

Rural Agricultural Work Experience: Socio-Economic Survey in Budha Khera Village, Saharanpur, Uttarpradesh, India

Sajal Saha¹, Deepa Bhadana²

¹PhD Research Scholar, Nagaland Central University, SASRD, India

²PhD Research Scholar, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut, India

¹Corresponding author: [sajalsaha169\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:sajalsaha169[at]gmail.com)

Abstract: *Agricultural education in an important aspect to ensuring the improvement of agricultural product, productivity, sustainability, agricultural technology, environmental and ecological security. Rural agricultural work experience is an important tool to all the B.Sc Agricultural students for better understanding the rural agricultural areas and rural development programme. This programme includes training, demonstration, observation, practice and participation in purposeful activities in grass root level in rural areas. This socio economic survey was conducted with the objectives to known the rural agricultural activities in ground level, what are benefits obtain by rural farmers from governmental rural developmental schemes and how they are improving their living standard.*

Keywords: Rural agriculture, Social survey, Government schemes

1. Introduction

It is the study of the society and its economic status. Socio economic survey is a complex exercise and no single function can be attributed to it for defining the survey results. Every item of the survey behaves as a wide and vivid range of grades so that no systematic or defined scale can be taken to measure it. The methodologies to be used and the result analysis solely depends on objective of the study.

General problems faced by the rural areas of the country:

The central and the state governments run a number of developmental programs and schemes for the economic development of the rural people and the overall development of the society providing various facility in respect to communications, education, providing energy for lighting and cooking, etc. the medical facility, agriculture reforms, employment generation, provision of employment, sanitation, drinking water supply are some of the issues that are to be taken care by the government agencies.

Social status:

The rural administration and the implementation of various government schemes and programs are generally channelized through the **Village Panchayat**, which is headed by the **Gram Pradhan**. The political, financial and administrative powers define the social status in the villages.

Economic status:

Economic status of villagers is generally not very good; their main source of livelihood is based on the agriculture income base but due to unavailability of viable seeds, production processes are taking toll of their of their life and crop yield are dwindling. In addition the vagaries of the weather are also making agriculture of low return and

unviable activity leading to the migration of peasants to towns and cities for labor work search.

Objective of studies:

Keeping the above view, socio-economic survey of Budha khera village, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India was under taken with the following objectives:

- 1) To Study the socio-economic Condition of households in the village.
- 2) To investigate the educational, occupation, health facility and family structure status in Village.
- 3) To Study the utilization pattern of natural resources.
- 4) Forest activity: activities done related to forest conservation, use of forest resources, and involvement of youths and women groups in forest activities

Study area:

Budha khera village is a small village located in Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh. It has 250 families residing in village with a total population of 4862.

Budha khera village is administered by Pradhan (Head of village) who is elected representative of the village. Presently the Head of village is Ram Singh (Pradhan).

The climate condition of this area is warm and temperate. The winter months are much ranier than the summer months in Saharanpur. The average annual temperature in Saharanpur is 23.9°C.

2. Methodology

The present study was carried out in Budha Khera village in Saharanpur District. The questionnaires base methodology was adopted for study purpose.

The various aspects covered under socio economic survey are:

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Occupation: Household members are engaged in agricultural activities for the purpose of self-sustenance and only a few produced for local production. Other villagers are engaged in other jobs like teaching in the local primary school and only a few are engaged in Government based offices. Most of the youths work outside the village for better jobs.

Income: The monthly income of the families has been taken in slabs.

House type and settlement: Majority of the houses are well built "Pucca Houses" and majority of the village population own their own land for housing and only some (poorer families) houses were constructed by the housing scheme (Indira Awas yojana) given by the Block department in the area.

Name of the village	Block	District	State	Country	No. of families	Nearest market
Budha khera	Nagal	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	India	107	Saharanpur

No. of families: 250

Population: 4862

No of farmers targeted in village: 200

Distance of village from district headquarter: 18 km

Area	Population
Total geographical area- 213.30 ha	Total population- 4862
Total cultivated area -149.42 ha	SC population -1180
Total irrigated area -149.42 ha	OBC population -3250
Area under pond -1.20 ha	Others population -432
Area under orchard -12.00 ha	
Area under habitation -2.5 ha	

Farming Population and Average Annual Income

S. No	Category	No of families/ farmers	Avg. annual income(Rs)
1	Marginal farmers	250	80000-95000
2	Small/ medium farmers	150	125000-170000
3	Landless labors	128	45000-52000

Cropping System

Sugarcane-Wheat-Sugarcane

Rice- wheat- fodder

Vegetables-Fodder-Vegetable

Major Enterprises

Crop Production, Dairy farming, Vegetable & Fruit

Cropping Pattern

S. No	Name of crop	Area (Hectare)	Yield (q/h)	Popular varieties
1	Sugarcane	125	680	Co238, CoS88230
2	Wheat	85	38	Raj 3077, HD 2967
3	Rice	34	52	Pusa 1609, Pusa 1509
4	Vegetables	5.5	110	Priya, Kashiuday Navkiran

Soil status

pH: 7-8

Organic carbon: 0.3

Soil fertility status: low to medium

Transport and communication: The only means of transport in the area is by road transport by four wheeled or two wheeled automobiles. Well-constructed mortar road is constructed in the village which connects the village with the District headquarter and other parts of the areas in the district. Telephone and cellular networks is available in the area for communication.

Vegetation pattern: Agriculture is practice by less people in this area. Paddy, maize and few other vegetable are grown in this area

3. Results

The village "Budha Khera" has families. The area follows the patrilineal system in which the title from the Father's side is being inherited throughout the generations. Everyone are considered important in the society.

Average NPK uses: 5:1:1

Livestock production

S. No.	Livestock	No. of animal	Breed	Avg. milk yield/day/ animal
1	Buffalo	450	Murrah	10-14 liters
2	Cross breed cows	180	HF	11-13 liters
3	Local cows (Desi)	150	Sahiwal	5-6 liters

4. Major Problems/ Constraints

Crop production

- Non availability of improve variety seeds and other inputs at proper time
- Low adoption of latest technology due to lack of knowledge, motivation and economic viability
- Low soil fertility status
- High incidence of termite, white grub, top borers, rusts, sheath blight, neck blast etc. pests.
- Poor market linkage.

Livestock

- Low conception rate
- High calf mortality rate due to parasite infestation
- Imbalance feeding of animals

Vegetables

- Poor marketing linkages
- Lack of value addition facilities

Household Profile

Name of Village: Budha Khira

Name of district: Saharanpur

Name of Respondent: Prakash

Contact no: 8929635487

Ownership of house: (i) Own: Yes. (ii) Rented: No

Type of house: (i) Kachcha: No. ((ii) Pucca: Yes

No. of family members: 12

Details of family members

S. no	Name	Age	Gender	Education	Occupation	Income/month
1	Prakesh	75	Male	10 th	Farmer	50,000
2	Meena Devi W/O Prakesh	66	Female	10 th	Housewife	Nil
3	Mohendro singh S/O Prakash	47	Male	12 th	Shopkeeper	30,000
4	Rakhi W/O Mohendra	38	Female	Graduate	Teacher	15,000
5	Seema D/O Prakash	18	Female	12 th	Student	Nil
6	Shubhas S/O Prakash	35	Male	10 th	Farmer	25,000
7	Salu W/O Shubhas	37	Female	8 th	Housewife	Nil
8	Riya D/O Prakash	15	Female	10 th	Student	Nil
9	Arvind S/O Mohendro	12	Male	8 th	Student	Nil
10	Babloo S/O Mohendro	9	Male	5 th	Student	Nil
11	Ramesh S/O Subhash	6	Male	1 th	Student	Nil
12	Priya D/O Subhash	3	Female	Nil	infant	Nil

Agriculture details:

Major crop	Area under main crop(ha)	Expenditure (ha/Rs)	Production (ha/qt)
Paddy	0.5	30,000	10 qt
Wheat	0.5	25,000	12qt

Livestock Profile:

Category	Total no. of livestock
Cow	10
Buffaloes	3
Bulls	4
Goats	Nil
Sheep	30
Mule	Nil
Pig	Nil
Others	Nil

Monthly energy consumption

Source of energy	Cooking	Heating	Lighting
Fuel wood	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kerosene	Nil	Nil	Nil
LPG	15kg	Nil	Nil
Bio gas	Nil	Nil	Nil
Electricity	Nil	Nil	250 watt
others	Nil	Nil	Nil

5. Conclusion

Development is a composite term, which includes various aspects of human activities such as economic, social, political, or technical point of view. Various definitions clearly show that development is a holistic phenomenon. Generally, researchers and scholars believe that social and cultural factors are the integral part of the dynamics of growth and change. **United Nations Development Program (UNDP)** measures human development by including indicators of gross domestic product per capita, adjusted for local purchasing power, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy, and number of persons enrolled in educational institutions. Over the decades, scientists do been constantly engaged in the various areas of development studies.

In India after the independence, for over six decades arrival of various committee reports were witnessed dealing with socio-economic situation of the rural women, and

evaluation of the functioning of developmental agencies and their policies. Based on their reports, new strategies, initiatives and approaches came into existence for the development of rural women. Consequently, efforts were made in successive five year plans to uplift the status of rural women in the country. In spite of these efforts the desired results have not been achieved because of several constraints which hamper the rural women across India. Therefore, rural women development continues to receive attention from various scholars. The available literature on rural women leadership and development studies carried out by various scholars throws light on women successful cases in the areas like micro finance, alcohol movement, freedom for independent state, environmental protections and other social issues.

We can see that in Saharanpur district, a number of such associations and NGOs are under the leadership of some rural people. The people of Saharanpur are of great importance to the state, They are also known for their sensitivity towards the household and community problems. **The socio-economic survey** revealed that there is a great scope of improvement in social and economic status of the people in the village. The people have begun to accept the modern living standards with the advance of education in the area. There can be much more economic development in the village if the village gets aid from the Government like advance technologies in agriculture, proper schools, medical facilities and other infrastructures. In conclusion, we can say that a part of field study that the "Socio-economic" study is essential and important part of education, because it helps us to know and realize the condition of our society, the living standard of people and the social and economic status of our country as a whole. Therefore, the "Socio-Economic Survey" plays a pivot role in our educational system.

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