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Evaluation of socio economic characteristics of farmers

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Abstract
The Rural Farming Work Experience (R.A.W.E.) synthesis demonstrates the importance of work in improving and enhancing conditions in rural agriculture. RAWE understands the lifestyle, agricultural aspects, attributes, and different characteristics of rural farmers, and digests them by going into the field themselves and indulging in their way of life. I was able to visit there 3 locations. The total area of the first village (Hassanpur) visited was 172 hectares. Second village (Kalewal) with a total geographical area of 174 hectares. The third and final village we investigated was at (Singhpura). The total geographical area of the village is 135.84 hectares. The conclusion drawn based on this research is that organic farming is practiced in these villages, but few people are persevering in this endeavor. It is known and practiced, but not on a large scale or by a large number of farmers. As observed during the research, everyone fears the time and patience it will take. Our goal was to update them on the results, so when they tried to focus on organic farming methods, I was happy to give them a little boost for the greater future of Indian agriculture.

Keywords: Village survey, socio profile, land holding

Introduction
Rural Agricultural Work Experience (RAWE) introduces agricultural students to the natural environment of the rural setting by working with farmers to identify problems and teach them the latest agricultural techniques. Students also have the opportunity to conduct research and participate in the delivery of several ongoing agricultural and rural development initiatives. Students were thoroughly introduced and familiarized with the various concerns and issues a farmer may encounter on the farm, enabling them to build their competence and confidence in dealing with agricultural and related scientific issues. Scientists have monitored implementation in adopted villages. Activities focused on detailed observation/analysis of the socio-economic and technical profiles of rural farmers, participatory advisory methods, agricultural realities, agricultural practices, and working with progressive farmers. rice field. Soil surveys have become an important part of RAWE. This prepares agricultural graduates to participate in various rural development programs. Students also gained first-hand knowledge of the industry during their stay abroad with a well-known agricultural company. This is a compulsory course leading to B.Sc. Provided. (Hons.) Agricultural students in the critical semester will develop the skills to understand rural conditions, the state of agricultural techniques used by farmers, prioritize farmer issues, and work with farmers for overall rural development and attitudes purpose.

1. To enable students to understand the rural environment in relation to agriculture and related activities.
2. Familiarize students with the socio-economic situation of farmers and their problems related to agricultural growth.
3. Hands-on training provides diagnostic and remediation information applicable to real-world situations
4. Improving communication skills through the use of extension classes and technology transfer approaches.
5. Gain the confidence and skills to solve agricultural challenges.
6. Introduce students to ongoing extension and rural development programs.

Dr. Gurshamindar Singh commenced his program of general orientation and training on campus from 1st August 2022 to his 15th. Teachers provided general information about the connection between the RAW program and the agricultural industry in these classes.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in three villages (Hasanpur, Kalewal, Singhpura) during the period of RAWE program. 40, 45 and 15 farmers chosen for the inquiry from respectively village.100 farmers choosen randomly from three villages. These were selected in such manner that they were not far away from each other and were very near to our institute. Total geographical area of village is 172 hectares. Hasanpur has a total population of 961 peoples, out of which male population is 518 while female population is 443.There are about 175 houses in Hasanpur village. With the total geographical area of 174 hectares. Kalewal has a total population of 1,116 peoples, out of which male population is 601 while female population is 515. There are about 220 houses in Kalewal village. The third and last village I did my research was in (Singhpura). The total geographical area of village is 135.84 hectares. Singhpura has a total population of 1,067 peoples, out of which male population is 571 while female population is 496. There are about 233 houses in Singhpura village. It is clear that imbalance in land utilization leads to food insecurity and ecological instability in any region. In this context it is vital to know what is the changing scenario of land use pattern and cropping pattern with special focus on food crops in these villages. Land use pattern of these villages were mainly distributed in main two crops paddy and wheat with some rare numbers of vegetables and some sugarcane crops as well. A comprehensive interview was scheduled for data collections. Verbally asking was the method of reach going home to home field by field collecting data and giving some information regarding their doubts. Analysing of how much field producing how much input comparing them with science and some indigenous ways. Every aspect of questionnaire was covered with maximum reach everyday.

Results and Discussion

Result of the report is that for a long period of time through survey many where made aware about many problems, issues, aspects, and attributes of farming. Through lectures organic farming was glorified and promoted demonestrations of models showed the brighter future it holds. Rallys took place with what upheld the spirit of organic farming along with showing appreciation to our farmers along with the awakening of young farmers passion. Tried and did some good deeds, organised a charity event promoting and uplifting the spirit of togetherness. We were able to come in contacts with some successful farmers as well which were applying to be more curios about organic means of agriculture. Cultivation waste was lectured to put in safe use. Disadvantages of slash and burn were enlisted. All and all eco- friendly, safe and durable future which is to come with practising organic farming was promoted through every means. From very minimum and rare accidentally aquired knowledge to a long period of awareness camps, talks and discussions it was taken.

Socio Profile

Table 1: Shows the distribution of age group

Sr. No.	Age Group	Hasanpur	kalewal	Singhpura	Overall
1.	15-35	38	22	0	25
2.	36-55	49	56	67	55
3.	56-75	13	22	33	20

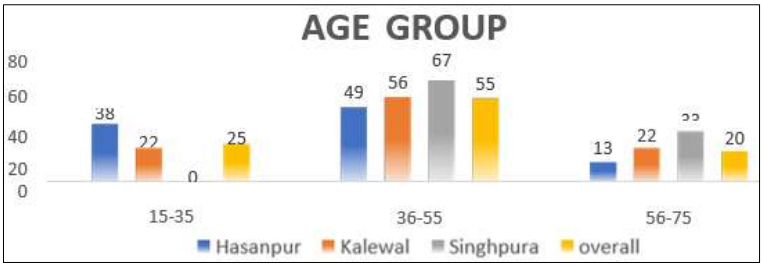

Fig 1: Shows the distribution of age groups by graph

Table 1 displays the distribution of age groups in all three villages. The majority of farmers are involved in farming and are between the ages of 36 and 55, with fewer being between the ages of 15 and 35. Age groups 15-35: hasanpur 38%, kalewal 22%, singhpura 0%, overall 25% Age group 36-55 hasanpur 49%, kalewal 56%, singhpura 67% overall 55%, and 56-75 hasanpur 13%, kalewal 22%, singhpura 33% overall 20%. This data demonstrates how more middle (36-55) generations are involved in farming.

Table 2: Shows the distribution of types of phones

Sr. No.	Type of phone	Hasanpur	kalewal	singhpura	Overall
1.	Smartphone	74	78	66	75
2.	Simple	46	25	35	25

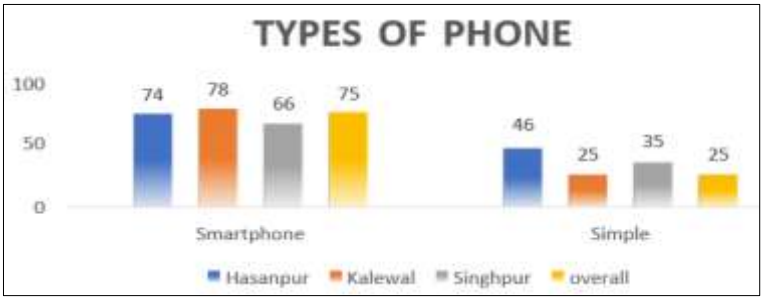

Fig 2: Shows the distribution of types of phone

The data in table 2 show the distribution of phone types in all three villages. We can determine the number of smartphones in the village using the table. Smartphone usage is 74% in Hasanpur, 78% in Kalewal, 66% in Singhpura, and 75% overall. and simple keypad in Hasanpur 46%, Kalewal 25%, Singhpura 35%, overall 25% According to this data, some villages have a large number of smartphones.

Table 3: Shows the distribution of qualification

Sr. No.	Qualification	Hasanpur	Kalewal	Singhpura	Overall
1.	10th pass	48	55	0	45
2.	12th pass	26	34	35	30
3.	graduate	26	11	65	25

Fig 3: Shows the distribution of qualification

The qualifications of all three villages are shown in Table 3. Using the table, we can determine the qualifications of people in the villages. The 10th pass rate in Hasanpur is 48%, 55% in Kalewal, 0% in Singhpura, and 45% overall. 12th pass rate in hasanpur is 26%, 34% in kalewal, 35% in singhpura overall 30%, and graduate rate is 26% in hasanpur, 11% in kalewal, 65% in singhpura overall 25%. According to the data, the vast majority are qualified intermediate, with only a few qualified graduation.

Table 4: Shows the land holding in acre

Sr. No.	Land Holding(acre)	Hasanpur	kalewal	singhpura	Overall
1.	1-3	49	22	0	30
2.	4-7	38	45	34	40
3.	8-11	13	33	66	30

Fig 4: Shows the land holding (in acre)

Table 4 depicts the land ownership of all three villages. This table shows that land holdings of 1-3 acres are 49% in Hasanpur, 22% in Kalewal, and 0% in Singhpura, 4-7 acres are 38% in Hasanpur, 45% in Kalewal, and 34% in Singhpura, and 8-11 acres are 13% in Hasanpur, 33% in Kalewal, and 66% in Singhpura. According to the help table, small farmers account for 30%, marginal farmers account for 40%, and large farmers account for 30%. Landholding.

Table 5: Shows the farming experience (in years)

Sr. No.	Farming Experience (in years)	Hasanpur	kalewal	Singhpura	Overall
1.	10-20	38	22	0	25
2.	20-30	49	56	67	55
3.	30-40	13	22	33	20

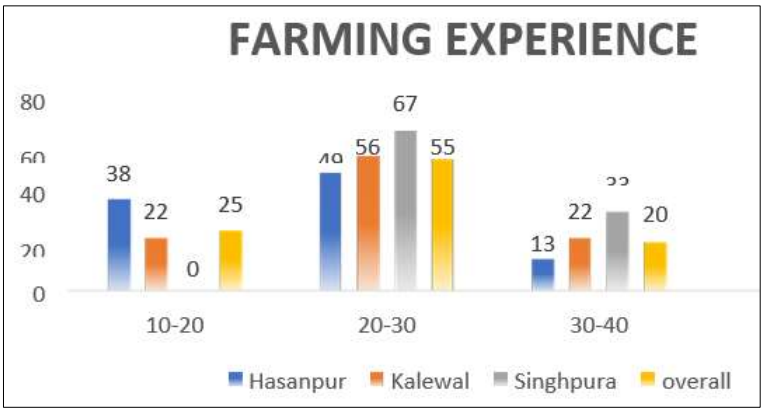

Fig 5: Shows the farming experience (in years)

Table 5 summarises the farming experiences of the three villages. We can see from the table that 55% of farmers have 20-30 years of farming experience. 25% have 10-20 years of experience, and 20% have 30-40 years of experience. We can deduce from the data that the majority of farmers have 20-30 years of experience. It shows the percentage of villagers using the various document provided by government for the welfare of farmers.

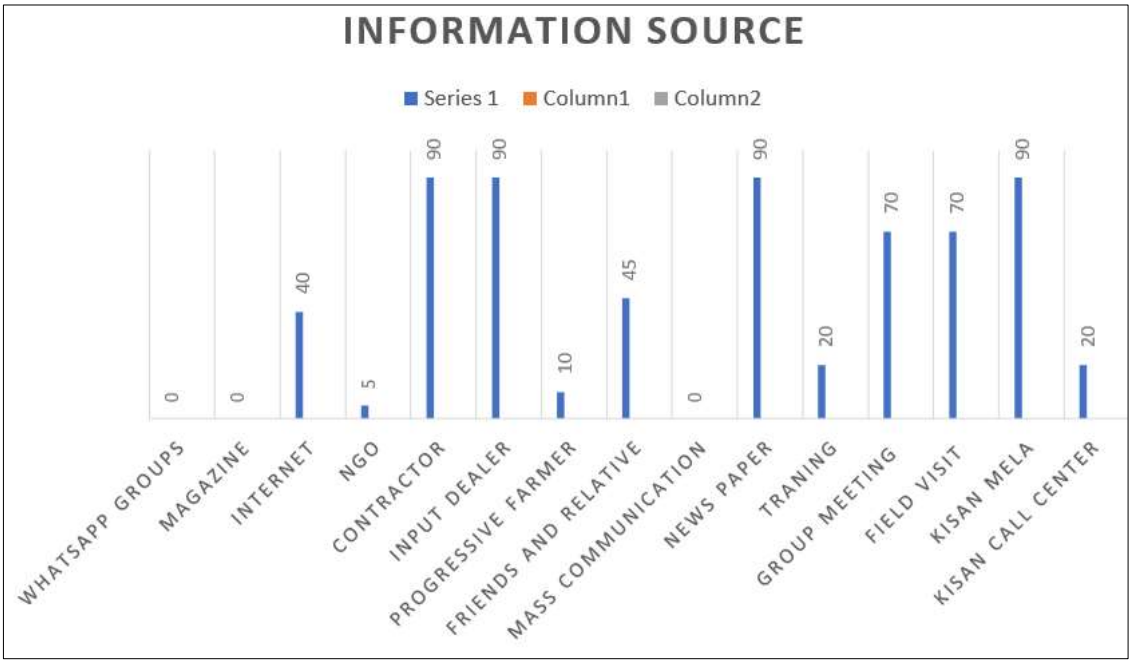

Fig 6: Shows the information

Table 7: Shows the contacts

Sr. No.	Contacts	Overall
1.	SAU	30%
2.	GADVASU	55%
3.	Companies	20%
4.	Department of Agriculture	60%

Table 8: Shows the Documents

Sr. No.	Documents	
1.	Aadhaar Card	100%
2.	Family Id	100%
3.	KCC	30%
4.	Ayushman health card	0%
5.	Ration Card	20%
6.	MGNREGA Card	0%
5.	Soil health card	0%

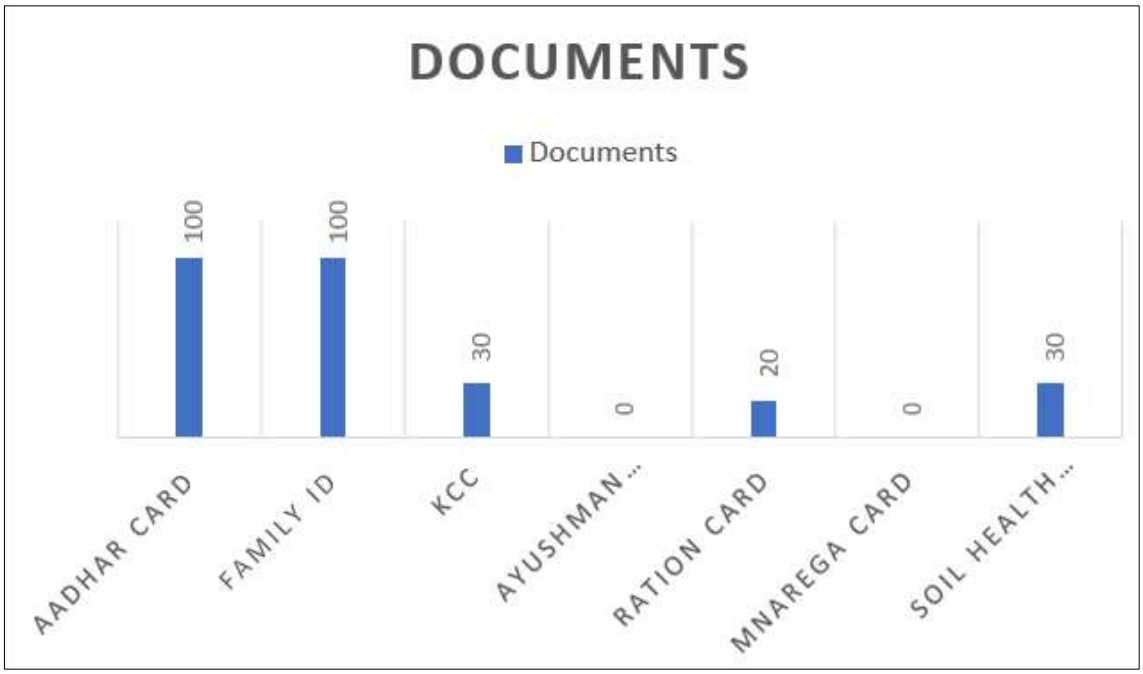

Fig 7: Documents

Conclusion

It was concluded that areas where the RAWE program was implemented have great potential for improving agriculture. The village is not remote and has an agroclimatic environment. The villagers are also very kind and cooperative. Practical constraints and opportunities are also listed for further analysis. Through field visits and field days, the students interacted with villagers and farmers, participated in various meetings and demonstrations, and learned a lot. The gaps in technical aspects between research stations/universities and practices were adequately explained by the teachers. The presence of NGOs and CADCs has a more fruitful impact on the learning process. In fact, some recommendations have been made based on information from PRA and field studies. Working with governments, NGOs, financial institutions and research institutes/universities to follow these recommendations will improve productivity and quality. In addition, there is an urgent need to take initiatives to see if it is possible to create small entrepreneurial spirits that improve people's lives and quality of life. Last but not least, after participating in this RAWE programme, students will have the confidence to assess the overall agricultural scenario of the study area from technical, social, environmental and economic perspectives. It will be like this. Gain knowledge and experience and be able to contribute to the development of agriculture and related activities. In fact, since agricultural education there is always room for further improvement.

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