

SUMMER TRAINING REPORT PRESENTATION

On
HARIPAR-VILLAGE STUDY SEGMENT

Divyesh Markana (0078)
MBA-Rural Management
2020-22

Content



INTRODUCTION



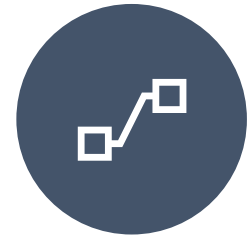
OBJECTIVE



METHODOLOGY



KEY FINDINGS



CONCLUSION

Introduction

- In India, two-thirds of the population and 70% of the labour force reside in rural areas, generating 46% of national income.
- Agriculture is a crucial sector of Indian economy because it contributes to 17% of GDP and provides employment opportunities for more than 60% of the population.
- The cereal production has increased from 51 MT in 1950-51 to 291.95 MT throughout 2019-20 but it is not enough.
- Recently, the UNSFCN in world report 2019 stated that climate change is already having a negative effect on global agriculture, and it is driving up the number of hungry around the world.
- Most of the people residing in rural areas earn a living in agriculture and related sectors (60.41% of the total labour force) and impoverishment principally persists here.
- The present work was undertaken to understand the socio-economic changes taking place in small village and the factors governing such changes.

Objective

- To understand the changing agriculture pattern.
- To understand the socio-economic trends and patterns in relation to industrialisation.
- To understand the drivers of change through interactions.

Justification

- In India, very few micro-level studies are carried out. In addition, scholars from many different disciplines have adopted different methods to enrich the heritage of Indian rural research.
- The problem in the Indian context is not so much the scarcity of data at the micro level, but the research interest in generalizing village experiences in different parts of the country.

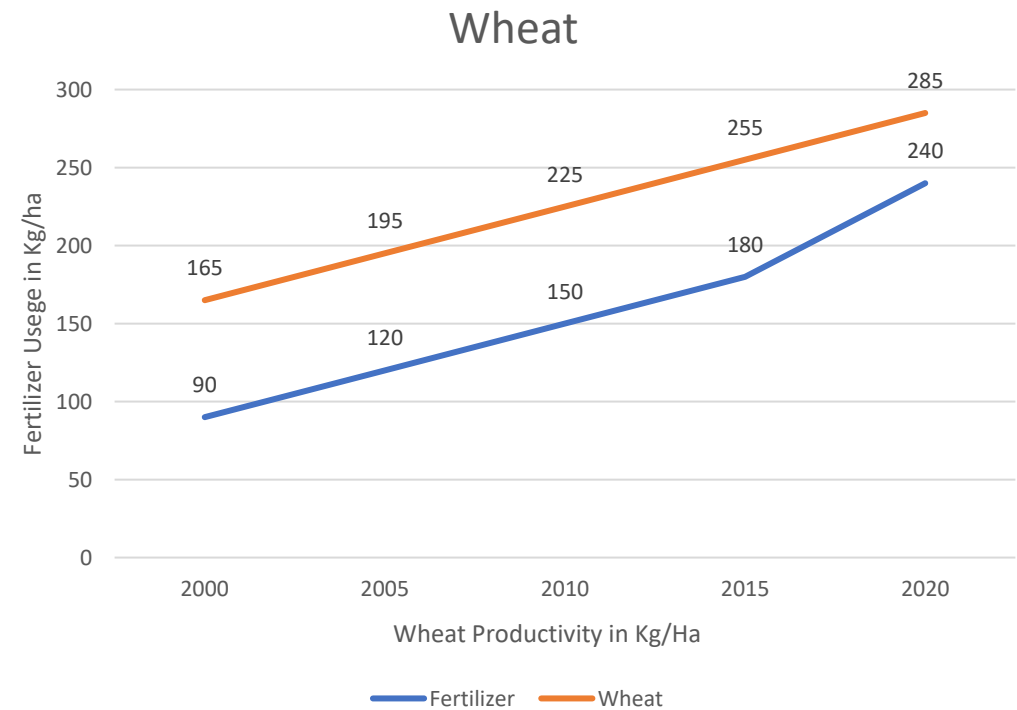
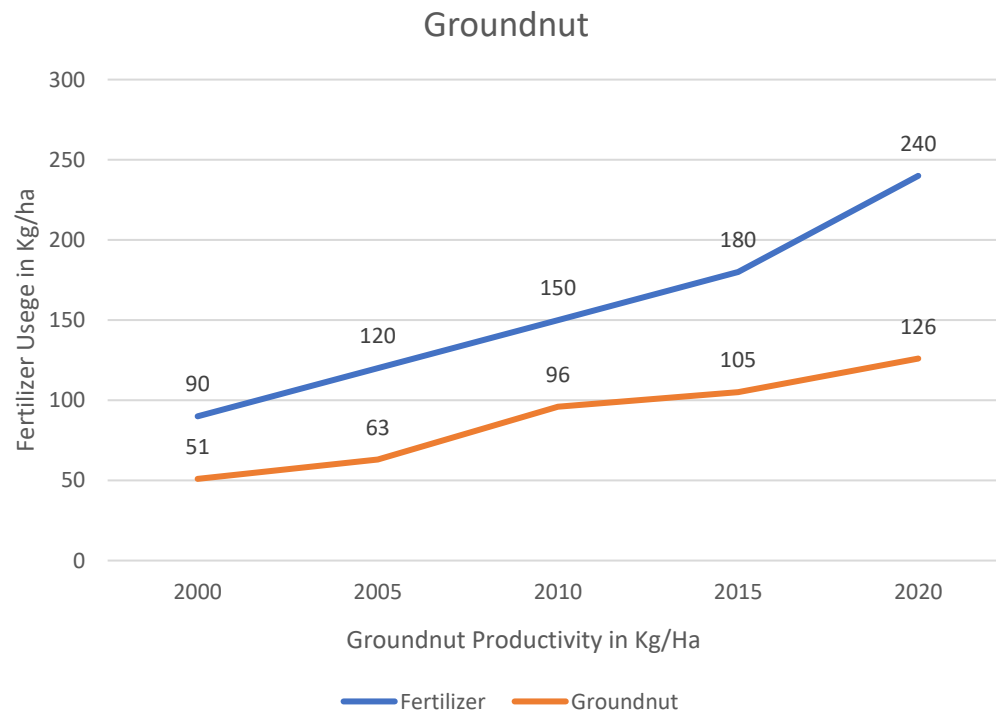
Research Methodology

- The source of information and data would be **primary and secondary**.
 1. Quantitative Methods will be used for the data collection. First-hand Information will be collected through interviews with the relevant persons through the fieldwork.
 2. And some of the secondary information will be also gathered through research papers, journals, textbooks, publications, Gram Panchayat Office, Sarpanch, etc.
- **Universe of Study** is the farmer people of Haripar village of Jamnagar, Gujarat.
- The **study covers** a period of twenty years from 2000 to 2020.
- The **design of this research work** is explanatory and descriptive. And for the questionnaire survey, systematic sampling was done, and 100 households were selected randomly.
- The collected data has been **analysed** by using Microsoft Excel.

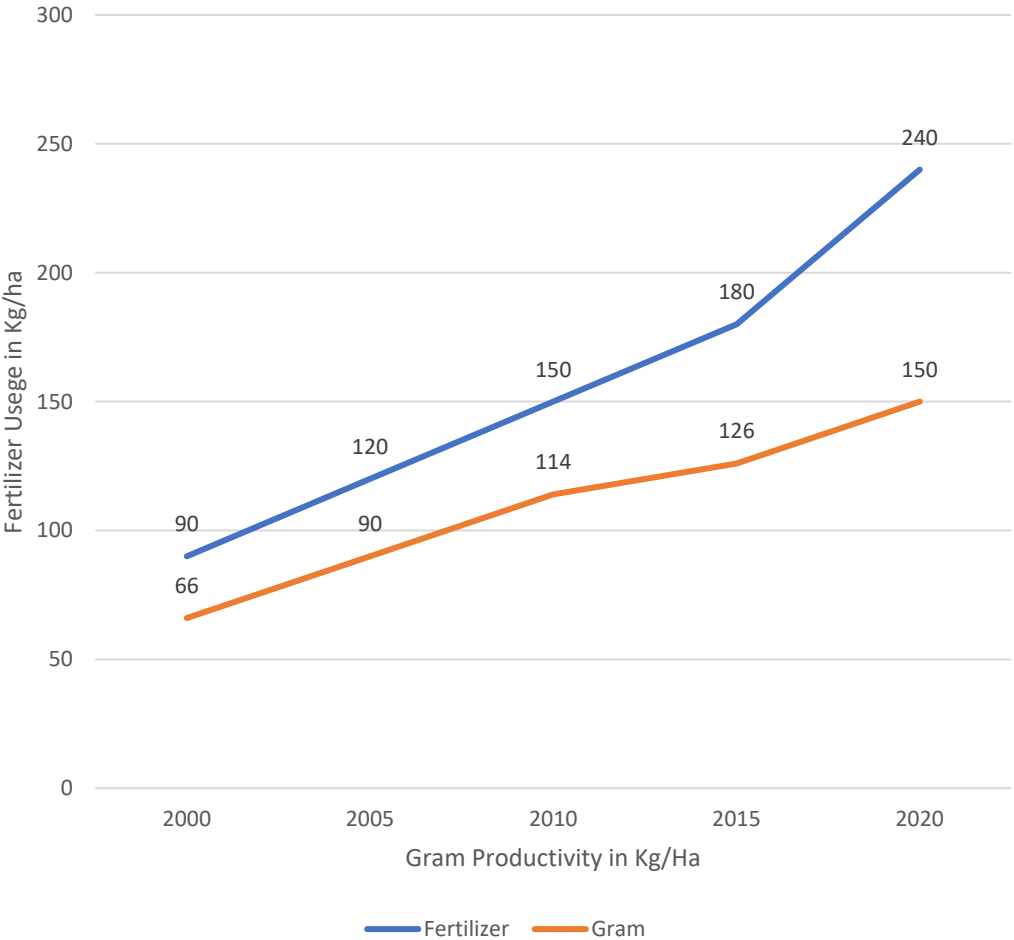
Key findings

- The Haripar village lacks 100% household toilet facility and most of the people have left education due to poverty
- In the village, most of the farmers belong to the semi-medium and medium categories of landholding category.
- Almost 99% of the respondent belong to the farmer community and the primary source of income is farming.
- Productivity of crops such as groundnut, wheat, and gram has increased due to an increase in fertilizer usage, but the same is not true with cotton, where a decline is reported.
- There is crunch of farm laborers in the village due to availability of job in the nearby industries. The absence of farmers or labor holding knowledge and experience of farming skills is resulting in alteration in the agriculture practices and affecting the crop productivity.
- With the advent of smart phones and communication skills there is need to create awareness among the farmers on the recent agriculture changes and schemes by the government to bring in more productivity in the sector.

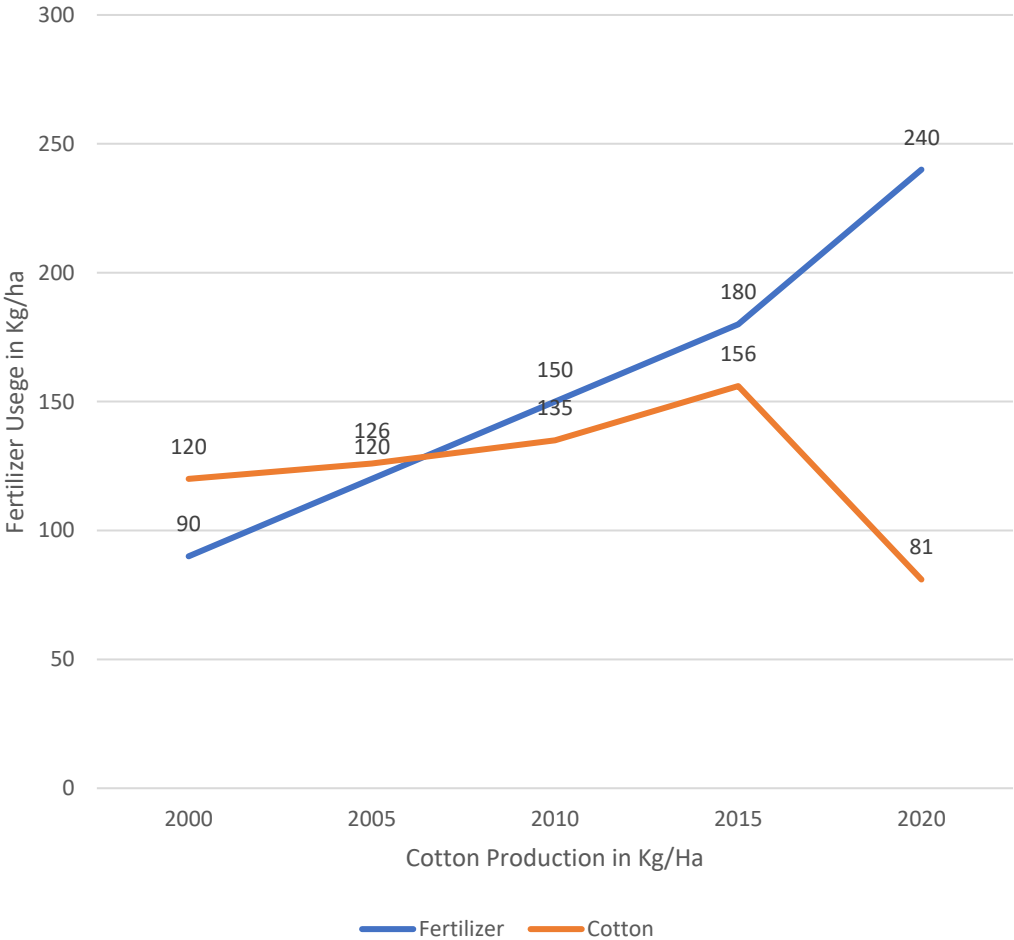
Fertilizer vs Productivity



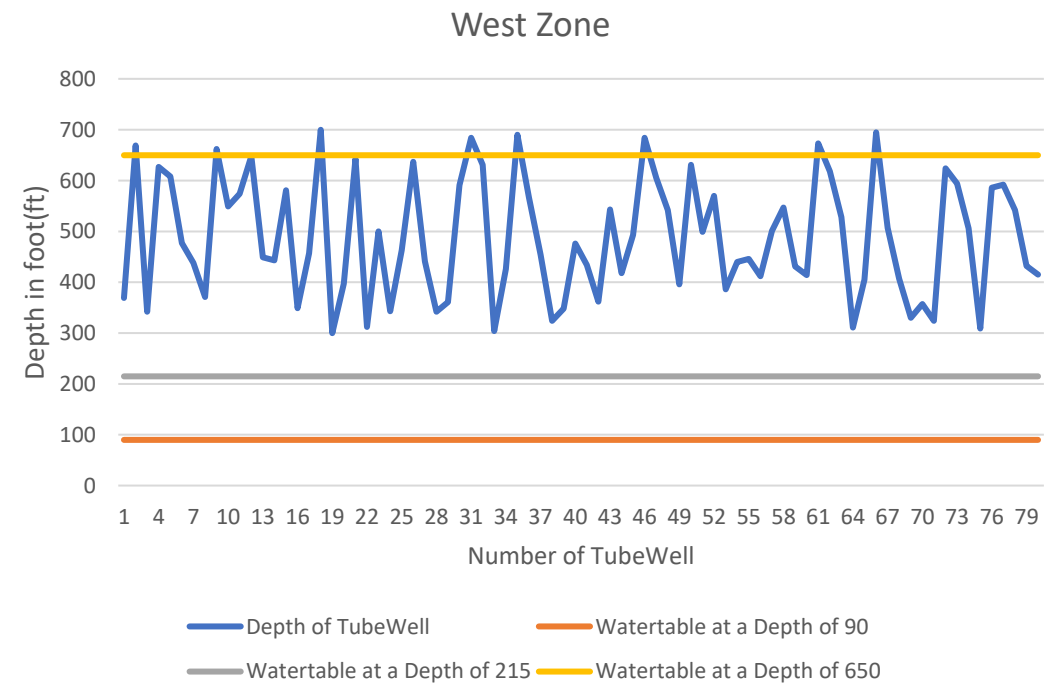
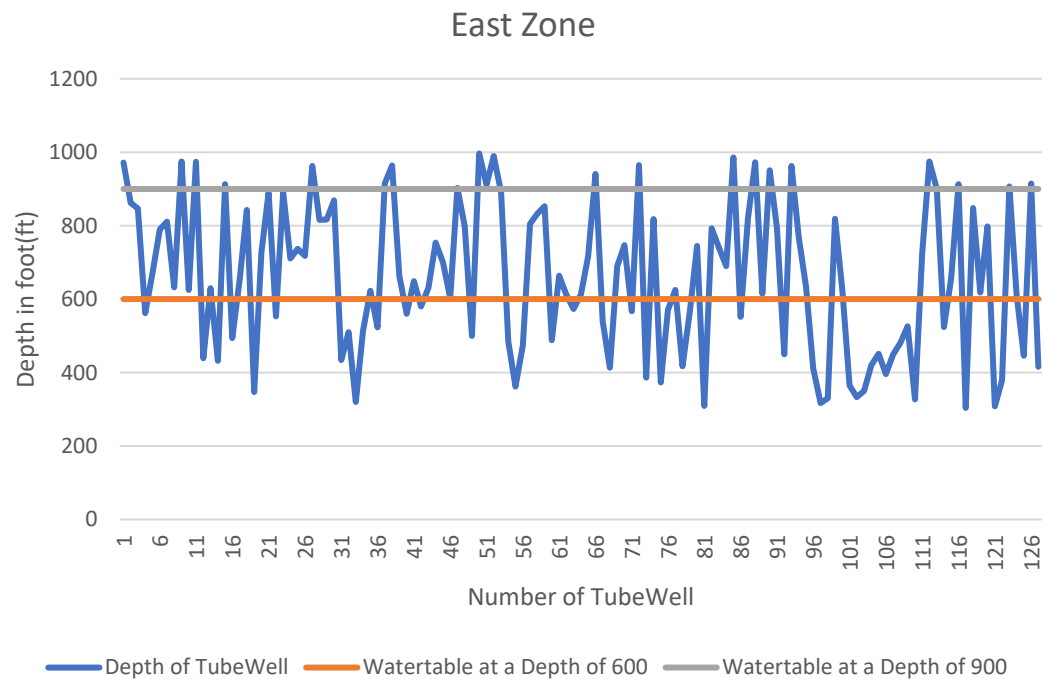
Gram

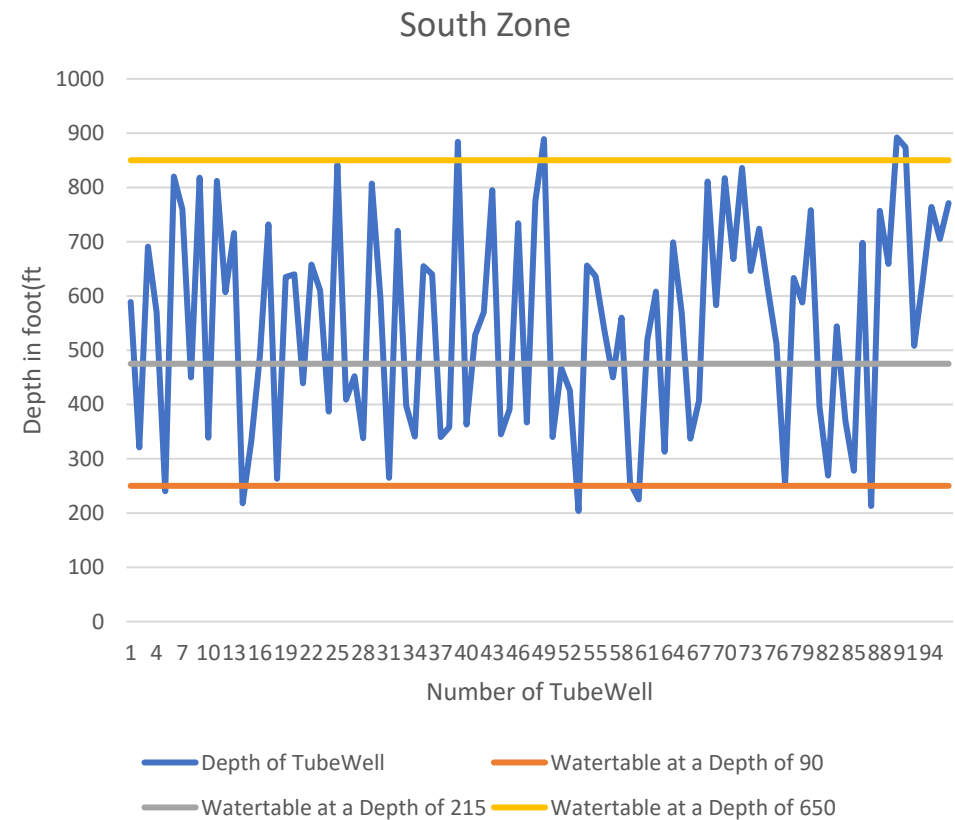
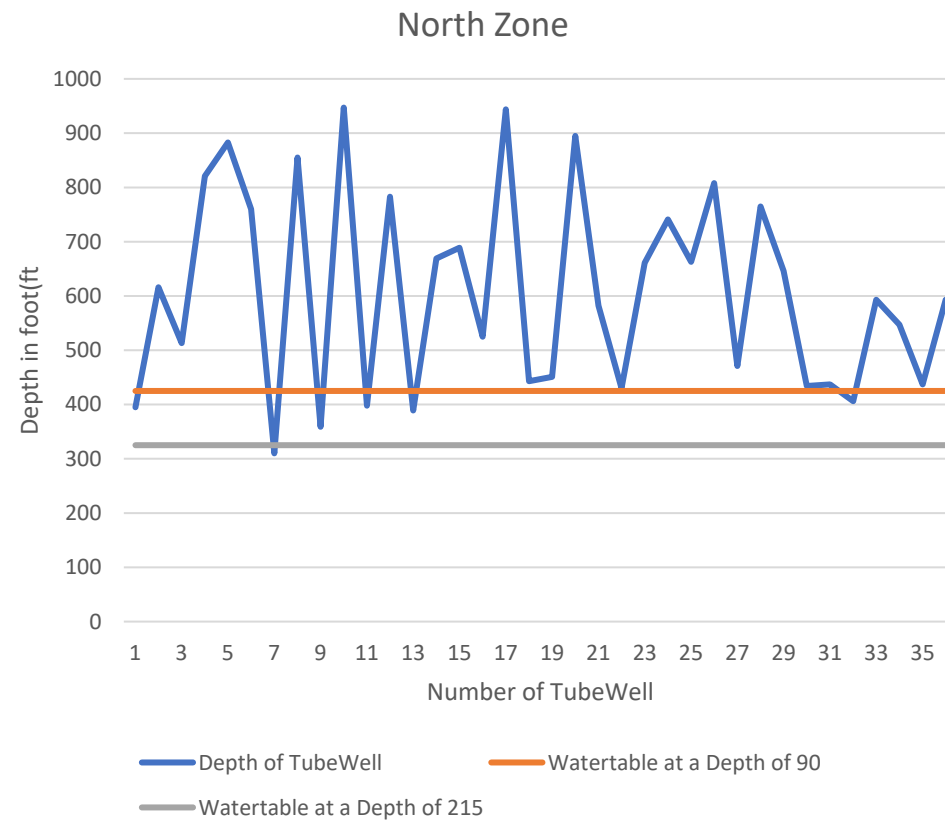


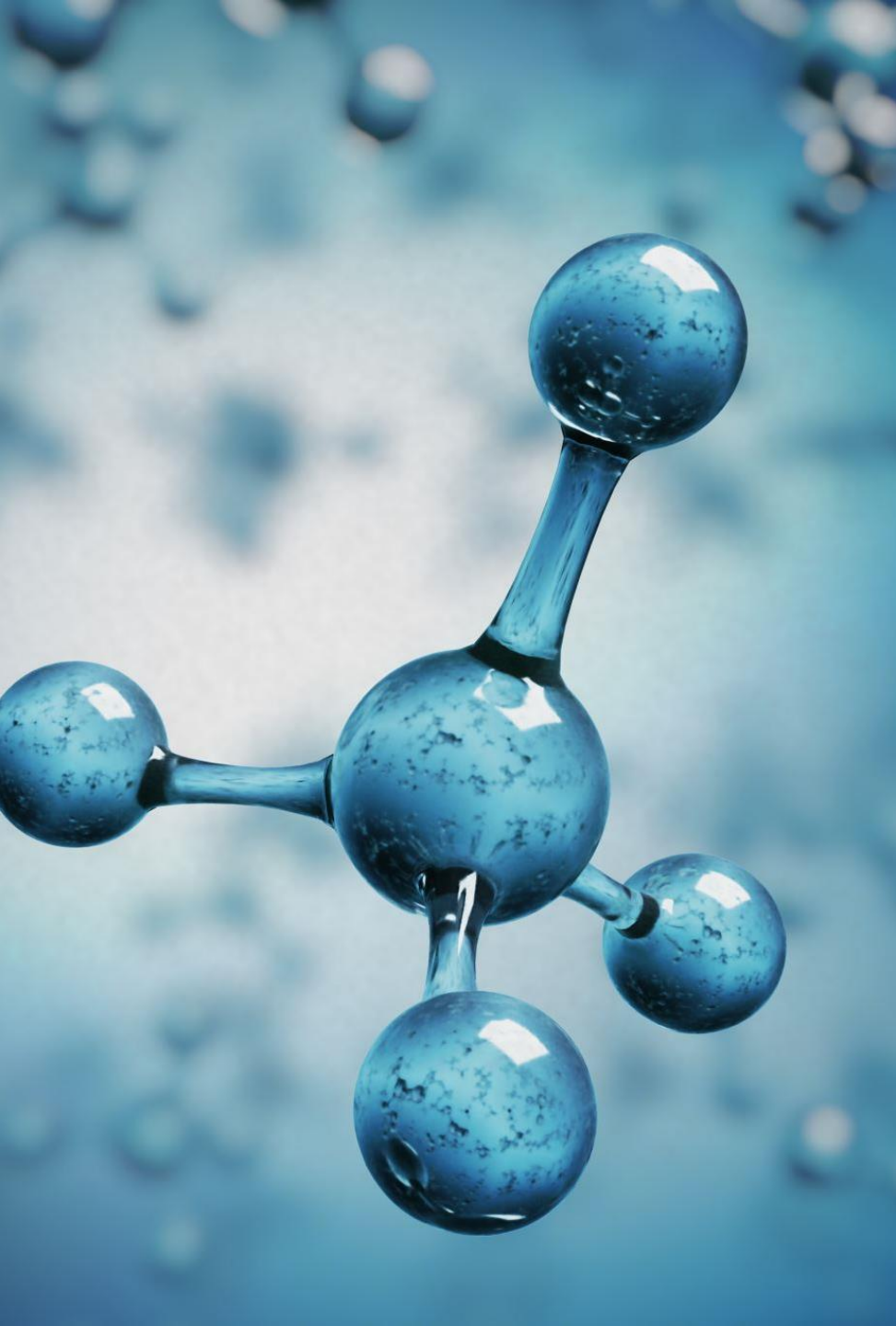
Cotton



WATER AVAILABILITY-TUBE WELLS







Properties of Aquifer

1. Specific yield
2. Specific retention
3. Porosity
4. Hydraulic conductivity
5. Storability
6. Transmissivity (T)

Conclusion

- Sustainable development of India's rural economy is vital for growth. However, finance is the biggest problem for development of rural economy. People in the rural areas are always in crisis as they are the ones who have to face the brunt of the climate change issues whether it is drought or floods.
- Further, the issues get complicated with low land holdings and most of the farmers belong to the semi-medium category forcing them to borrow money in case of crop failures. It is here that they fall into vicious cycle and land up in hands of land sharks. The schemes formulated by government seldom reach the needy farmers and throws light on government failure to protect the small marginal farmers.



THANK YOU