )	22	18.33
	Total		120	100.00

The table 2. Indicated that majority (64.17%) respondents having medium level of adoption about sugarcane production practices whereas 17.50 per cent and 18.33 per cent respondents have low and high level of adoption. The similar finding’s is also reported by Rajanna*et al.* (2010).

**Relationship between socio-economic characteristics and adoption behaviour of sugarcane growers**

Table 3 revealed that characteristics namely age, education, family size, extension activities, source of information, innovativeness, level of knowledge, attitudewere positively and significantly related to extent of adoption of the sugarcane production practices respectively.

**Table 3** Relationship between socio-economic Characteristics and adoption behaviour of sugarcane growers:

Sl.No.	Socio-economic Characteristics	“r” value
1.	Age	0.163*
2.	Education	0.295*
3.	Family size	0.654*
4.	Land holding	0.035NS
5.	Annul income	0.062NS
6.	Extension activities	0.321*
7.	Source of Information	0.164*
8.	Social Participation	0.012NS
9.	Innovativeness	0.194*
10.	Knowledge	0.232*
11.	Attitude	0.442*

\* = Significant at p = 0.005  
NS= Non-Significant

It means improvement of these characteristics there will be better adoption behaviour among the respondents. Similar findings is also related by Kadam *et al.* (2010), Chouhan *et al.*(2013).

**CONCLUSION**

It was concluded that majority of the respondents had medium level of socio-economic status and have medium level of adoption regarding recommended of sugarcane production practices. Age, education, social participation, innovativeness, and knowledge level was positively and significantly relationship with adoption behaviour of the farmers. Government should provide credit at earlier and timely, improved seed and fertilizer be made available in time, labour should be available in the area in order to develop desired adoption behavior of sugarcane growers.

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