ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Arts

A RESEARCH PAPER ON FORMERS SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS IN KALBURGI DISTRICT

KEY WORDS: formers socio economic status and role of technology

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture may be one of the oldest professions, but with the development and use of agricultural machinery, there has been a dramatic drop in the number of people who can be described as "farmers." Instead of every person having to work to provide food for themselves, less than two percent of the United States population today works in agriculture, yet that two percent provides considerably more food than the other 98 percent can eat. It is estimated that at the turn of the twentieth century, In a modern grain farm, a single farmer can produce cereal to feed over a thousand people. With continuing advances in agricultural machinery, the role of the farmer will become increasingly specialized

INTRODUCTION

Technology has a great impact on all aspects of economic life. It is inevitable and essential for accelerated development of under-developed countries. In fact, appropriate technology provides a valuable weapon in the war against poverty by making better use of available resources. This ultimately brings about prosperity for the entire population. In a nut-shell, technology promotes efficiency and satisfies human wants from scarce resources. Technology is the body of knowledge, or the know-how, since the emergence of Green Revolution the change that taken place in utilizing technical knowledge is known as technological change. It is concerned with a shift in production function which indicates the technical relations between output and inputs.

In other words, it is the application of scientific discovery of production and distribution which creates new products, new processes of manufacture and changes in the methods of distribution. Technological change provides greater output from resources of land, labour and capital. In this way technology increases production with lower cost or better quality produce for the same cost. Technology can be defined in two senses. In its narrow sense, it deals with equipments and machines which are employed in production. In other words, it involves reproducible tangible wealth which can be used a number of times. In a broader sense, technology includes not only reproducible tangible wealth but also body of the knowledge, skills, ideas that help the development and use of such machines and equipment. In the context of under-developed agriculture, this broad definition is of great significance. In short, technological change is expressed by capital, entrepreneurial skill, marginal land technical skill, a trained labour force and better utilization of labour, equipments and materials, improvement in the quality of resources, products and methods of production and nationalization of production process. Technological change in agriculture comprises of introduction of high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers, plant protection measures and irrigation. These changes in agricultural sector enhance the productivity per unit of land and bring about rapid increase in production.

IV.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know the socio-economic conditions of farmers
2. To study the uses of modern technology in agriculture

V.IMPORTANCE OF THE PAPER

Importance of technology in agriculture brings numerous major modifications in agricultural machines that introduced equipment that decreased the volume of labor needed but augmented productivity. Even though advancement can be quiet expensive sometimes yet, high-end technological advances have been a great benefit to most farmers by constructing a stress-free and more cost-effective agricultural existence. Therefore, technology makes an impact to every individual and to mankind as a whole.

VI.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In tune with the objectives mentioned above, a close study have carried out by selecting the farmers in the village of kalburgi district. The population is restricted to farmers in agriculture field. The universe for data collection is restricted to the Kalburgi district.

Sources of Data:

The present study has conducted with the help of both primary and secondary sources of data.

Primary Data:

The study is mainly having based on the primary data. The primary data have collected through a questionnaire consisting both open and close ended questions. Before the actual collection of data, the questionnaires will pre-test through a pilot study. Necessary modifications will have made in the questionnaires on the basis of testing. The questionnaires personal interview method. Some of the respondents will also contact personally. An in-depth discussions / interviews will also hold with agriculture farmers in the study area.

Secondary Data:

The secondary data are drawn, classified, and studied from the Govt. Publications, monthly journals of the modern technology adoption for agriculture, including the annual reports of modern technology. Wherever, necessary reference was also made to different issues of bulletins viz., Modern technology of agriculture. Apart from this, different editions of daily newspapers such as Economic Times, The Hindu, Indian Express. Business Line etc. were also used for the purpose of collecting the information.

VII.SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF FORMERS

Socioeconomic status is typically broken into three categories, high Socio-economic aspects middle Socio-economic aspects, and low Socio-economic aspects to describe the three areas a family or an individual may fall into. When placing a family or individual into one of these categories any or all of the three variables (income, education, and occupation) can be assessed. Additionally, low income and little education have shown to be strong predictors of a range of physical and mental health problems, ranging from respiratory viruses, arthritis, coronary disease. These may be due to environmental conditions in their workplace, or in the case of mental illnesses, may be the entire cause of that person's social predicament to begin with.

AGE STRUCTURE OF RESPONDENTS

While studying socio-economic conditions of agriculture formers in Kailburg district, the age plays an important role in deciding status of the respondents and brings the clear picture of the age distribution of the respondents in the profession. The personnel of

all ages from below 25 to above 55 years were engaged in agriculture formers in Kalburgi district. The distribution of respondents according to age structure chosen for the present study is presented in the table-1.

TABLE NO. 1
AGE – WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Sl. No.	Age Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Below 25	18	4.5
2	26 to 35	167	41.75
3	36 to 45	102	25.5
4	46 to 55	82	20.5
5	Above 55	31	7.75
	Total	400	100.00

Source: Field Survey

The age wise distribution of the respondents and shown in the above Table No. 1 reveals that the 4.5 per cent respondents falls the age group of below 25 years age group; followed by 41.75 per cent respondents falls in the age group of 26 to 35 years age group; 25.5 per cent of the respondents falls in age group of 36 to 45 age group whereas 20.5 percent age group followed by 46 to 55 years and only 7.75 per cent respondents falls the age group of above 55 years of age group and it is observed that most of the respondents belongs to age group of 26 to 35 years

GENDER WISE RESPONDENTS

In utilizing a gender approach the focus is not on individual women and men but on the system which determines gender roles / responsibilities, access to and control over resources, and decision-making potentials. It is also important to emphasize that the concept of gender is not interchangeable with women. Gender refers to both women and men, and the relations between them. Promotion of gender equality should concern and engage men as well as women. In recent years there has been a much stronger direct focus on men in research on gender perspectives. There are three main approaches taken in the increased focus on men. Firstly, the need to identify men as allies for gender equality and involve them more actively in this work. Secondly, the recognition that gender equality is not possible unless men change their attitudes and behaviour in many areas the below table 2 reveals the gender wise and which was covered in the study area.

TABLE NO. 2.
GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Sl. No.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	368	92
2	Female	32	08
	Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey

The Table No. 2 reveals the respondents gender of 400 covered in the present study. The distribution of male respondents is 368 which cover 92 per cent followed by 32 respondents which cover 08 per cent only of the total respondents 400. Since in every social research studies gender is consider very important and the discussion of the above table reveals that the male respondents are more in number and in percentage level whereas female respondents are very less which covers only 08 percent

EDUCATION WISE RESPONDENTS

The agriculture formers were interviewed and they had a very low level of education. Most have completed primary school. The low level of academic training of the interview group shows that the formers skills is very important to know the modern technology for increase the pulses formers who have experience in similar that, know the skills who are able to rotate tasks that do not require high levels of skill and education. All were represented in the sample. The respondents are classified on the basis of their educational background is presented in the following table 3.

TABLE-3
EDUCATION WISE RESPONDENTS

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
a	Illiterate	36	9
b	Primary /High school	294	73.50
c	Technical (ITI / Diploma)	52	13
d	Under Graduate	15	3.75
f	Post graduate	03	0.75
	Total	400	100.00

Source: Field Survey

From the above table 73.50 percent of the respondents have Primary /High school whereas 13 percent respondents have got technical and ITI/Diploma followed by 9 percent respondents have illiterate where as 3.75 percent t respondents got under graduate degree and only 0.66 percent respondents got post graduate in the study area. It is observed that most 73.50 percent got Primary /High school education in the study area

MARITAL STATUS

In every social science research the marital status of the respondents are very important which reveals socio economic and demographic profile of the study area. Since in the agriculture formers also marital status of the respondents have also collected which is shown in the below table 4

TABLE NO. 4
RESPONDENTS MARITAL STATUS

Sl.No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Unmarried	24	07
2	Married	374	92.50
3	Widow	02	0.50
4	Separated /Divorced	00	00
	Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey

The Table No. 4 reveals the marital status of the respondents which covers the unmarried, married, widow and separated divorced with total frequency of 400 respondents. The table reveals that the 92. 50 percent of the respondents are married followed by 07 per cent are unmarried; 0.50 per cent are widows. The table also reveals that the married respondents are more in the percentage wise. The observation made from the above table is that the maximum number of the respondents in the present study falls in married category and presented following graph no.4

RELIGION WISE RESPONDENTS:

The religious system area universal belief in Supreme Being worship of a number of smaller gods and deities, and rituals for their propitiation, the priesthood and procedure for curing the sick, magical beliefs and family belief in the soul and life after death. In the Kalburgi district, the main feature of the religious system is the universal belief in the god head. It may be mentioned at outset, that Hindu, Muslim, Christian and other religious beliefs and practices have also made considerable impact of people and as to the Nature of religious of agriculture formers in the Kalburgi district and given details opinions in and the same were presented in the table 5

TABLE-5
RELIGION WISE RESPONDENTS

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
a	Hindu	296	74
b	Buddhist	44	11
c	Christian	28	07
d	Muslim	32	08
e	Others (jain, sikh)	00	00
	Total	400	100.00

Source: Field Survey

The above table reveals that religion wise distributions of respondents in selected villages of Kalburgi district predominant number 296 respondents belongs to Hindu consisting of 74 percent followed by 11 percent respondents belongs to Buddhist, whereas 8 percent respondents belongs to Muslim and lastly 07 percent respondents belongs to Christian and it is observed that most of respondents belongs to Hindu religion.

Advantages of Modern Agriculture Technology

During the latter half of the twentieth century, what is known today as modern agriculture was very successful in meeting a growing demand for food by the world's population. Yields of primary crops such as rice and wheat increased dramatically, the price of food declined, the rate of increase in crop yields generally kept pace with population growth, and the number of people who consistently go hungry was slightly reduced. An attempt has been to make to trace out Advantages of Modern Agriculture Technology and the same is presented in table no.6

TABLE. NO.6
Advantages of Modern Agriculture Technology

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
a	Yields of primary crops increase	223	55.75
b	hungry was slightly reduced	109	27.25
c	Construction of large irrigation systems.	50	12.5
d	development of new crop varieties	18	4.5
	Total	400	100.00

Source: Field Survey

The *Table No*. 6reveals opinion of the respondents about Advantages of Modern Agriculture Technology 55.75 per cent of the respondents said Advantages of Modern Agriculture Technology For Yields of primary crops increase followed by 27.25 per cent of the respondents said Advantages of Modern Agriculture Technology to hungry was slightly reduced Whereas 12.5 percent respondents said Construction of large irrigation systems and lastly 4.5 percent respondents said development of new crop varieties and it is observed that most of the respondents said Yields of primary crops increase by Modern Agriculture Technology

Role of technology in rural development in agriculture

Role of technology in rural in agriculture is the process of using agricultural machinery to mechanise the work of agriculture, greatly increasing farm worker productivity. In modern times, powered machinery has replaced many farm jobs formerly carried out by manual labour or by working animals such as oxen, horses and mules. The entire history of agriculture contains many examples of the use of tools, such as the hoe and the plough. But the ongoing integration of machines since the Industrial Revolution has allowed farming to become much less labour-intensive and the following table 7 shown Role of technology in rural development in agriculture.

TABLE. NO.7
Role of technology in rural development in agriculture

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
a	Double cropping	09	2.25
b	Economy	162	40.5
c	Reduce formers suicide	10	2.5
d	Any other(fast work, reduce cost etc.)	219	54.75
	Total	**400**	**100.00**

Source: Field Survey

In the sample there were 54.75 per cent respondents who expressed Role of technology in rural development in agriculture for any other (fast work, reduce cost etc.) Whereas 40.5 percent respondents said for Economy and There were 2.5 per cent respondents who expressed that Reduce formers suicide and lastly 2.25 percent respondents said double cropping.

VIII.FINDINGS OF THE PAPER:

1. It is observed that the age group of below 25 years age group; followed by 41.75 per cent respondents falls in the age group of 26 to 35 years age group; 25.5 per cent of the respondents falls in age group of 36 to 45 age group whereas 20.5 percent age group followed by 46 to 55 years and only 7.75 per cent respondents falls the age group of above 55 years of age group.
2. It is find out that 73.50 percent of the respondents have Primary /High school whereas 13 2.percent respondents have got technical and ITI/Diploma followed by 9 percent respondents have illiterate where as 3.75 percent t respondents got under graduate degree and only 0.66 percent respondents got post graduate in the study area.
3. 3.It is find out that religion wise Hindu religion consisting of 74 percent followed by 11 percent respondents belongs to Buddhist, whereas 8 percent respondents belongs to Muslim and lastly 07 percent respondents belongs to Christian.
4. It is observed that 12 percent respondents have staying in joint family and remaining 88 percent respondents have staying in Nuclear family in the study area. Hence most of the respondents stayed nuclear family.
5. is find out that Advantages of Modern Agriculture Technology 55.75 per cent of the respondents said Advantages of Modern Agriculture Technology For Yields of primary crops increase followed by 27.25 per cent of the respondents said Advantages of Modern Agriculture Technology to hungry was slightly reduced Whereas 12.5 percent respondents said Construction of large irrigation systems and lastly 4.5 percent respondents said development of new crop varieties.

IX.SUGGESTIONS OF THE PAPER

1. It is better to Farmers need to face the right signals for the adoption of appropriate technologies. Farmers will invest in and implement sustainable technologies and farm practices if they expect the investment will be profitable, if they have the right education, information and motivation, and if government policies set clear goals.
2. It is suggested that Consolidation of village lands and cooperative farming will ease the burden of fragmented land holdings. When the farmers form a consortium at the village level, the aggregate land can be farmed by using the latest technology. Banks too will be willing to lend money to a village consortium which can be utilised to boost farm productivity, employ sustainable farming methods, reduce over dependence on fertilisers and thus solve many problems.
3. It is also suggested that the effectiveness of risk management of rural farm households is an empirical issue. The essence of carrying out a survey on the use of informal insurance measures among rural farmers in managing risks is to show the effectiveness of using these measures as well as identify the problems they may encounter.

X.CONCLUSION

Agricultural technology may dramatically increase yields or agricultural output but that does not necessarily mean that it should be adopted. For example, some crops may have higher yields but also may be more sensitive to drought. Making these technologies profitable requires large investments in irrigation infrastructure, which, in some places, may be very costly. Once the added costs of infrastructure development are factored in, the comparison of costs and benefits for the new crop may not make it worthwhile for either society or for the individual. The individual farmer would benefit more from receiving the money directly because the costs of the technology are greater than the benefits.

When calculating whether or not a technology is worthwhile, it is therefore important to take into consideration the labor and capital investments that are necessary to enable adoption of the technology.

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