iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 9 **Issue:** X **Month of publication:** October 2021

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.38507

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 9 Issue X Oct 2021- Available at www.ijraset.com

Socio-Economic Survey: A Case Study of Village Bagda Doran District Dehradun, Uttrakhand

Prof. Kirti
Department of Geography, Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Karnal

Abstract: ***Socioeconomics is the field of study that examines social and economic factors to better understand how the combination of both influences something. Here is the report on the socioeconomic status of a small village which is situated on a hill near tourist spot Sahstaradhara. Socioeconomic study of villages is mainly for understanding the present condition of villages regarding the lifestyle, education status, health status, water hazards, food scarcity and overall development of rural areas. People of such areas are totally dependent on their shops which are in Sahastradhara. Apart from this, the people of the village are little engaged in primary activites like agriculture and forestry.***

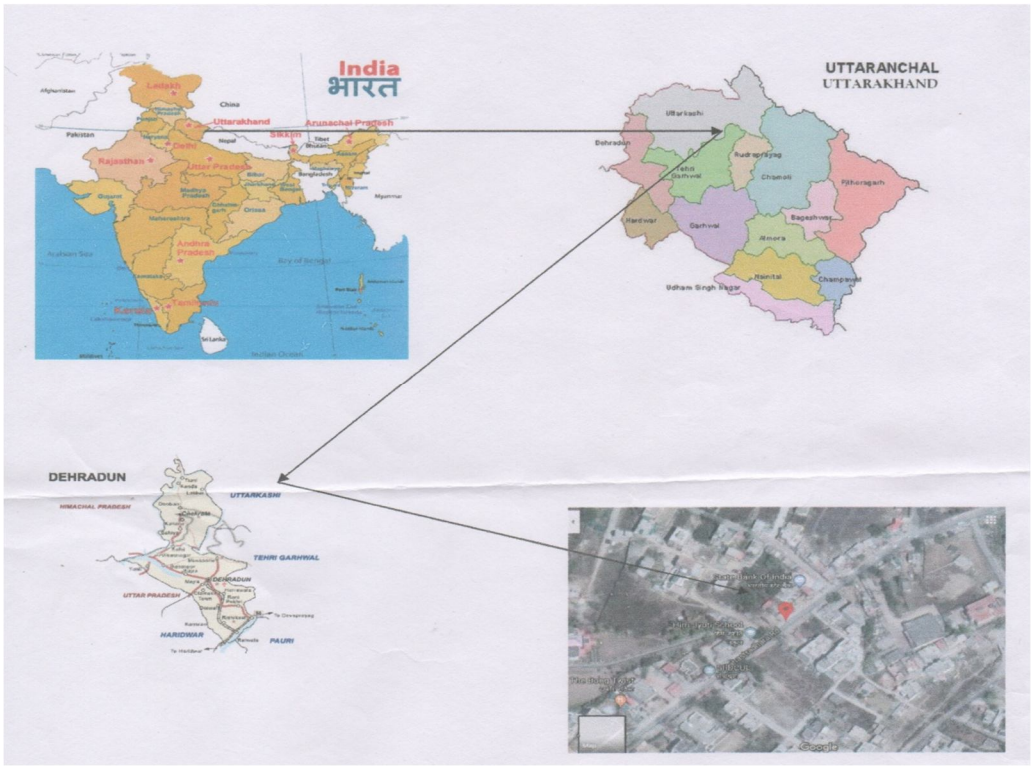
Keywords: Field survey, Sex Ratio, Litteracy Rate, LPG

I. INTRODUCTION

Social status includes the important things like availability of electricity, water supply, toilets, LPG connections etc. and also the well maintained roads hospital. School (primary and secondary), different forms of schemes launched by the government for the development of rural areas (NREGA, TRYSEM, JRY etc.) ,male female ratio, data about the population involved in farming, private jobs or government services. Overall certain conclusions can be noticed which play an important role in the social as well as economic life of people and also the problems can be pointed like agriculture constraints, water supply, availability of basic departments like post office, Krishi Vigyan Kendra(KVK), hospital etc.

An intensive survey can help to gather all above written information that can work as a base for further development of any area by government and other organizations. Keeping it in mind following objectives are undertaken for the study

II. STUDY AREA



©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

Bagda Doran Village

TEHSIL NAME	Raipur block
District	Dehradun
State	Uttrakhand
Language	Hindi, Gharwali
Time	IST(UTC +05:30)
Telephone/std code	0135
Pin code	248009
Elevation/Altitude	648 meters from Sea level

Bagda Dohran is a small village in Raipur block in Dehradun District of Uttrakhand state, India. It is located 14 km toward East from the district head quarters Dehradun and 10 KM from Raipur.The other nearest district head quarters is Nagal Hotnona situated at 3 km distance from Bagda Dohran. Bagda Dohran is surrounded by Sarkhat (4 km), Uttranchal Services Housing Association(4km), Kirsali (4km), Officer Collony (4km) are the nearby cities to Bagda Dohran.Bagda Dohran nearest airport is Dehradun Airport situated at 14 km distance. Shastra Dhara increase the beauty of this village.

A. Objectives

1) To study the social status of villagers.
2) To study the relationship between villagers and nearby forest.
3) To study the specific constraints related to the development of the village

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The project entitled "Socio economic study of village Bagda Dohran (Dehradun) with reference to forest" was conducted during 06 March 2018 to 15 March 2018 . The details of the worksite and methodology adopted is given below:

A. Site Description

Village Bagda Dohran is a small village at the north-west direction of District Dehradun of State Uttarakhand. Bagda Dohran village is approximately 20 km from the main Dehradun city, with an altitude of 600-650m. Longitude is 78.04°E and Latitude is 30.46° N. The area is 85% surrounded by forest which includes the most important tree species of *Shorea robusta* (sal) and the associated species like *Mallotus phillipinesis (lal kamal), Syzyium cumini (jamun) ,Grevelia robusta, Grewia optiva, Anogeissus latifolia, Terminalia* spp. etc. And also contain the different varieties of wild fauna such as Munjtak, Leopard (Guldaar), Rabbit, Wild boar, Monkey etc.

1) *Climate:* Climate of village Bagda Dohran is sub-tropical. Temperature range from 18.7°C to 36°C during summer and 5.2°C to 23.4°C during winter. The average rainfall of the area is 2073.3 mm (www.indianetzone.com.htm).
2) *Soil Type:* Soils are mainly Alluvial type and are very good fertile especially for the Agricultural crops. As most of the soil is rich in mineral and nutrients as due to the availability of forest

B. Sampling Procedure

For the selection of samples, simple random sampling technique was adopted. Firstly, a complete list of households of village Bagda Dohran prepared and then randomly samples selected.Total number of families were 100 and 20% were selected as sampling units. Thus a total number of 20 Households were selected randomly for study

C. Data Sourse

1) *Primary Source:* The primary source of data is collected through the questionnaire and with response as direct contact with villagers. The data was collected and analyzed to frame the total information into a final record. The information contains the answers relating to the questionnaire. The detailed Questionnaire which have been formulated to analyze the study as Annexure-I.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 9 Issue X Oct 2021- Available at www.ijraset.com

2) Secondary Sources: The secondary information was gathered through persons or departments which is the stairway to all the primary information. The information received was in the form of meetings mainly. Sources includes Head of the village, Officers at Beat Office (Forest chowki), Teachers at primary as well secondary school, Block officer, Employee at Health Care Centre etc. Sources of Data Primary Source Secondary Source

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study of socioeconomic status of village Bagda Doran with reference to Forest was conducted mainly on the basis of survey records in which 20 households were surveyed through a questionnaire and after compilation data was arranged. Results from Primary Data Source.

A. Social Status of the Study Area

1) Farmers Categorization According to Average Land Holding Size.

Table 2. Average Land Holding Status of Dunga village.

S. No.	CATEGORY	NO. OF FARMER	AVERAGE LAND HOLDING (hectare)	RANGE (hectare)
1	LANDLESS (NO LAND)	2	0	0
2	MARGINAL (LESS THAN 1 HECTARE)	5	0.8	0.8
3	SMALL (BETWEEN 1-2 HECTARE)	5	1.48	1.2 – 1.8
4	MEDIUM (BETWEEN 2-10 HECTARE)	7	3.6	2.4 – 6
5	LARGE (GREATER THAN 10 HECTARE)	1	10.8	10.8

Landholding status of the village Bagda Doran

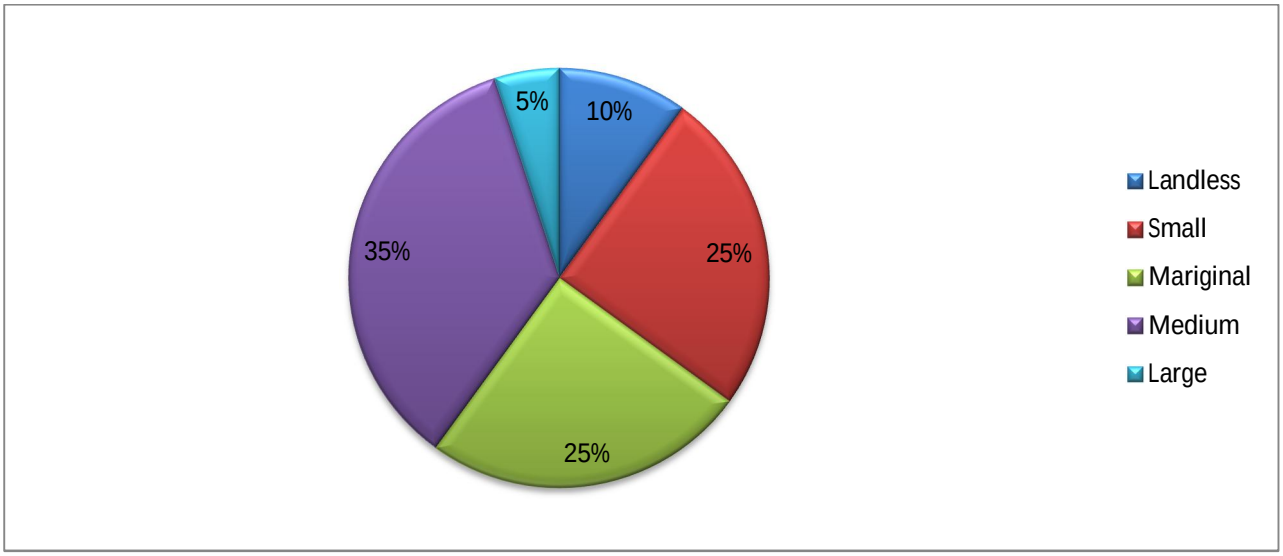


Fig. 2

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

Average land holding size data is presen of farmers in the village were Medium farmers with land holding size (Between 2 hectare to 10 hectare). This category hold an average 3.4 hac. of land and the range was 35% (Fig 2). The minimum number of category of farmer just 5%, having an average of 10. an average of 0.8 ha and 25% in the village, small farmers hold an average of 1.8 ha of land and also 25% in the village. Landless farmers contribute mini population of the village.

2) *Religion:* The results showed that most of the people in the village were HINDU , there total count is approximately 80%. The remaining population of the village was Muslims. (Only two major religions were found in the village).
3) *House Condition:* Only 10% houses in the village were Kaccha house i.e.house made up of mudand clay. Whereas , other house were made up of brick , concrete ancement .

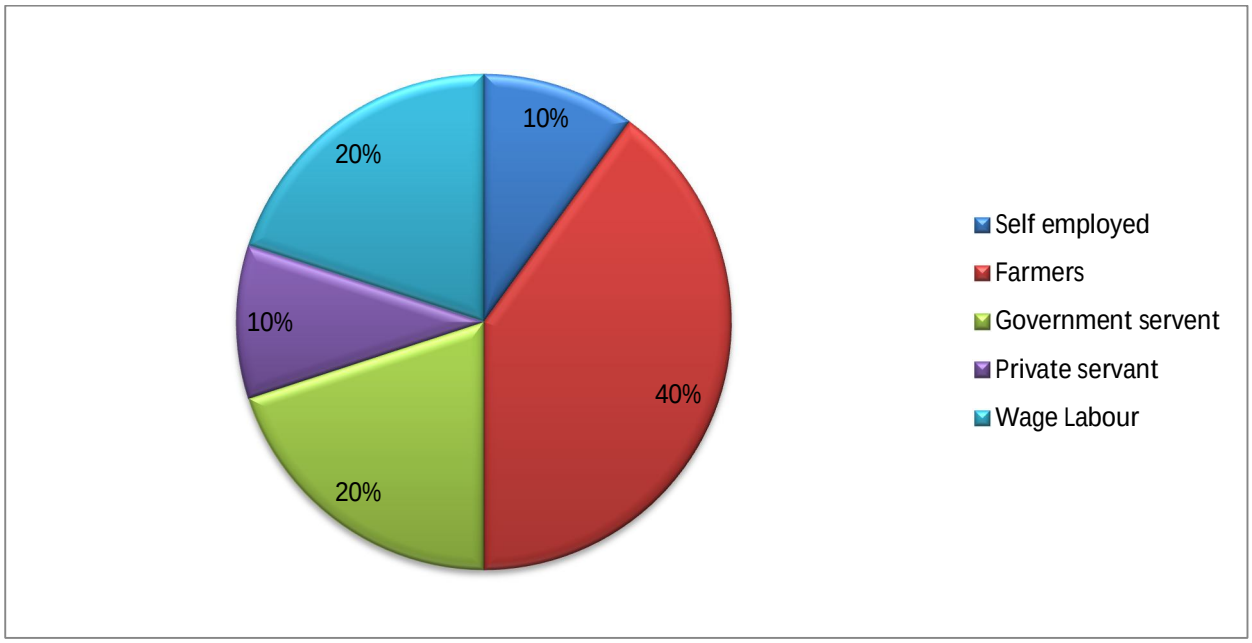


Fig 3 : Occupation Status

The data related to the occupation taken up by the village is given as on fig 3. According to data 40% of the village were involved in farming , with this it was also known that 20% were government servant and 20% were working in private sectors . 10% were engaged in self employed whereas 10% were as wage labour to fulfill the basic requirement of their family . So the chief point was that the maximum population of village was depended on farming for their livelihood .

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

4) Basic Needs

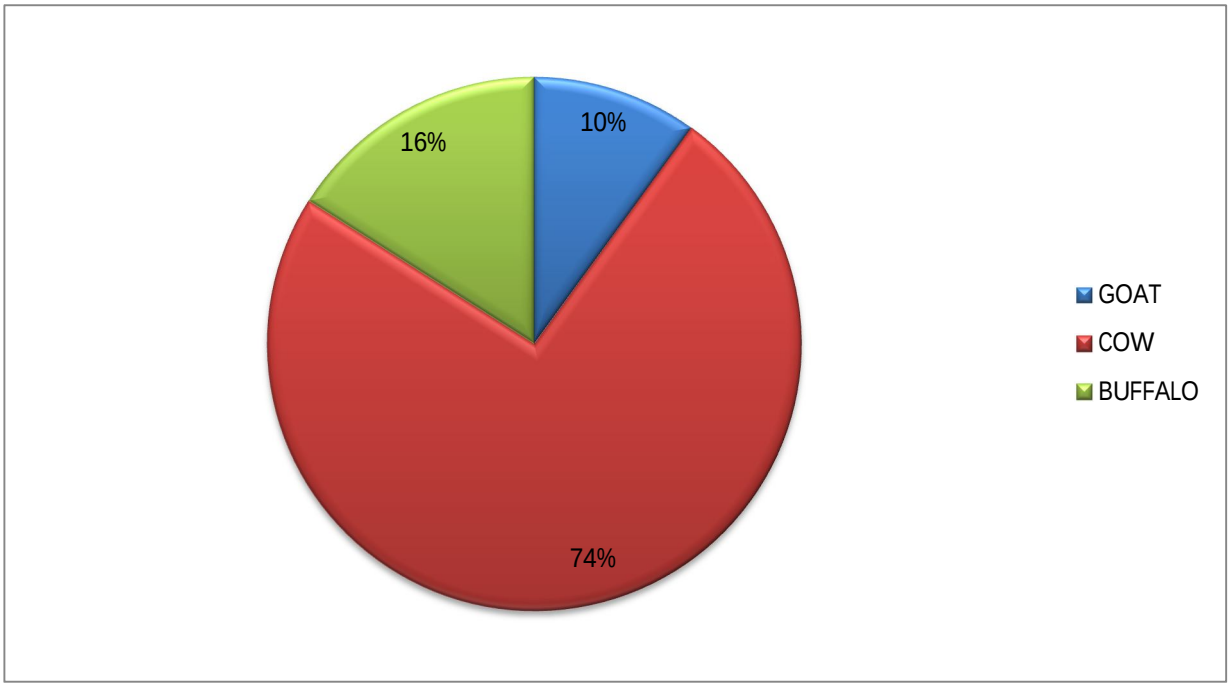
Table 3: Basic needs availed by the villagers

Basic facilities	% of families availing the basic facilities
Electricity	100 %
Water supply	100 %
Toilet facility	100 %

Data obtained from the Table 3 explained that basic needs were availed by the villagers.

Toilet Facility

5) Cattle Status



©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

Cattle status

The results indicated that most of the people at village use to rear Cow as the main cattle which contributed as 74% of the total population of cattle (fig 4). As they mainly rear it for milk and gain some money by which they provide a support to their livelihood and with this a part was also used for food. For feeding the cow they mainly use leaves of forest tree such as *Shorea robusta* (Sal tree), Anogeiussus latifolia (Dhau , axewood), Morus alba (Mulberry) etc., next was the grasses they obtained from nearby Forest or from the market at suitable rates and sometime they used to cultivate on their fields. One of the product called as Cattle feed which is a complete food obtained from market was also used by the villagers .Next important cattle were Buffalo which contributed 16% to the total population. Ten percent of the total population was the goat population.

6) *Cropping Pattern:* The cropping pattern adopted by the villager was Wheat (*Triticum aestivum)* and with this Barseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum)* as a fodder crop was cultivated during Rabi. Rice (*Oryza sativa*), Maize (*Zea mays) with this pulses like* Lentil (*Lens culinaris) and Black* gram (*Cicer arietinum*) is cultivated Kharif. But mostly Wheat and Rice were cultivated by most of the farmers. FYM (Farm Yard Manure) was mostly used as fertilizer foe the better working of soil as well as growth of the crop , other then this Urea was used secondly as the chief fertilizer.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

Table 4. Cropping pattern adopted by the villagers

Cropping Pattern		
Rabi (Winter season crops	Zaid	Kharif (Rainy season crops)
Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) Barseem *(Trifolium alexandrinum)* Fodder	Vegetables (Seasonal) Ladyfinger (*Abelmoschus esculentum*), Brinjal (*Solanum0melongonum*) etc.	Paddy rice *(Oryza sativa)* Maize *(Zea mays)* Lentil *(Lens culinaris)* Black gram *(Cicer arietinum)*

B. Consumption of Forest Product according to the Farmer's Category

The forest product consumption by the villagers in the form of fuelwood and fodder is recorded and represented in Table 5.

Table 5. Consumption of Important Forest Products

S.No.	CATEGORY	FUELWOOD (tonne/year)	FODDER(tonne/year)
1	LANDLESS	2.48	1.48
2	MARGINAL (LESS THAN 1 HECTARE)	1.4	2.5
3	SMALL (BETWEEN 1-2HECTARE)	2.15	2.5
4	MEDIUM (BETWEEN 2-10 HECTARE)	1.9	4.8
5	LARGE (GREATER THAN 10 HECTARE)	3.6	0

1) *Fuelwood Consumption:* Minimum consumption of fuelwood for their livelihood was done by the Marginal farmers with an annual consumption of 1.4 tonne/year. Second minimum consumption was done by Medium farmers that was 1.9 tonne/year. 2.15 tonne/year was used by the small farmers, 2.48 tonne/year by landless farmers where as 3.6 tonne/year was consumed by Large Farmers which was the largest among all type of category. The types of wood mostly used by the villagers are *Shorea robusta* (Sal tree), *Acacia nilotica* (Kikkar), *Mangifera indica* (Mango) etc. With this some amount of dry leaves and dry grasses was also utilized by the people .
2) *Fodder Consumption:* The highest amount of fodder is consumed by medium farmers i.e. 4.8 tonne/year and followed by marginal and small farmers with value of 2.5 tonne/year. Landless villagers has removed 1.48 tonne/year fodder from forests in the form of leaves, whereas, large farmers did not take any fodder from nearby forest.

C. Energy Consumption by

Table.6. Energy Consumption by the villagers

Energy utility	Type of fuel			
	Fuelwood (tonne/year)	Kerosene (tonne/year)	LPG (tonne/year)	Cowdung cake (tonne/year)
Cooking	1.44	0.15	0.18	0.17
Heating	0.96	0.39	-	0.18
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	2.40	0.54	0.18	0.35

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

The villagers used fuel, for the purpose of cooking and heating, in the form of fuelwood, kerosene, LPG and cowdung. For this most of the households were primarily dependent on LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) cylinders and the mean annual average consumption was 0.18 tonne/year (Table 6) but the main constraint was unavailability of Gas supply, than firewood plays the main role for the support of people which they obtained 10%mainly from nearby Forest. With this the annual consumption of fuelwood was 2.40 tonne/year. An another alternate for fuel was Kerosene which was obtained monthly from the Ration Depot and the mean annual consumption was 0.54 tonne/year by an average household. Cowdung cakes were also used by some of the households but amount was very less i.e. 0.35 tonne/year by an average household.

D. Results from Secondary Source

1) *Beat Office:* According to the information gathered, villagers went inside the forest area for firewood and fodder. Villagers were allowed to collect grasses and firewood from the ground in the form of fallen branches. There were complaints of interference of wild animals from the villagers about the destruction of upto 90% of sown crop. Several forest protection operations were also been done there i.e., preparation of fire lines to avoid Forest Fires during the summer season and regular monitoring of the forest area nearby the village. Cases of illicit felling were recorded as nil. The common problem for all villagers were wild animals attack specially monkeys and wild boars, some were also affected by rabbits and Munjtak (barking deer). These wild animals used to damage the agricultural crops, vegetables, fruits etc. as well as they entered to their houses and also do harm the domestic animals. Some villagers suggested that forest officers can apply the steel barriers with the cooperation of village people. But forest officials protested that certain steps were taken such as steel bars were placed around the forest area connected to agricultural fields but most of bars were destroyed by the people themselves and they used the steel bars for other purposes which is a matter of main concern. It showed that there was a communication gap between Forest Department and the villagers, which resulted in the enlargement of such problems .
2) *Educational Institutions:* Primary school as well as Secondary school is maintained with a good building structure. Total 55 students were in Primary School and 150 were in Secondary school. “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” scheme was going on there and students were benefited under thescheme. Mid-Day Meal facility during lunch time was also operational in the schools of village.

V. CONCLUSION

A. After the careful survey and analyses of the study area the main points to be noticed are that, although the village possesses most of the basic amenities to sustain itself but still it lacks the coordination in implementation of any of the various beneficial governmental programmes. According to the first objective of the study, the positive results were found i.e. basic facilities like electricity, water supply and toilets are enjoyed by the overall village, which is a point of appreciation. Other than this School facility that is both primary as well as secondary is available at the village; however the dissatisfaction of some people with the school is a different thing. Health care centre with a well qualified doctor is present. . Village is easily approachable from the nearby Town. It is also to be noted that the maximum number of people at village are literate. Maximum population of the village is dependent on farming as the main occupation.

B. From the complete study, results clarify about the dependency of village people on the forest due the unavailability of life sustaining commodities. To overcome the problems with respect to forest a beat office is present near the village which covers the system of 5 Village Panchayats. As the nearby Sal forest, A boon to village as the villagers obtained most of the important facilities like Fuelwood for cooking as well heating, fodder for cattle, medicinal plants (only 1%) etc. from the Forest.

C. Some important constraints regarding the development of the village were also known. No special projects such as for rural development like JRY (Jawahar Rozgar Yojna), TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self–Employment) etc. was carried out, NREGA project was started but remained uncompleted, non availability of KVK services, Post office, Bank etc. No special step had been taken yet to control the increasing effect of wild animals specially Monkeys and Wild boars as they destroy their 85% of the crops per year. Problems of corruption has been indicated by such scenario and also mentioned by the villagers.

Overall a dual scenario has been observed during this project. On one hand the villagers benefit from the presence of all essential amenities to have a meaningful life but simultaneously a good population of the village complain about the ignorance and lack of concern by the so called governmental departments which is revealed by the socio-economic condition of the residents of the village. The study reveals the dependency of people on local forest for their sustenance, which is resulting in rapid depletion of forest resources as well deteriorating the peaceful environment of the village.

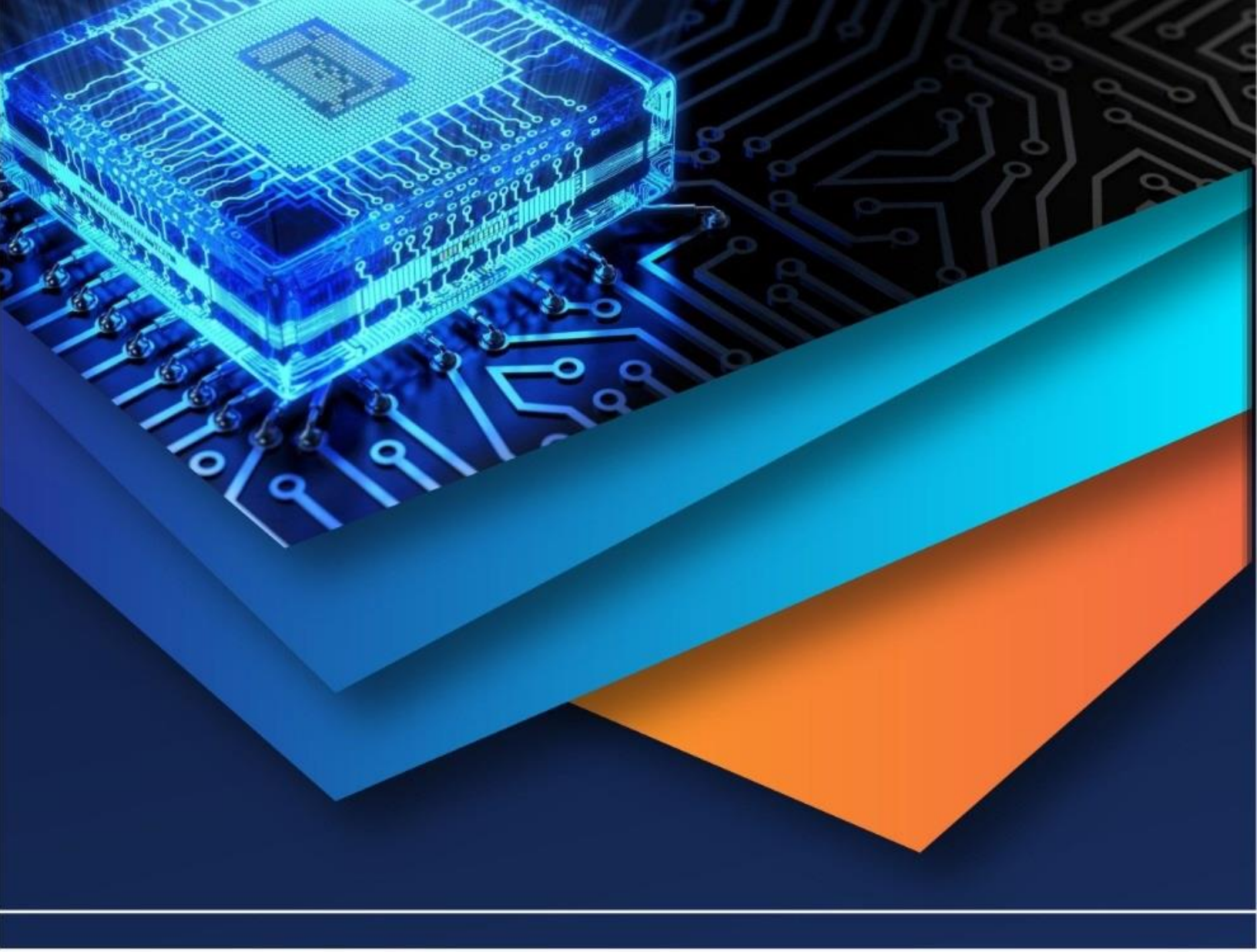
©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

And further it can also motivate the people to migrate toward on terraced land under an agro-silvicultural system and on community land with this pressure on forest can be reduced for which a proper understanding of the socioeconomic necessities of the rural population is essential. It is also to be noted that their future generation is also ready to repeat the same vicious circle, but the question is whether they will ever find the alternates for their livelihood or shall they perish or migrate after the depletion of the available resources .

REFERENCES

[1] Awasthi A, Uniyal SK, Rawat GS, Rajvanshi A. Forest resource availability and its use by the migratory villages of Uttarkashi, Garhwal Himalaya (India). Forest Ecology and Management 174:13–24.
[2] Chee, Y. 2004. An ecological perspective on the valuation of ecosystem services. Biological
[3] Conservation 120(4): 549-565.
[4] Felicia R Clark 1978. Getting People Involved in International development, (Ed. 1992.Vol. 20, 28-31 7.
[5] Gouri, S. Mudgal, 2004. Policy Influences on Forest Based Livelihoods in Himachal
[6] Pradesh, India.
[7] Harrison, S., Herbohn, J., Mangaoang, E. and Vanclay, J 2002 Socio-economic Research Methods in Forestry, Philippines .
[8] Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education 2001 Forestry Statistics India.
[9] Mishra, A. S.,1998. Participatory agro-eco-system analysis: A case study. Dehradun
[10] Nautiyal, S., Journal of Environment Informatics 6 (2) 111 - 119 2005.
[11] www.indianetzone.com.htm
[12] Verma L.R. and Tej Pratap 1992 The Experiences of an Area Based Development Strategy in

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)