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A socio-economic study on papaya farmers in Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Papaya is very popular fruits with much nutrients value in human. Cultivation of Papaya is an important activity contributing to the livelihood security of the nation. It has been observed that farming of Papaya is an important fruit crop in study area. The study was conducted in 8 villages of Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh. A total 80 respondents were selected from identified villages i.e. 20 respondents from each villages for "socio economic study of papaya growers". Data were collected with the interview and observation method. The study revealed that majority of the respondents was in joint family 68.75 (%), 40% of respondents have intermediate level education. In occupancy 56.25 percent of the respondents were engaged in agriculture, 51.25% respondents were from middle age group of 31 to 50 years, and 50 percent were having large member in a family.

Keywords: Papaya, socio-economic

Introduction

Papaya is power house of nutrients and is available throughout the year. Papaya fruit is very popular with the farms because it covers less area per plant. However, papaya fruit has blood red pulp, good taste and low acid content hence; it can be used for blending with other fruits and also for preparation of nutritional enriched food products. (Attri *et al.*, 2014)^[1]. Papaya is very wholesome, refreshing fruit. Papaya cultivation had its origin in south maxico and costa rica. India leads the world in papaya production with an annual output of about 3 million tons. However, blending of these two fruits could be an economic proposition to utilize them profitably (Jain *et al.*, 2011)^[2]. Carica papaya is a tropical fruit having commercial importance because of high nutritive and medicinal value. Carica papaya is believed to probably originate from southern maxico and costa risa and then introduced as a plantation crop in all tropical and sub tropical regions. (Krishna *et al.*, 2008). Carica papaya is widely grown now and used in different for the purpose of food as well as decorative purpose. It has also been used in traditional practices for curing disease. (Sofowora, A., 1997). According to the ethno botanical carica papaya linn, used traditionally in various disease to protect and maintain good health. Cultivation of fruit is a very important factor contributing to the property of Nation. Fruits and vegetables are the prime source of vitamins and minerals without which human body cannot maintain proper health to resist the diseases. Papaya production provides economic empowerment which enables farmers to buy other items required for the household. Hence, keeping in view these rational in mind the present study has been planned with the objective of assessing the impact of papaya cultivation on socio economic profile of farmers in study area.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh. One blocks name Bakshi ka talab is identified district were selected for the study. Out of selected block four villages were purposely selected. A sample of 80 respondents i.e. 20 from each village selected with the help of snowball sampling technique. Data were collected using personal interview method with the help of structural interview schedule and thereafter, data were analysed.

Result and discussion**Socio-economic profile of the respondents****Age**

Social factor Age is an important subject of social study used by the researchers on many situations relating to farm and home activities. In term of experience, maturity of judgment, decision making and power of understanding Age is significant. The age distributions of the respondents have been presented in table below after analysis of data.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their age. (n=80)

Sl. No.	Category	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
1	Up to 30 years (young)	28	35
2	31 to 50 years (middle)	41	51.25
3	Above 50 years (old)	11	13.75

Mixed responses were observed from the table on the age distribution of the respondents. However, majority of the responses i.e 51.25% respondents were from middle age group of 31 to 50 years. Commonly, the middle age group of people were more involved in Agricultural activities. This might be the reason for which the majority of respondents were in the age group of 31 to 50 years.

Family size

Vocational activities depends upon family size. The family having more members has different vocational activities. Further they are attentive to secure more knowledge and skill to strengthen the vocation for improving their living of standard. The family size of the respondents was studied and presented in the table below:

Table 2: Distribution of papaya grower according to their size of family. (n=80)

Sl. No.	Family Size	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Small	15	18.75
2.	Medium	25	31.25
3.	Large	40	50
	Total	80	100

The data presented in the table that majority of papaya grower 50 percent were having large member in a family. While 31.25 percent papaya grower medium members in the family and the remaining 18.75 percent papaya grower had up to small members in the family.

Family type

Each type of family have their respective benefits and drawbacks. However, type of family determines the progressivism of a family in the society. It is the mutual understanding that joint families are more progressive and resource rich. Distribution of the type of family of the respondents are reflected in table below-

Table 3: Distribution of papaya growers according to their type of family. (n=80)

s.no.	Type of family	frequency	Percentage
1	Joint family	55	68.75
2	Nuclear family	25	31.25
	Total	80	100

Table -3 The presented in table reveals that the joint family system is breaking down. The percentage of papaya system was found 68.75 percent and the remaining nuclear family system was 31.25 percent.

Educational status

Education is connected with the mental and physical capability of an individual to understand and adopt new ideas and practices. It is a procedure of bringing desirable changes in the behaviour of human beings particularly attitude, skill & knowledge. Educational background of an individual also shows the extent of involvement in numerous activities. Educational background has been considered in the study starting from "illiterate" to "college education" and

distribution of the respondents redirected in the table below after analysis.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to their education status. (n=80)

S. No.	Literally level	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate	18	22.50
2	Primary	15	18.75
3	Middle high school	9	11.20
4	Intermediate	32	40
5	Graduation and Above	6	07.55

The data in the table revealed that 22.50% of respondents were illiterate, only 07.55% had education to the Graduated and above, 18.75% of respondents were found who have done primary education, 11.20% of respondents have middle high school education, majority of 40% of respondents have intermediate level education.

Occupation

Attitude of the family, economic condition, flow of capital, decision making of the family members towards new technology largely affect due to occupation of the respondents. On the basis of their occupation they have been categorized as follows.

Table 5: Distribution of papaya grower base on major occupation. (n=80)

Sl. No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Agriculture	45	56.25
2	Agriculture + Business	30	37.50
3	Agriculture + Business + Service	5	06.25

It showed that 56.25 percent of the respondents were engaged in agriculture followed by 30 percent were in agriculture + business. 06.25 percent of the respondents were doing agriculture + business + service.

Conclusions

Above findings clearly indicate that the majority of the papaya grower in joint family 68.75 (%), In occupancy 56.25 percent of the respondents were engaged in agriculture, 40% of respondents have intermediate level education, 51.25% respondents were from middle age group of 31 to 50 years, and 50 percent were having large member in a family.

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