Research Article

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ATTRIBUTES OF FOODS AND OILSEED CROP GROWERS WITH THEIR AWARENESS OF MSP

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Abstract: As a form of market intervention, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) is intended to protect agricultural producers against a sharp drop in prices. Reported that the association between attributes of foods and oilseed crop growers' such as education, training participation, social participation, usage of information, and innovativeness about MSP were positive and highly significantly related with awareness of MSP. Food and oilseed crop growers, on the other hand, had a medium level of awareness about MSP.

Keywords: *Minimum Support Price, foods and oilseed crop growers*

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Introduction

Minimum support price (MSP) is the government's measure of remuneration for farmers for producing a particular crop. The 'Minimum Support Price' is an intervention system adopted by the GOI as a means of protecting agriculture producers against a sharp drop in agricultural prices. Any crop will be sold at a price paid by the government when it purchases the crop. In the Union Budget for the financial year 2018-19, the government announced the MSP to be an amount one and a half times the farmer's costs of production. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends to the Government MSP for 22 mandated Crops and a 'Fair and Remunerative Price' (FRP) for sugarcane.

As of January 1965, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) was an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of the GOI. CACP's recommendations must not be acted upon by the government. Fourteen kharif crops, six rabi crops, and two other commercial crops are specified. An MSP for rapeseed (Lahi) and coconut is determined by comparing them to an MSP for mustard and dried coconut, respectively. MSP seeks to ensure that growers receive remunerative prices by encouraging increased venture and production. Also, it aims to produce and consume enough food grains for all people while also ensuring that they are affordable and of adequate quality. Therefore, the MSP is intended to achieve the following objectives: (i) Encourage farmers to raise production and thereby augment food supplies by providing a remunerative and reasonably stable price environment. (ii) Improve access to food from an economic standpoint. (iii) Consistently design production patterns that meet the economy's overall needs. (iv) Examine the history and current trends. Keeping the above realities in thought the current examination has been proposed to do with the accompanying objective; (i) To study the socio-personal and communicational attributes of food and oilseed crop growers. (ii) To study the awareness of foods and oilseed crop growers with their awareness of MSP. (iii) To determine the Association between attributes of foods and oilseed crop growers with their awareness of MSP [1-3].

Material and Methods

Gird is a semiarid region in Madhya Pradesh, India, with low rainfall, black less fertile soil, and temperatures dropping below 5°C in winter. These semi-arid districts of Bhind, Sheopur, Gwalior, Shivpuri, and Morena all have a Krishi upaj

mandi, selected according to location, time available, accessibility to researchers, *etc*. A simple random sample procedure was applied to select 60 foods and oilseed crop growers across each semi-arid district. Each Krishi upaj mandi consists of 20 wheat growers as well as 20 grams growers and 20 mustard growers. As a result, the sample contains 300 foods and oilseed crop growers (100 wheat growers, 100 grams growers, and 100 mustard growers) [4-6].

Result and Discussion
Attributes of foods and oilseed crop growers:
Socio-personal attributes
Education

Agriculture and modern education go hand-in-hand in today's world. Developing sustainable agriculture will not be possible without modern or practical education. This fact led us to study the education of food crop growers, which is shown in [Table-1] food crops growers were distributed among six categories according to education with 44 per cent being 9th-10th class, subsequently 6th - 8th class (18.5%), 11th-12th class (16%), 1st – 5th class (14.5%), above graduate (4%), and illiterate (3%).

Among those who oilseed crop growers in this tract, 41 per cent 6th - 8th class, subsequently 9th -10th class (26%), 11th -12th class (12%), 1st to 5th class (8%), illiterate (7%) and 6 per cent above graduate.

According to similar survey results overall crop growers, 38 per cent being up to 9th -10th class, subsequently 6th - 8th class (26%), 11th -12th class (14.67%), 1st – 5th class (12.33%), above graduate (4.67%), and illiterate (4.33%).

Training participation

Agricultural reform requires an educated and skilled workforce. In order to maximize returns for farmers, it is advantageous to invest in human capital. This can be done by supporting farmers' participation in training programs. It is not always profitable for farmers to invest in human capital, as the outcome of such an investment is largely dependent on their behavior. This fact led us to study the training participation of food crop growers, which is shown in [Table-2] food crops growers were distributed among three categories according to education with 57.5 per cent were medium duration training, subsequently short duration (41%) and long duration (1.5%).

Association Between Attributes of Foods and Oilseed Crop Growers with their Awareness of MSP

Table-1 *Distribution of the foods and oilseed crop growers by education*

Socio-personal attribute	Foods crop growers (n=200)	Oilseed crop growers (n=100)	Total (n=300)
Education			
Illiterate	6 (3.00)	7 (7.00)	13 (4.33)
1st to 5th	29 (14.50)	8 (8.00)	37 (12.33)
6th to 8th	37 (18.50)	41 (41.00)	78 (26.00)
9th to 10th	88 (44.00)	26 (26.00)	114 (38.00)
11th to 12th	32 (16.00)	12 (12.00)	44 (14.67)
Above graduate	8 (4.00)	6 (6.00)	14 (4.67)

Table-2 *Distribution of the foods and oilseed crop growers by training participation*

Socio-personal attribute	Foods crop growers (n=200)	Oilseed crop growers (n=100)	Total (n=300)
Training participation			
Short duration (1-3 days)	82 (41.00)	28 (28.00)	110 (36.67)
Medium duration (4-7 days)	115 (57.50)	68 (68.00)	183 (61.00)
long duration (8-14 days)	3 (1.50)	4 (4.00)	7 (2.33)

Table-3 *Distribution of the foods and oilseed crop growers by social participation*

Socio-personal attribute	Foods crop growers (n=200)	Oilseed crop growers (n=100)		Total(n=300)
Social participation				
Low (< 5.16 score)	78 (39.00)	Low (< 4.16)	21 (21.00)	99 (33.00)
Medium (5.16-11.66 Score)	112 (56.00)	Medium (4.16-9.50)	73 (73.00)	185 (61.67)
High (> 11.66 score)	10 (5.00)	High (> 9.50)	6 (6.00)	16 (5.33)
Mean= 8.41	SD= 3.25	Mean= 6.83	SD= 2.67	

Table-4 *Distribution of the foods and oilseed crop grower by usage of information*

Communication attribute	Foods crop growers (n=200)	Oilseed crop growers (n=100)		Total (n=300)
Usage of information				
Low (< 15.35 Score)	65 (32.5)	Low (< 12.07)	28 (28.00)	93 (31.00)
Medium (15.35-22.55 Score)	121 (60.50)	Medium (12.07-18.43)	62 (62.00)	183 (61.00)
High (> 22.55 Score)	14 (7.00)	High (> 18.43)	4 (4.00)	18 (6.00)
Mean= 18.95	SD= 3.60	Mean= 15.25	SD= 3.18	

Table-5 *Distribution of the foods and oilseed crop grower by innovativeness*

Communication attribute	Foods crop growers (n=200)	Oilseed crop growers (n=100)		Total (n=300)
Innovativeness about MSP				
Low (< 8.32 Score)	62 (31.00)	Low (< 7.08)	30 (30.00)	92 (30.67)
Medium (8.32-11.56 Score)	130 (65.00)	Medium (7.08-10.24)	66 (66.00)	196 (65.33)
High (> 11.56 Score)	8 (4.00)	High (> 10.24)	4 (4.00)	12 (4.00)
Mean= 9.94	SD= 1.62	Mean= 8.66	SD= 1.58	
Innovativeness about organic manure				
Low (< 10.44 Score)	20 (10.00)	Low (< 11.08)	16 (16.00)	36 (12.00)
Medium (10.44-14.34 Score)	162 (81.00)	Medium (11.08-15.66)	74 (74.00)	236 (78.67)
High (> 14.34 Score)	18 (9.00)	High (> 15.66)	10 (10.00)	28 (9.33)
Mean= 12.39	SD= 1.95	Mean= 13.37	SD= 2.29	

Table-6 *Distribution of the foods and oilseed crop growers by awareness about MSP*

Dependent variable	Foods crop growers (n=200)	Oilseed crop growers (n=100)	Total (n=300)
Awareness about MSP			
Low (5-8 Score)	32 (16.00)	13 (13.00)	45 (15.00)
Medium (9-11Score)	137 (68.50)	65 (65.00)	202 (67.33)
High (12-15 Score)	31 (15.50)	22 (22.00)	53 (17.66)

Among those who oilseed crop growers in this tract 68 per cent were, medium duration training, subsequently short duration (28%) and long duration (4%). According to similar survey results overall crop growers, 61 per cent had medium, subsequently low (36.67%), and high (2.33%).

Social participation

Social participation is essentially "participating in activities that involve interacting with people in a group or community". This fact led us to study the social participation of food crop growers, which is shown in [Table-3] food crops growers were distributed among three categories according to social participation with 56 per cent had medium, subsequently low (39%), and high (5%). Among those who oilseed crop growers in this tract 73 per cent had medium, subsequently low (21%), and high (6%). According to similar survey results overall crop growers, 61.67 per cent had medium, subsequently low (33%), and high (5.33%).

Communication attributes

Usage of information

People usage of information in many different ways to make sense of their lives, improvement of lifestyle, and situations, and information use research aims to understand what sources they choose and what they apply information to. This fact led us to study the usage of information of food crop growers, which is shown in [Table-4] food crops growers were distributed among three categories according to usage of information with 60.5 per cent had medium, subsequently low (32.5%), and high (7%).

Among those who oilseed crop growers in this tract 62 per cent had medium usage of information, subsequently low (28%) and high (4%). According to similar survey results overall crop growers, 61 per cent had medium usage of information, subsequently low (31%), and high (6%).

Innovativeness

A person's capacity to perceive the recommended agricultural technology depends on their level of inventiveness. Respondents who are less interested in agricultural technology-related innovations will be considered less innovative. This fact led us to study the innovativeness about MSP of food crop growers, which is shown in [Table-5] food crops growers is distributed among three categories according to innovativeness about MSP with 65 per cent had medium, subsequently low (31%), and high (4%). Conversely, 81 per cent had medium innovativeness about organic farming, low (10%), and high (9%).

Among those who oilseed crop growers in this tract, 66 per cent had medium innovativeness about MSP, subsequently low (30%), and high (4%). Conversely, 74 per cent had medium innovativeness about organic farming, low (16%), and high (10%). According to similar survey results overall crop growers, 65.33 per cent had medium innovativeness about MSP, subsequently low (30.67%), and high (4%). Conversely, 78.67 per cent had medium innovativeness about organic farming, low (12%), and high (9.33%).

Awareness of foods and oilseed crop growers

Awareness is the quality of being aware of something. Specifically, it is the knowledge that is directly derived from direct experience, perception, or cognition. One definition cites it as the condition of having information available to oneself so that one can bring it to bear on a variety of actions. This fact led us to study the awareness about MSP of food crop growers, which is shown in [Table-6] food crops growers is distributed among three categories according to awareness about MSP with 68.5 per cent had medium, subsequently low (16%), and high (15.5%).

Association between attributes of foods crop growers

[Table-7] shows that at the 0.01 level of significance, the independent variables, education (0.43), training participation (0.36), social participation (0.23), usage of information (0.28), and innovativeness about MSP (0.30) were positive and highly significantly related with awareness of MSP at 0.01 level of significance.

Table-7 *Association between attributes of foods crop growers with their awareness of MSP*

SN	Characteristics	'r' value	't' value
A	Socio–personal attributes		
1	Education	0.43	6.70**
2	Training participation	0.36	5.43**
3	Social participation	0.23	3.32**
B	Communication attributes		
4	Usage of information	0.28	4.10**
5	Innovativeness about MSP	0.30	4.42**

Table-8 *Association between attributes of oilseed crop growers with their awareness of MSP*

SN	Characteristics	'r' value	't' value
A	Socio–personal attributes		
1	Education	0.43	4.71**
2	Training participation	0.38	4.06**
3	Social participation	0.24	2.45**
B	Communication attributes		
4	Usage of information	0.33	3.46**
5	Innovativeness about MSP	0.32	3.34**

Association between attributes of oilseed crop growers

[Table-8] shows that at the 0.01 level of significance, the independent variables, education (0.43), training participation (0.38), social participation (0.24), usage of information (0.33), and innovativeness about MSP (0.32) were positive and highly significantly related with awareness of MSP at 0.01 level of significance.

Conclusion

The government fixes minimum prices for major agricultural commodities every year as part of its Minimum Support Price policy to protect farmers against market volatility. If the government and the concerned officials pay attention to attributes of farmers such as education, social participants, training participation, usage of information, innovativeness about MSP, and awareness of MSP then the economic condition of the farmers will definitely improve.

Application of research

When the government focuses on the characteristics of socio-personal, communication, it can bring harmony to small and middle-class farmers. On the other hand, if the relationship focused on awareness about MSP, then it will prove to be a milestone for the farmers.

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Cultivar / Variety / Breed name: Nil

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Ethical approval: This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

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