Socio Economic and Demographic analysis of Bhitaha Village of Gorakhpur District

Abstract

The present study was conducted in Village Bhitaha, Block Khaijani, Tehsil Bansgaon,DistrictGorakhpur.The Data Collection based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise, a meeting of thevillagers along with the Sarpanch, Niab Sarpanch and Lamardar was conducted in the villagefor rapport building. In this research paper an attempt has been made to find out the actual socioeconomic status of rural populationin different groups.Study shows that literacy rate in this area is 82.68 per cent, majority of the population belong to the schedule caste (218) andfamilies (95per cent) are marginal farmers, Paddy is the main kharif crop, while wheat is the main rabi crop and it shows the availability of various ICT tools in Bhitaha, including TVs, mobiles, computers/laptops,internet access and where productivity of meat and milk is very well, the number of different transportation vehicles available such as cars, motorcycles, cycles, and other forms of transport, shows different Farm machinery available such as Sprayer 286, Tractor 09, Cultivator09, Disc Harrow07, Thresher07and SeedcumFertdrill 01,sit shows that irrigation facilities are available in the village.The findings of this study have significant implications for policy interventions and rural development initiatives in the region.

Keyword –Participatory Rural Appraisal,Socio Economic, Farmers, Productivity.

Introduction

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Belipar Gorakhpur established for technology dissemination though various agricultural extension activities. Participatory Rural Appraisal survey is an important mean to identify the problem constraints and need of the farmers through their own involvement. Though this Krishi Vigyan Kendra comes under scarcity zone of Kanpur village Bhitaha. Hence Krishi Vigyan Kendra has to focus on technologies. Village Bhitaha, Block- Khaijani, Tehsil- Bansgaon, District- Gorakhpur situated at distance of 16 Km from District head quarter and 28 Km from KVK Belipar. It comes under agriculture sub division Khajani.The Village Bhitahapopularly grown of Vegetables andPaddy along with cereals like Maize, Sorghum, Wheat etc. Pulses and oilseeds are grown to some extent. There is opportunity for enhancing crop production.Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is the process of involving local people in the analysis and interpretation of their own situation of a given rural area. The local people i.e. the participants take a leadership role in collecting, analyzing, interpreting and presenting information and in this process impart knowledge and development insight to the specialists and extension agents. PRA approach embodies a whole range of techniques which when used reveal valuable information/data on the resources and skills existing in the village, wealth structure and dynamics of caste and class. For management of natural resources, participatory Rural Appraisal is conducted to establish rapport with the village community as well as to identify and define problems for prioritization in the village itself. It is a way of learning from and with community members to investigate their need assessment, analyze and evaluate constraints and opportunities and find out priorities in the area of agriculture, small scale rural enterprises and any other social and economic development programs addressed to village development. Based on the principle of listening and learning, PRA is the technique of immediate analysis and survey of village resources for participatory micro-planning and development. Participatory Rural Appraisal is a way of enabling rural people to analyze their living conditions,

share the outcomes and plan their activities.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in Village Bhitaha, Block- Khaijani, Tehsil- Bansgaon, District- Gorakhpur situated at distance of 16 Km from District head quarter and 28 Km from KVK Belipar. The Data Collection based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise, a meeting of thevillagers along with the Sarpanch, Niab Sarpanch and Lamardar was conducted in the villagefor rapport building. While conducting the meeting, they were made aware of the exercise tobe conducted for the development of a plan for the village,farmers' contribution in theexercise and the objectives to be achieved. The key informants were identified who helped toinform villagers to facilitate participation.

Result and Discussion

Table1: Demographic information and literacy rate of Village

Total Population			No. of Households	No. of Literates			Literacy Rate	Sex Ratio
Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		
1098	1062	2160	360	910	876	1786	82.68	967

The table 1 - shows the demographic information and literacy rate of the village. The total population is 2160, with 1098 males and 1062 females. The literacy rate is 82.68%.

Table2: Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Village

SC Population			ST Population		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
106	112	218	0	0	0

Table 2: This table shows the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the village. The total SC population is 218, with 106 males and 112 females. There is no ST population in the village.

Table 3: Distribution of the farming families on the basis of size of land holding in village

S.No	Land Holding (Ha)	No. of families	Percent
1	>4(Large)	0	0
2	2-4(Medium)	0	0

3	1-2(Small)	4	1.20
4	0-1(Marginal)	342	95.00
5	Landless	14	3.80
6	Total	360	100.00

The Table no 3 shows the distribution of farming families in the village based on the size of their land holdings. The majority of families (95%) are marginal farmers, with less than 1 hectare of land. There are no large (over 4 hectares) farms in the village.

Chart 1: Total distributed area

Total Geographical area	**Total Cultivated Area**	**Total Irrigated Area**	**Total Orchard Area**	**Others**
187	182	182	1.2	3.8

Table4: Area under different agricultural crops in Village

Season	**Crops**	**Area (ha)**	**Productivity (q/ha)**
Kharif	Paddy	124	36
	Arhar	17	7
	Til	6	4
	Cucurbits	26	252
	Fodder (Chari)	9	850
Rabi	Wheat	142	38
	Mustard	13	18
	Chick pea	5	14
	Field Pea	1.5	16
	Tomato	4.5	255
	Cauliflower	6	110
	Veg. Pea	4	80
	Barseem	6	830
Zaid	Cucurbits	28	210

The table no 4 shows the area under different agricultural crops in the village, as well as their productivity. Paddy is the main kharif crop, while wheat is the main rabi crop. There is also a small area of zaid crops, such as barseem and cucurbits.Paddy is the most cultivated crop in the village, followed by wheat and fodder crops.

The productivity of cucurbits is high compared to other crops.

The Zaid season has a limited variety of crops compared to Kharif and Rabi.

Table5: Area under different horticultural crops in Village (Hectares)

Plants	Area (ha)	Productivity (q/ha)
Mango	1	80
Guava	0.2	175

Table 5 shows the area under different horticultural crops in the village. Mango is the only crop listed, with an area of 0.2 hectares.

Table6: Livestock population in Village (Numbers)

Village-Bhitaha	Indigenous Cows	Crossbred cow	Buffaloes	Goat	Sheep	Poultry Birds	Fish pond
No. of animals/ pond	7	34	98	178	0	0	5
Productivity (Milk /animal/lactation (meat in kg)	985	1075	1120	14.5	0	0	0.85

The table shows the livestock population in the village. There are a total of 98 buffaloes, 178 goat, and no poultry birds. The table also shows the productivity of the livestock in terms of milk and meat.

Table7: Basic village amenities in Village- Bhitaha **(Nos.)**

Panchayat Ghar	School	Anganwaricentre	Health Centre	Ration Depot
-	1	-	-	1

Table8 shows theinformation and the basic village amenities in Bhitaha. There is one school and no panchayat ghar, anganwaricentre, healthcentre and one ration depot.

TV	Mobile	computer/laptop	Internet	Other
295	1385	3	yes	

This table shows the availability of various ICT tools in Bhitaha, including TVs, mobiles, computers/laptops, and internet access.

There are 295 TVs and 1385 mobiles in the village. Internet access is also available.

Table9: Sources of transportation available in the village

Transportation

Car	Motorcycle	Cycle	Other
4	186	240	11

This table shows the number of different transportation vehicles available in Bhitaha, such as cars, motorcycles, cycles, and other forms of transport, there are 186 motorcycles and 240 cycles in the village.

Table10: Farm machinery available in the village

Farm machinery								
Tractor	**Power Tiller**	**Cono weeder**	**Cultivator**	**Disc plough**	**Disc Harrow**	**Seed cum Fert. Drill**	**Thresher**	**Sprayer**
9	3	1	9	-	7	1	7	286

This table shows the number of different Farm machinery available available in Bhitaha, such as Sprayer 286, Tractor 09,Cultivator, 09 Power, Disc Harrow, 07 Thresher, 07Tiller 03, and SeedcumFert.Drill 01 in the village

Table11: Irrigation facility in village – Bhitaha

Govt. Tube well	Private Tube well	Cannal	Well	Drip irrigation	Sprinkler
1	**52**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**

This table shows the number of different Farm machinery available available in Bhitaha, such as **Private Tube well** 52, **Well**06andGovt. Tube well in the village

Table12: Transect walk depicting following natural resources of village

Sl No.	Particulars	Natural Resources
1	Vegetation/Plantation	Sagon, Mahua, Euckelioptus, Bomboo, Arjun etc.
2	Grasses	Doob, Motha, Parthenium,
3	Soil	Loam and sandi loam
4	Crops	Cereals, Pulses, oilseed, horticultural crops etc.
5	Live stock	Cattle, Buffalo, Goat etc.
6	Land use	Habitation, crop land, orchard, etc
7	Water resources	Tube well, Ponds, Wells etc

This table provides information about the natural resources found in Bhitaha, categorized by vegetation, grasses, soil, crops, livestock, land use, and water resources.Some examples include mango and mahua trees in the vegetation category, loam and sandy loam soil types, and crops like cereals, pulses, and oilseeds.

List 1: Actionplan foragriculturedevelopmentforVillage Bhitaha, Block- Khajni

A.AGRICULTURE

Crops	Problemidentified	Suggestedsolution	Strategies
Paddy	Low yield HighSeedRate Un-ProtectiveNurseryraising	Improved recommended varieties. UserecommendedseedrateRaisingprotectivenursery	Rectifyingtechnicalgaps through demonstration, training and Awareness Programme in paddy cultivation.
	Noseedtreatment	Applicationofseedtreatment	Awareness programme,demonstrationsand trainings
	Weed Problem	Applicationof recommended technology and herbicides	Demonstration, training and Awareness Programme.
	Transplantingmore seedlingper hill	Transplantingproper numberofseedlingsperhill	-do-
	Imbalanced use of fertilizers	Use Recommended dose of fertilizer	-do-
	Nocontrolmeasuresappliedfor insect and disease management	Use IPM and IDM modules with recommended dose of insecticides and pesticides	-do-
	High cost of cultivation	recommended technologies like DSR etc.	Demonstration and training
Pigeon Pea	Low Yield	Improved recommended varieties	Demonstration and training
	Pigeon Pea damaged in water logging condition	Sownonraise bed	Demonstration and training
	Highseedrate	Line sowing with recommended seed rate	Demonstration and training
	Imbalanceuseoffertilizer	Recommended balancedoseoffertilizer	Demonstration, training and Awareness Programme.

	NouseofBiofertilizer	Useofrhizobiumandbio fertilizer	Demonstration andtraining
	Nocontrolmeasuresappliedfor insect and disease management	Use IPM and IDM modules with recommended dose of insecticides and pesticides	Demonstration andtraining
Sesame	Useoflocal seed	Improved recommended varieties.	Awareness programme,demonstrations andtrainings
	HigherSeedrate	Line sowing with recommendedSeed rate	-do-
	Imbalancedfertilizer use	Recommended balancedoseoffertilizer	-do-
	Nocontrolmeasuresappliedfor insect and disease management	Use IPM and IDM modules with recommended dose of insecticides and pesticides	-do-
Mustard	Useoflocal seed	Improved recommended varieties.	Awareness programme,demonstrations andtrainings
	HigherSeedrate	Line sowing with recommendedSeed rate	-do-
	Imbalancedfertilizer use	Recommended balancedoseoffertilizer	-do-
	Nocontrolmeasuresappliedfor insect and disease management	Use IPM and IDM modules with recommended dose of insecticides and pesticides	-do-
Chick pea	Low yield	Improved recommended varieties.	Awareness programme,demonstrations andtrainings

	HigherSeedrate	Line sowing with recommendedSeed rate	-do-
	Imbalancedfertilizer use	Recommended balancedoseoffertilizer	-do-
	Nocontrolmeasuresappliedfor insect and disease management	Use IPM and IDM modules with recommended dose of insecticides and pesticides	-do-
Field Pea	Low yield	Improved recommended varieties.	Awareness programme,demonstrations andtrainings
	HigherSeedrate	Line sowing with recommendedSeed rate	-do-
	Imbalancedfertilizer use	Recommended balancedoseoffertilizer	-do-
	Nocontrolmeasuresappliedfor insect and disease management	Use IPM and IDM modules with recommended dose of insecticides and pesticides	-do-
Wheat	Low yield	Improved recommended varieties.	Awareness programme,demonstrations andtrainings
	HigherSeedrate	Line sowing through super seeder etc. with recommendedSeed rate	-do-
	Weed Problem	Applicationof recommended technology and herbicides	Demonstration, training and Awareness Programme.
	Imbalancedfertilizer use	Recommended balancedoseoffertilizer	-do-

	Nocontrolmeasuresappliedfor insect and disease management	Use IPM and IDM modules with recommended dose of insecticides and pesticides	-do-
Green Fodder	Useoflocal seed	Improved recommended varieties	Awareness programme,demonstrations andtrainings
	HigherSeedrate	RecommendedSeed rate	-do-
	Imbalancedfertilizer use	Useofbalancedfertilizers	-do-
	Non-adoptionofplant protection measures	Useofplantprotection measures	-do-

B. HORTICULTURE

Crop	Problemidentified	Suggestedsolution	Strategies
Vegetables	Noseedtreatment	Adoptionofrecommended seedtreatment	Awareness,Demonstrationand training
	Low Yield	Improved recommended varieties	Awareness,Demonstrationand training
	Imbalancedfertilizeruse	Recommended balancedoseoffertilizer	-do-
	No propercontrol measuresapplied for insect and disease management	Use IPM and IDM modules with recommended dose of insecticides and pesticides	-do-
	Low price of vegetable	Link with national and international marketing through E-marketing channel.	Awareness and training

Mango	Unfruitfulness	Management of unfruitfulness	Awareness,Demonstrationandtraining
	Mango malformation	Recommended INM	Awareness andtraining
	Low Yield	Improved recommended varieties and balanced use of fertilizer	Awareness,Demonstrationand training
	Pests andDiseases	Managementofpestsanddiseases	Awareness,Demonstrationandtraining
Guava	Low Yield	Improved recommended varieties and balanced use of fertilizer	Awareness,Demonstrationand training
	Unfruitfulness	Management of unfruitfulness	Awareness,Demonstrationandtraining
	Pests andDiseases	Managementofpestsanddiseases	Awareness,Demonstrationandtraining

C. ANIMALHUSBANDRY

Animal	Problemi dentified	Suggestedsolution	Strategies
Cow	Low milk yields due to imbalanced feeding	Balanced feeding with supplementation of mineral mixture.	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	Low milk yields due to local breed	Recommended Breed of Cow (Shahiwal, Gir, Tharparkar, and graded cross-bred).	Providing awarenessabout A I and sex shorted semen with training, animal camp day
	Infestation of parasites and diseases	Use of acaricide, dewormer and vaccination prescribed by veterinary doctor.	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	Lack of Green fodder	Provide green fodder around the year by use of perennial green fodder ie. Napier	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	Poor Marketing Facilities of Milk and milk product.	Groups and FPOs Formation and Link with national international marketing channel	Awareness and training
Buffalo	Low milk yields due to imbalanced feeding	Balanced feeding with supplementation of mineral mixture.	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training

	Low milk yields due to local breed	Recommended Breed of Buffalo (Murrah etc.).	Providing awarenessabout A I with training, animal camp day
	Infestation of parasites and diseases	Use of acaricide, dewormer and vaccination prescribed by veterinary doctor.	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	Lack of Green fodder	Provide green fodder around the year by use of perennial green fodder ie. Napier	Awareness,Demonstrationa ndtraining
	Poor Marketing Facilities of Milk and milk product.	Groups and FPOs Formation and Link with national international marketing channel	Awareness and training
Goat	Poor body growth due to imbalance feeding	Balanced feeding with supplementation of mineral mixture.	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	Poor body growth due to local breed	Recommended Breed of Goat (Barbari, Black Bengal, Sirohi etc.).	Providing awarenessabout Breed with A.I. training, animal camp day
	Infestation of parasites and diseases	Use of acaricide, dewormer and vaccination prescribed by veterinary doctor.	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	Lack of Green fodder and posture	Provide green fodder around the year by use of perennial green fodder ie. Napier, drumstick, Subabul, Jangal jalebi etc.	Awareness,Demonstrationa ndtraining

	Poor Marketing Facilities of Milk and meat	Groups and FPOs Formation and Link with national international marketing channel	Awareness and training
	Supply ofsufficie ntfodder	Raisingqualityfodder Silage making for qualityenhancement	Awareness,Demonstrat ionandtraining
Fisheries	Lack of infrastructure facilities	Provide adequate amount of water and proper management of ponds	Awareness and training programme
	Lack of technical knowledge and support	Provide technical scientific knowledge	Awareness and training programme
	Lack of artificial feeding	Provide balanced feeding	Awareness,Demonstrationa ndtraining
	No existence of cooperative societies	Formation of groups and societies	Awareness andtraining programme
	Poor quality fish seed	Provide the good quality fish seed	Awareness and training programme
Poultry	Lack of quality chicks	Provide Improved recommended breed and quality chicks	Awareness,Demonstrationa ndtraining
	Unavailabilit y of quality feed	Provide balanced feed	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	High motility and diseases out break	Cleaning sanitation, vaccination and proper scientific management.	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	Lack of technical knowledge	Provide technical scientific knowledge	Awareness andtraining programme

	Lack of storage facilities	Provide knowledge about storage of egg at Village level	Awareness and training programme
	Poor Marketing Facilities of egg and meat	Groups and FPOs Formation and Link with national international marketing channel	Awareness and training
Pig	Poor body growth due to imbalance feeding	Balanced feeding with supplementation of mineral mixture.	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	Poor body growth due to local breed	Recommended Breed of Goat (LW Yorkshire MW Yorkshire SW Yorkshire, landress, bearkshire etc.).	Providing awarenessabout Breed, training, animal camp day
	Infestation of parasites and diseases	Use of acaricide, dewormer and vaccination prescribed by veterinary doctor.	Awareness,Demonstrationa nd training
	Poor Marketing Facilities of meat	Groups and FPOs Formation and Link with national international marketing channel	Awareness and training

Conclusion-

In conclusion, has explored the socioeconomic status of Bhitaha Village in Gorakhpur, using data collected through a PRA Under KVK Belipar Gorakhpur. The study has provided valuable insights into the village's demographic profile, land use patterns, sources of irrigation, and occupational distribution. The study found that the majority of the population had a High level of education, with.literacy rate is 82.68%.Marginal and small farmers dominated the agricultural landscape, with a prevalence of small-scale agriculture. The study also highlighted the importance of non-farming occupations such as skilled laborers and rural artisans. The findings of this study have significant implications for policy interventions and rural development initiatives in the region. The dominance of small-scale agriculture highlights the need for interventions that promote sustainable farming practices and provide access to modern agricultural technologies and techniques. Moreover, the presence of rural artisans in the village suggests the potential for developing cultural tourism in the region, which could serve as a source of income diversification for the local population.

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