



## A STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF SUGARCANE GROWERS IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU, INDIA

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### Abstract

The selected six taluks consists of thirteen blocks, only one block was selected from each of the taluk consisting the maximum area under sugarcane crop. A sample size of 80 marginal, 80 small and 80 big farmers were selected from the selected six villages by using the proportionate random sampling technique. Data Collection was done through a well constructed and pre-tested interview schedule. The collected data were tabulated and analysed using statistical tools like percentage analysis, cumulative frequency and chi-square test. It can be concluded from the findings of above study that majority of small farmers had formal education when compared to marginal and big farmers. The presence of more number of training and educational activities might have enabled them to acquire formal education.

**Keywords:** Educational Status, Categories of Sugarcane Growers.

### Introduction

The growth and development of Agriculturally predominant nation of like India mainly depends on the progress in science and technology. In the developing world today, it is not the lack of technology that worries, but is the rate of transfer of technology from the points of product of to the unite of its utilization. In the field of Agriculture alone, farmers in most of the developing countries do not keep pace with the fast developing technologies. So there is an increasing gap between innovations in the laboratories and their adoption in the field. The most successful farming society is the one which receive the best information. As the society has become progressively more complex information has assumed in increasingly important role in solving field problems. The job of the extension personnel in the present day situation is very complex and crucial for the acceleration of transfer of farm information. The most important duty oof extension personnel is to acquire the farm information and to communicate through non formal education method. Keeping this in view, a study was taken up to determine the educational status of different categories of sugarcane growers.

### Review of literature related to educational status of Sugarcane growers

Review of literature is an important step in any research pursuit. A good understanding of the problem requires an analysis of the existing body of knowledge in the area of research under question. This chapter is the available literature, which are directly or indirectly related to the study.

1. Vellathai (1990) reported that 40.00 percent of the sugarcane growers had education upto primary school level, 36.00 per cent had education upto middle school level and 24.00 percent had collegiate level education
2. Vellathai, R.A. 1990. reported that 40.00 per cent of the sugarcane growers had education up to primary school level, 36.00 per cent had education up to middle school level and 24.00 per cent had collegiate level.
3. Pandya (1995) stated that more than half the proportion of the sugarcane farmers (56.00 percent) had education followed by middle school level (25.00 percent), primary school (16.00 percent), and collegiate level (15.00 percent) of education in Nagapattinam district.
4. Jayasankar (2000) revealed that little less than half the proportion of the respondents (44.16 percent) had

studied up to secondary level and more than one -fifth of them had studied up to college level (26.69 percent) and others (19.16 percent) completed higher secondary level.

5. Muthkumar (2000) stated that the 31.68 percent sugarcane growers had high school level education followed by middle school level (19.16 percent) higher secondary level (17.50 percent) collegiate (12.50 percent) and primary school level (5.00 percent) education.
6. Palanisamy and Sriram (2001) revealed that more than half the proportion of sugarcane growers had high school level of education.
7. Jayaselan (2002) revealed that 20.00 percent cane growers had educational sataus up to primary school level.

### Materials and Methods

This chapter deals with the research techniques used in this study. Cuddalore district in Tamilnadu State was purposively selected as the locale of research due to the sugarcane is cultivated under more area in the district both main and ratoon crops. Sugarcane research station of Tamilnadu Agricultural University is function and one cooperative and two private sugar factories and located in this district. The selected six taluks consists of thirteen blocks, only one block was selected from each of the taluk consisting the maximum area under sugarcane crop. A sample size of 80 marginal, 80 small and 80 big farmers were selected from the selected six villages by using the proportionate random sampling technique. Data Collection was done through a well constructed and pre-tested interview schedule. The collected data were tabulated and analysed using statistical tools like percentage analysis, cumulative frequency and chi-square test.

Operationlization and measurement of educational status among the sugarcane growers

### Educational Status

Educational status was operationalized as the ability of the respondents to tread and write or the extent of formal educational possessed

The following scoring procedure adopted by Dillikumar (2006) was adopted and presented Table 1.

**Table 1**

S.No	Categories	Score
1.	Illiterate	1
2.	Can read only	2
3.	Can read and write	3
4.	Primary	4
5.	Middle	5
6.	High School	6
7.	Higher Secondary	7
8.	Collegiate	8

### Results and Discussion

This Chapter highlights the findings of the investigation along with the discussion in relation to the objectives of the study.

Followed by primary level (17.08 per cent), high school level (15.82 percent), illiterate (13.33 per cent), can read and write only (10.82 per cent), higher secondary level (8.80 per cent) and can read only (7.50 per cent). Only 5.82 per cent of the respondents had collegiate level of education. Hence it could be inferred that majority of the respondents (68.35 per cent) had formal education.

The calculated chi-square value showed significant difference among the three categories of sugarcane cultivators. Majority of small farmers had formal education when compared to marginal and big farmers. The presence of more number of educational institutes might have enabled them to acquire formal education. This findings is in agreement with the findings of Dhamodaran (1994), who also reported that majority of the sugarcane cultivators had formal education.

Results and distribution of respondents according to their educational status are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2**

S. No	Educational Status	Marginal Farmers (n=80)		Small Farmers (n=80)		Big Farmers (n=80)		Total (n=240)		Chi Square Value
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
1.	Illiterate	16	20.00	5	6.25	11	13.75	32	13.33	
2.	Can read only	8	10.00	5	6.25	5	6.25	18	7.50	
3.	Can read and write	9	11.25	4	5.00	13	16.25	26	10.82	
4.	Primary	17	21.25	19	23.75	5	6.25	41	17.08	31.29**
5.	Middle	13	16.25	21	26.25	16	20.00	50	20.83	
6.	High School	6	7.50	12	15.00	20	25.00	38	15.82	
7.	Higher Secondary	6	7.50	9	11.25	6	7.50	21	8.80	
8.	Collegiate	5	6.25	5	6.25	4	5.00	14	5.82	

\*\* - Significant at 1% level

It could be noted from Table 2 that nearly one fifth of the respondents (20.83 per cent) had middle school level education,

### Conclusion

It can be concluded from the findings of above study that majority of small farmers had formal education when compared to marginal and big farmers. The presence of more number of training and educational activities might have enabled them to acquire formal education.

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