

Original Research Article

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Socio-Economic Status of Bareli Block of Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh, India: A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

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The present study describes the Socio economic status of farmer of Bareli block, Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, India. Total number of village in Bareli block of Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh is 111. Agriculture is the main profession of the area. The information was collected on the basis of personal interview to each of the farmer through specially prepared questionnaire. A total sample of 600 farmers was selected randomly from Twenty Five different village of the block during 2017-2018. The study revealed that they are very rich farmers with high literacy but least knowledge about agricultural methods and Integrated Pest Management practices. They grow rice, wheat or tomato as well as Gram and without any awareness about their improved Integrated Pest management practices. By introducing facilities of modern technology, their socioeconomic standard can be increased.

Introduction

Raisen District lies in the central part of Madhya Pradesh. The District is situated between the latitude 22 47' and 23 33' north and the longitude 77 21' and 78 49' east. The total area of the District is 8,395 Sq. Km., which contains the 1.93 % of the State's area. Bareli has a tropical climate. When compared with winter, the summers have much more rainfall. The major crops grown in the district are rice, wheat or tomato and gram. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Aw. The average annual temperature is 25.5 °C in Raisen. In a year, the average rainfall is 1159 mm. The mean of production of paddy in the district was 845.32 thousand tonnes with high

variability mainly due to high acreage variability followed by lower to moderate productivity. The production variability was as high as 70.66% in Bareli tehsil and it is least but still high in (21.41 q ha⁻¹), which was highest in Bareli tehsil (44.62 q ha⁻¹). <https://en.climate-data.org/location/174059/>The district has total population of 13,31,597 with total number of 2,78,895 household. The Literacy rate of the district is 72.98 per cent. (Ann., 2011) <http://www.census2011.co.in/questions/313/district-literacy/literacy-rate-of-raisen-district-2011.html>.

The farmers are social group usually with a definite area, cultural similarity and uniting

social organization. As for education, nearly by two-thirds in the northern region were literate. Across farm size, large-scale farm household heads are better educated than small-scale household heads. The literacy ratio was higher in male-headed households compared to female-headed households in Baraily regions.

They differ widely among themselves in respect of the regions they live in, languages they speak, physical features they display, geographical terrain they inhabit, modes in which they make their living, levels of development at which they are placed and size of community they represent. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for the devastating majority of the population in the district. Majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and livestock rearing activities. Data pertaining to the contribution of various economic activities among the farmers is mandatory for any economic development programs for the farmers. Though various studies on socio-economic conditions of farmers were carried out in India, studies are limited with reference to the block farmers. Their lands are irrigated, alienated and have canal and tube well for irrigation facilities. They are utilizing chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides etc. in their lands. Area of Baraily is therefore somewhat different from other areas mainly on account of the difference in natural topography surrounded by hills and forest. And also the typical topography of undulating and hilly areas has made area agriculture profitable.

The present study reveals the socio economic status of the Baraily farmers of the district with the following objectives:

To assess the socio-economic condition of Baraily farmers in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh

To study the current cropping and resource use patterns to locate the specific socio-economic weaknesses in their production organization.

To find the social restraints that inhibit the adoption of new technology.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted with a sample of 600 farmers of 25 different villages of Baraily of Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. A multistage purposive cum random sampling design was followed for selection of the respondents. The investigation was carried out with various problems faced by the Baraily block in the Raisen district. The data were collected by personal interview method using both structural schedule and semi-structured interview during 2017-18 by supplying the questionnaire mentioning the following salient points.

- Population of the village
- Family Structure
- Educational Status of Family Members
- Housing Conditions
- Electricity Facility
- Source of Water
- Mode of Transportation
- Occupational Pattern
- Land Holdings
- Source of Irrigation
- Farm Mechanization
- Livestock
- Difficulties in Agriculture Improvement
- Priorities for Future Investment
- Source of Agricultural Information
- Sources of Credit Supply
- Cropping Pattern
- Plant Protection
- Dynamics of Crop Production
- Marketing System of Agricultural Produce
- Marketed Surplus of Farm Produce
- Returns from Agricultural Produces

Table.1 Base line information at Baraily block of Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh

Sr. no.	Component	Results Baraily Block
1.	Average Population of the village	769
2.	Electricity Facility	Electrified 85.05 % Unelectrified 14.95 %
3.	Source of Water	Tube Well 18.25% Hand pump 62.10 % Pond 4.05% River 12.30% Etc 3.30%
4.	Mode of Transportation	Two wheeler, Four wheeler and Public transport
5.	Major Land Holdings	Landless 9.45 % Marginal 45.65 % Small 44.90 %
6.	Source of Irrigation	Canal 80.26 % Tube well 16.60 Other 3.14 %
7.	Farm Mechanization	Tractor 75 % Pump set 80 % Sprayer 90 %
8.	Livestock	Cow, Goat and Poultry
9.	Difficulties in Agriculture Improvement	Irrigation 35 % Credit 30 % Transport 10 % Agriculture Knowledge 25 % Labour 40 %
10.	Source of Agricultural Information	Extension staff by Daawat (LT Foods), Mass Media and KVKs
11.	Marketing System of Agricultural Produce	Daawat (LT Foods) Local traders
12.	Sources of Credit Supply	Banks
13.	Soil type	Black soil
14.	Average Pesticide used (/ha)	Very often
15.	Knowledge about IPM	12%

Literacy rate (%)

Cropping Pattern

Soil type

Av. Pesticide used (/ha)

Knowledge about IPM

filled in questionnaire were received and were analyzed to find out the socio economic condition of the farmers in the blocks.

Results and Discussion

After completion of survey, a total of 600

In the present study, it was observed that the

farmers are socio-economically progressive in area. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for the overwhelming majority of the farmers. So as to eradicate the problems of farmers, it is necessary for the policy makers to identify and quantify the socio-economic factors which are inhibiting their growth and development. The farmers owing to their life style and community habits and habitats have not been able to keep pace with the modern society. Farmers are not as innovative as the people of rest of India. The base line information gathered as part of study is included in the Table 1

From the investigation it was observed that the average populations of Baraily blocks are 969 and 990, respectively. The majority of the farm families were nuclear in the blocks. As per the education status of the villagers the illiterate percentage was observed 68% in the block. The major occupations of the farmers were agriculture and livestock rearing. Majority of the land holdings are landless

9.45%, Marginal 45.65% and Small 44.90% in the block. The cropping pattern of the studied area includes rabi and kharif crops are respectively Wheat/Tomato and Rice in the block. More than 85 percent households are electrified in in the block. The sources of irrigation available in the blocks were canal and tube wells etc. Likewise, the livestock populations in the blocks are cow, goat and poultry in the block. The major source of agricultural information in the studied area was Daawat rice (LT Foods), mass media and relatives. The banks were major source of credit supply in the area. Use of plant protection measures to save the crops from pests and diseases was observed higher in the blocks.

References

- <http://www.census2011.co.in/questions/313/district-literacy/literacy-rate-of-raisen-district-2011.html>).
<https://en.climate-data.org/location/174059/>

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