



IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN AGRICULTURE OF SELECTED RURAL FARMERS IN YSR KADAPA DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

Improving agriculture in India is a clearly priority of addressing the food crisis. India has some of the highest dependency on agro foods as well as some of the lowest agricultural productivity rates so we will focus on farmer education in rural areas in India. Many regions in India are also crippled by hunger, implementing farmer education programmes in these region is another priority. Farmer education programme will be implemented as part of the food for work programme. In the off-season, food aid will be provided to them as long as they participate in education sessions and incorporate the new technologies and methods into their farming. As connectivity to a central location improves, farmers can gather at the central location for training sessions where they also receive distributions of seed. In this context, the present paper highlights that various best management practices implemented by the rural farmers through education in the study area.

Key words: *Agriculture, Education, management practices & soil.*

Introduction

Many farmers in rural areas do not have the most up to date information on how to grow food efficiently and economically. Improving their knowledge of new techniques and technologies in addition to providing them with any physical resources necessary for implementation, can dramatically increase the farmer's levels of productivity. Of course, increased productivity for a few years is not a solution if farming cannot be sustained for the next hundred years. Recognising the need for a sustainable approach to agriculture, our solution emphasizes farmer education in methods and technologies that do not have an overly negative effect on soil, water and air quality.

Farmer education programmes will

- Increase local food availability
- Increase farmer income
- Increase sustainability of agricultural practices

Increasing local food availability directly addresses hunger problems that arise when food are not available for people to buy. In rural areas where connections to more productive areas are limited, people depend on food grown by farmers in their own region, if the farmers can't grow enough food, people go hungry. Improve crop yields can both meet the demand of the region and lower the price of food in that region. Lower food prices mean more people can afford to buy the food, and less people go hungry.

Approximately 50% of the world's undernourished population is made up of low income farm households. So a top priority in addressing hunger problems is to decrease poverty levels among these



farmers, and increase their productivity so they can feed themselves their families. Because the farmers are the price setters, any lowering of prices due to increased productivity should not affect them negatively.

Increasing the sustainability of agricultural practices will ensure food security in years to come by preserving and rehabilitating the resources used to produce food, including soil and water.

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Objectives

1. To study the importance of agricultural sector in India
2. To analyze the promote practices that maximizing yield and minimize negative effect on environment.

Methodology

The sample design of the present study is simple random sampling. And 150 sample farmer households were selected from the YSR Kadapa district. The study cover entire district.

The present study covers both primary and secondary data. Secondary data was collected various books, journals, and periodicals. And primary data were collected from the sample respondents through a structured- interview schedule.

Results and discussions

Table-1,Details of selected farmers in YSR Kadapa district according to their education

S.No	Education	Frequency	%
1	No school	45	30.00
2	Primary school	25	16.67
3	Secondary school	36	24.00
4	Intermediate	29	19.33
5	Degree and above	15	10.00
	Total	150	100.00

Source: Field Data.



The present table depicted that the education details of selected farmers in YSR Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh. It is found that 30 per cent of the sample respondents do not have any educational qualifications, 16.67 per cent of the respondents possessing Primary school, 24 per cent of the respondents have secondary schools, 19.33 respondents have intermediate education and rest of 15 respondents, i.e., 10 per cent have degree and above qualifications.

It can be inferred from the table that majority of the sample respondents (70 per cent) educational qualification ranges from primary school to Degree and above in the study area.

Table-2, Opinion of farmers on rotation of crops in their land

S.No	Opinion	Frequency	%	Weighted average
1	Strongly agree	94	62.67	0.626
2	Strongly disagree	35	23.33	
3	Can't say	21	14.00	
	Total	150	100.00	

Source: Field Data.

The change of crop at every time, to get more productivity forms the cultivation. When the farmers have educated, awareness and knowledge, he has been maintaining such kind of activities. In case, there is no awareness, education they did not maintain. Due to this reason, they were loss the productivity. Hence, education is must for getting information, crop type, season, changing crop pattern at every time.

Based on this dimensions, the enumerator has raised a statement and collected the opinion from the respondents. It may be noticed that 62.67 per cent of the sample farmers have strongly agreed, 23.33 have stated that strongly disagreed and little percentage of farmers have not sated their opinion, i.e., can't say on changing crop at every time in their land.

Table-3, Opinion of respondents on enrichment of soil through various activities

S.No	Opinion	Frequency	%	Weighted average
1	Strongly agree	73	48.67	0.486
2	Strongly disagree	43	28.67	
3	Can't say	34	22.66	
	Total	150	100.00	

Source: Field Data.

When ever the increase the soil fertility and enrichment of soil by the cultivators, it can be reduce soil pollution and get more productivity. It will positive impact on environment and fulfil the every human needs in to the society. Based on this, the researcher put a statement regarding enrichment of soil through various activities. It is noticed that 48.67 per cent of the sample respondents have stated strongly agreed, 28.67 per cent have strongly disagreed and 22. 66 per cent sated can't say. It can be concluded that nearly half of the sample respondents have an idea about enrichment of soil through various activities in YSR Kadapa district in Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh.



Table-4, Opinion of the selected farmers on preserving natural resources in YSR Kadapa

S.No	Opinion	Frequency	%	Weighted average
1	Strongly agree	64	42.67	0.426
2	Strongly disagree	54	36.00	
3	Can't say	32	21.33	
	Total	150	100.00	

Source: Field Data.

Effective management practices will help to get more productivity from the cultivation without any damage. Here, the researcher has found and analysed the on effective management practices which is implemented by the rural farmers in YSR district. It can be found that, 64 respondents represents 42.67 per cent are strongly agreed in case of preserving natural resources in their cultivation process, 36 per cent of the respondents stated that strongly disagreed and 21.33 per cent of the respondents have stated neutral opinion, i.e., can't say.

It clearly shows that majority of the respondents have been preserving natural resources with effectively.

Table-5, Opinion of farmers on effective utilisation of waste

S.No	Opinion	Frequency	%	Weighted average
1	Strongly agree	79	52.67	0.526
2	Strongly disagree	24	16.00	
3	Can't say	47	31.33	
	Total	150	100.00	

Source: Field Data.

The present table portrayed that the opinion of selected rural farmers on effective utilisation of wastage in the process of cultivation in the study area. It is found from the study that half of the sample respondents have been effectively utilisation of wastes in various dimensions like water, land, pesticides and also labour, finances, animals etc. In this regards, the researcher sought the opinion from the sample farmers on effective utilisation of waste land in the study. 16 per cent of sample farmers have stated strongly disagreed and rest of respondents has given neutral opinion.

Conclusions

Agriculture sector is back bone of the Indian economy. Majority of the people are living in rural areas and they depending agriculture sector. Hence, present study focuses on how increase the productivity of rural farmer through increasing knowledge, awareness, and education. The present study has given empirical evidence how implement best agricultural management practices in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh in general and YSR Kadapa district in particular. Hence, the government will conduct various awareness programmes, educational programmes and schemes for best utilisation of all resources by the rural farmer.



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