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Awareness of farmers about hybrid rice production practices

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Abstract
The present study was conducted in two districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Namely district Azamgarh in Eastern Plain Zone North and Sonbhadra in Vindhyan Zone of Uttar Pradesh since there was more cultivated land. Keeping in view the highest and lowest area under hybrid rice in the block of the district. From selected blocks of Azamgarh district namely Thekma, Tarwa and Tahbarour. Separate lists of villages were prepared. From them four villages from each block will be selected randomly to draw the samples of farmers, with the consideration of highest acreage under hybrid rice. Four villages from each block were selected randomly to draw the samples of farmers, with the consideration of highest acreage under hybrid rice. From selected blocks of Sonbhadra District namely Chatra, Chopan, Duddhi. Separate lists of villages were prepared. From them four villages from each block will be selected randomly to draw the samples of farmers, with the consideration of highest acreage under hybrid rice. Four villages from each block were selected randomly to draw the samples of farmers, with the consideration of highest acreage under hybrid rice. A separate list of farmers was prepared for each selected village and arranged according to the category of farmers i.e. marginal, small, medium, and big farmers. Therefore, a total of 360 respondents were selected through random sampling techniques, 15 framers were selected from each village. The knowledge in the present context has been conceptualized as the amount of information about currently recommended practices is known to the farmers and the adoption would be operational the recommended technology is actually being utilized by the farmer on their fields. . Keeping in the view consequence of production practices of hybrid rice, the present study conducted on "Awareness of farmers about hybrid rice production practices". Present study pertaining to 2020-21. majority of farmers are aware from new production technology used in hybrid rice production 49.44 farmers having high(29and above) followed by medium (25-28) 28.33 per cent and low (up to 24) 22.22 pe cent, respectively are aware from new production technology at overall level. It also concluded that most of farmers are aware from what are the different types of hybrid rice farming.

Keywords: awareness, knowledge, random sampling technique, technology etc.

Introduction
The total agricultural exports from the country. Rice is the most essential and widely grown food crop in the world. Because of it provides national food security and generating employment and incomes for the low-income sectors of society, most of Asian governments regard hybrid rice as an intentional commodity. India was the major exporter of hybrid rice (10.14 million tones) in 2013-14 followed by Thailand, Vietnam and U. S. A. Hybrid rice occupies about 23 per cent of the gross cropped area as well as 35 per cent of the total area under food grains in the country. Hybrid rice is consider as the master crop of coastal India as well as in several regions of the eastern India during the summer monsoon rainy season mutually high temperature and heavy rainfall offers ideal circumstances for the cultivation of hybrid rice. Approximately the entire parts of India are appropriate for raising hybrid rice during the summer season. Consequently, hybrid rice is too raised even western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana in low level areas such as waterlogged during the summer and monsoon rainy season. The need of machinery for hybrid rice cultivation arises due to drudgery, high production cost, low quality, low cropping intensity and Labor scarcity. Farm equipment are used in agricultural operations including immediate post-harvest activities with the objective of increasing the productivity of land and labor through relevance of operations, efficient use of inputs, perfection in quality of produce, safety issues and comfort to farmers, reduction in loss of produce and drudgery of farmer. Tractor mounted implements i.e. mould board ploughs, disc ploughs, cultivators and other crop- specific equipment are widely used for seed bed preparation. Seed drills and planters, both animals drawn and tractor mounted, become popular. The knowledge recognized as one of the most important component of human

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behavior which impetus to adopt a hybrid rice technology a proper understanding if an improved practice of rice production is prerequisite for adoption by. The knowledge in the present context has been conceptualized as the amount of information about currently recommended practices is known to the farmers and the adoption would be operational the recommended technology is actually being utilized by the farmer on their fields. Keeping in the view consequence of production practices of hybrid rice, the present study conducted on "Awareness of farmers about hybrid rice production practices". Present study pertaining to 2020-21.

Methodology: Uttar Pradesh accounts highest area of cultivated land in India. This is the reason for selecting the Uttar Pradesh for present study. Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh was selected for the study. The present study was conducted in two districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Namely district Azamgarh in Eastern Plain Zone North and Sonbhadra in Vindhyan Zone of Uttar Pradesh since there was more cultivated land. Researcher is familiar with the area and culture therefore it has facilitated him to obtain factual data from the respondents. Therefore, two districts *viz.* Azamgarh and Sonbhadra from Eastern regions of Uttar Pradesh were selected purposively, keeping in view the highest and lowest area under hybrid rice in the Eastern region of U.P. Hence, Azamgarh and Sonbhadra districts of Eastern U.P. were finally selected purposely. The total number of blocks in Azamgarh district is 22. Out of 22 blocks, three blocks namely. Thekma, Tarwa and Tahbarpur of Azamgarh district were selected purposely on the basis of nearby Agriculture University. (District Sankhikiya Patrika, 2020). The total number of blocks in Sonbhadra district is 8. Out of these, three blocks namely, Chatra, Chopan and Duddhi of Sonbhadra district were selected purposely. (District Sankhikiya Patrika, 2020). Therefore, three blocks *viz.* Thekma, Tarwa, Tahbarpur of Azamgarh district and Chatra, Chopan, Duddhi of Sonbhadra district were selected purposively. Keeping in view the highest and lowest area under hybrid rice in the block of the district. From selected blocks of Azamgarh district namely Thekma, Tarwa and Tahbarour. Separate lists of villages were prepared. From them four villages from each block will be selected randomly to draw the samples of farmers, with the consideration of highest acreage under hybrid rice. Four villages from each block were selected randomly to draw the samples of farmers, with the consideration of highest acreage under hybrid rice. From selected blocks of Sonbhadra District namely Chatra, Chopan, Duddhi. Separate lists of villages were prepared. From them four villages from each block will be selected randomly to draw the samples of farmers, with the consideration of highest acreage under hybrid rice. Four villages from each block were selected randomly to draw the samples of farmers, with the consideration of highest acreage under hybrid rice. A separate list of farmers was prepared for each selected village and arranged according to the category of farmers i.e. marginal, small, medium, and big farmers. Therefore, a total of 360 respondents were selected through random sampling techniques, 15 framers were selected from each village. The variables are selected according to the objectives of the study. The selected variables categorized into the Independent variable and dependent variables. The suitable statistical tools/techniques were used for computing the data and inferences to be drawn. The present study carried out during the year 2020-2021. A structured schedule was developed by researcher with the help of guide for specially this study through various resources like research paper and because of locality. The schedule was contained various details like independent and dependent variables. The data was collected by personal interview. Statistical framework for analysis of data to analyse the collected information, following statistical tools and methods were used for interpreting the data. Simple comparisons were made based on frequency and percentage.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents based on over all Awareness Level in hybrid rice production technology n=360

S. No.	Category of awareness	Respondents	
		Frequency	%
1.	Low (up to 24)	80	22.22
2.	Medium (25-28)	102	28.33
3.	High (29 and Above)	178	49.44

Mean=12.17, SD=2.62, Min=8, Max. =18, max possible score=30

Table 1 depicted overall awareness level in hybrid production technology. It revealed from table 1 that majority of farmers are aware from new production technology used in hybrid rice production.49.44 farmers having high (29 and above) followed by medium (25-28) 28.33 per cent and low (up to 24) 22.22 pe cent, respectively are aware from new production technology.

Table- 2 depicted Distribution of the respondents based on statements of awareness in hybrid rice production technology. It revealed from table 2 that most of farmers are aware from what are the different types of hybrid rice farming? (02.73), followed by why Hybrid rice farming is popular? (02.59), what pesticides can hybrid rice farmers use? (02.54), what are the steps involved in hybrid rice farming? (02.52), how does hybrid rice farming work? (02.46), what are the uses of different hybrid rice manure? (02.37), what are the techniques involved in hybrid rice farming? (02.31), what are the uses of green manure crop in hybrid rice farming? (02.26), what are the basic principles of hybrid rice farming? (02.18), in which year the hybrid rice farming movement started? (01.73), How long before a farm can be certified hybrid rice? (01.52), what are the uses of hybrid rice farming? (01.38), pure hybrid rice farming (01.30), why is hybrid rice farming more sustainable? (01.21), what are the main features of hybrid rice farming? (01.20), what are the methods of hybrid rice farming? (01.19), why Hybrid rice farming is important? (01.14) and what are the health benefits of hybrid rice farming? (01.05), respectively in study area. n=360

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents based on statements of awareness in hybrid rice production technology

S. No.	Statements about awareness	High awareness (3)	Medium awareness (2)	Low awareness (1)	MPS	Rank
1	What are the steps involved in hybrid rice farming?	20	92	88	02.52	IV
2	What are the different types of hybrid rice farming?	128	43	29	02.73	I
3	Pure hybrid rice farming	00	138	62	01.30	XIII
4	What are the uses of hybrid rice farming?	14	88	98	01.38	XII
5	What are the uses of green manure crop in hybrid rice farming?	118	32	50	02.26	VIII
6	What pesticides can hybrid rice farmers use?	39	95	66	02.54	III
7	What are the health benefits of hybrid rice farming?	12	100	112	01.05	XVIII
8	Why is hybrid rice farming more sustainable?	20	81	99	01.21	XIV
9	Why Hybrid rice farming is important?	42	75	83	01.14	XVII
10	How does hybrid rice farming work?	80	65	55	02.46	V
11	Why Hybrid rice farming is popular?	28	132	40	02.59	II
12	What are the methods of hybrid rice farming?	37	66	97	01.19	XVI
13	In which year the hybrid rice farming movement started?	40	87	63	01.73	X
14	What are the basic principles of hybrid rice farming?	51	80	69	02.18	IX
15.	What are the techniques involved in hybrid rice farming?	98	50	52	02.31	VII
16.	How long before a farm can be certified hybrid rice?	27	103	70	01.52	XI
17.	What are the main features of hybrid rice farming?	54	69	77	01.20	XV
18.	What are the uses of different hybrid rice manure?	40	117	43	02.37	VI
					1.63	

Summary and Conclusion

It concluded that majority of farmers are aware from new production technology used in hybrid rice production 49.44 farmers having high(29and above) followed by medium (25-28) 28.33 per cent and low (up to 24) 22.22 pe cent, respectively are aware from new production technology at overall level. It also concluded that most of farmers are aware from what are the different types of hybrid rice farming.

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