

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITY REPORT

FIELD SURVEY CONDUCTED AS AN OUTCOME OF THE
SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (ECO-SE-4014)

ON THE TOPIC

A STUDY ON THE AGRICULTURAL PROFILE OF SORBHOG



COMPLETED BY STUDENTS OF
B.A/B.Sc. (HONS.) CBCS 4TH SEMESTER

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BARNAGAR COLLEGE, SORBHOG**

SESSION: 2022-23


Principal
Barnagar College
Sorbhog

1. Introduction

Known for its commitment to practical learning, the Department of Economics at Barnagar College has established a tradition of actively involving its students in a multitude of survey-related activities on a regular basis. This strategic approach is not only expected to impart theoretical knowledge but also equips students with hands-on experience, fostering a comprehensive understanding of the intricate real-world applications of economic principles.

Following this tradition, as part of the session 2022-23, students of the B.A./B.Sc. (Hons.) 4th Semester were made to conduct a field survey on the topic “A Study on the Agricultural Profile of Sorbhog”. This field work was conducted as an activity outcome of the Skill Enhancement paper (ECO-SE-4014) curriculum offered by Gauhati University for students in the 4th semester of its B.A. (Hons.) CBCS program. The survey focused on studying the agricultural profile of Sorbhog, aiming to provide students with practical experience in survey design, data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The survey was conducted during the academic session 2022-23 for the period January – June 2023.

2. Purpose and Learning Objectives

By engaging in the process of designing, conducting, and analyzing a survey, students were expected to achieve the following learning objectives:

- I. **Survey Design Skills:** Students were exposed to the intricacies of designing a comprehensive and effective survey questionnaire. They learned how to craft questions that gather relevant information while avoiding bias or leading language.
- II. **Data Collection Techniques:** Through practical experience, students learned various methods for collecting primary data, including personal interviews, observations, and structured questionnaires. They gained insights into the challenges and considerations involved in obtaining accurate and reliable data.
- III. **Fieldwork Execution:** Students acquired essential fieldwork skills, such as approaching respondents, conducting interviews, managing time effectively, and dealing with unforeseen challenges that arise during data collection.

- IV. **Data Analysis and Interpretation:** After collecting the data, students were tasked with cleaning, coding, and analyzing it. They learned how to use statistical tools and software to derive meaningful insights from the collected information.
- V. **Report Writing:** The survey required students to compile their findings into a coherent and informative report. This aspect of the project enhanced their ability to communicate research results effectively and logically.

3. Importance of the Study

Sorbhog (also spelt as Sarbhog) is a town and a town area committee in Barpeta district in the Indian state of Assam. It is a predominantly agricultural region bounded on the northern side by the Manas National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is drained by rivers flowing down from Bhutan. The agricultural profile of Sorbhog holds significant importance due to its relevance to the local economy, livelihoods, and overall development.

By focusing on this topic, students gained insights into the agricultural practices, challenges faced by farmers, cropping patterns, market linkages, and potential avenues for improvement. This real-world exposure helped bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, fostering a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

Conclusion

The field survey conducted as an outcome of the Skill Enhancement Course (ECO-SE-4014) provided students with a valuable opportunity to enhance their skills in survey design, conduction, analysis, and report writing. By delving into the agricultural profile of Sorbhog, students not only gained insights into the local agricultural landscape but also developed crucial skills that will serve them well in their academic and professional pursuits. This practical experience complements their theoretical education and contributes to a holistic learning journey.

Annexure (I)

Following is a list of students taking part in the survey with their Roll Numbers. Scanned copies of title pages (in the order given below) of their reports and a sample report have been attached with this departmental activity report.

Sl. No.	Name	Roll No.
1.	ANANNYA BARMAN	UA-211-122-0017
2.	BABLI YADAV	UA-211-122-0034
3.	CHUNITA NATH	UA-211-122-0073
4.	CHAYANIKA NATH	UA-211-122-0070
5.	HIMAKSHI PATGIRI	UA-211-122-0122
6.	GUNJAN THAKURIA	UA-211-122-0117
7.	HIROK JYOTI DAS	UA-211-122-0131
8.	NANDITA SAHA	UA-211-122-0209
9.	MISSISSIPPI PATHAK	UA-211-122-0200
10.	ROHIT RAY	UA-211-122-0258
11.	JURI DAS	UA-211-122-0149
12.	JYOTISMITA DAS	UA-211-122-0153
13.	DIPTI REKHA DAS	UA-211-122-0102
14.	KARABI RAY	UA-211-122-0167
15.	BANTI RAY	UA-211-122-0040
16.	KANGKANA SARMA	UA-211-122-0160
17.	ARINA RAY	UA-211-122-0032
18.	MRIDUSMITA RAY	US-211-122-0052

Annexure (2)

Photographs of the survey






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Annexure (3)

Sample questionnaire used for conducting the survey.

Questionnaire for Survey on Agricultural Profile of Sorbhog, Barpeta

Department of Economics

Barnagar College, Sorbhog
Barpeta, Assam

Date: __/__/__

Respondent Number: ____

Section A: General Information (সাধাৰণ তথ্য)

1. Area information (এলেকা তথ্য)

1.1 Village (গাঁও): _____

1.2 District (জিলা): _____

1.3 P.O. (ডাকঘৰ): _____

2. Name of the respondent (তথ্য প্রদান কৰোতাৰ নাম): _____

3. Household information (ঘৰুৱা তথ্য)

2.1 Name of the head (মুৰব্বী গৰাকীৰ নাম): _____

2.2 Age (বয়স): _____

2.3 Sex (লিংগ): Male (পুৰুষ) Female (মহিলা) Other (অন্যান্য)

2.4 Educational qualification (শিক্ষাগত অৰ্হতা): _____

2.5 Occupation (জীৱিকা): _____

Section B: Demographic information

4. Profile of household members:

Sl. No.	Male			Female		
	Age	Educational level	whether employed (mark ✓)	Age	Educational level	whether employed (mark ✓)
1						
2						
3						

5. Annual Income (বছৰি আয়):

- Less than 1,00,000 (১,০০,০০০ত কৈ কম)
 Between 1,00,000 – 5,00,000 (১ লাখৰ পৰা ৫ লাখৰ ভিতৰত)
 Between 5,00,000 – 10,00,000 (৫ লাখৰ পৰা ১০ লাখৰ ভিতৰত)
 Above 10,00,000 (১০ লাখতকৈ অধিক)

6. Type of house:

- Hut Semi Pucca Pucca Apartment building

7. Assets owned by household:

- Mobile
 Television
 Radio
 Computer/Laptop
 One-wheeler
 Two-wheeler
 Four-wheeler
 Refrigerator

Section C: Agricultural production profile

8. Crop production (শস্য উৎপাদন):

SL. No.	Parameter	Rice (ধান)	Wheat (ঘেহুঁ)	Jute (মৰাপাত)	Mustard (সঁৰিয়হ)	Sugarcane (কুঁহিয়াৰ)	Vegetables (শাক-পাচলি)	Others (অন্যান্য)
1.	Type (mark ✓) (প্ৰকাৰ)							
2.	Production quantity (উৎপাদনৰ পৰিমাণ)							
3.	Production value (in Rupees) (উৎপাদন মূল্য টকাত)							
4.	Area cultivated							
5.	Area harvested							

Specify, if other: _____

9. Costs associated in crop production (শস্য উৎপাদনত সংযোজিত ব্যয়):

Sl. No.	Input resource	Estimated value (in Rupees)
1.	High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds	
2.	Local seeds	
3.	Manure/Fertilizer/Urea	
4.	Cattle labour	
5.	Human labour	
6.	Mechanized labour (Tractor/Power tiller)	
7.	Chemicals	
8.	Other costs	

Specify, if other: _____

Section D: Issues associated with agriculture

10. Loss of crop:

Sl. No.	Event	Area affected	Estimated loss (quantity)	Estimated loss (in Rs.)
1.	Flood			
2.	Drought			
3.	Pest Attack			
4.	Other			

Specify, if other: _____

11. Are you facing any other difficulty in production, harvesting or marketing of agricultural produce?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

12. Where do you sell the agriculture produce?

- Local market/ Haat
- Private agency
- Intermediaries
- Government agency
- Other

Specify, if other: _____

Section E: Evaluation of producer's perspective

Sl. No.	Questions	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1.	Do you think a large population is dependent on agriculture?					
2.	Marketing process of crops is difficult and complex					

3.	Market prices of crops are sufficient					
4.	Does education play a role in good animal husbandry practice?					
5.	Subsidies for farmers are necessary					
6.	Labour is easily available and not much expensive					
7.	Pesticides and Fertilizers are used more than needed by farmers					
8.	They are polluting soil and water resources					
9.	Commercial crops should be cultivated more					
10.	Training of farmers is very necessary					
11.	Insurance of crops is important					
12.	Insurance of farmer and his family is necessary					
13.	Farmers need Agriculture Loans					
14.	Interest rates should be low					
15.	Are you aware about Organic Farming?					
16.	Should farmers be motivated towards undertaking Organic Farming					
17.	Do you think organic farming is profitable?					

Name of the investigator : _____
Class : _____
Roll. No. : _____
Year : _____

BARNAGAR COLLEGE



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)

**TOPIC: A STUDY ON THE AGRICULTURAL PROFILE OF
SORBHOG**

SUBMITTED BY:

Name : ANANNYA BARMAN
Class : B.A. 4th Semester
Roll No : UA-211-122-0017
College : 122 Barnagar College
Session : 2022-23

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Barnagar College

Agriculture

Project Proposal



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Paper : ECO-SE-4014
Name : Babli Yadav
Semester : 4th Sem
Roll no : UA-211-122-0034
Session : 2022-23



BARNAGAR COLLEGE



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)

**TOPIC: A STUDY ON THE AGRICULTURAL PROFILE OF
SORBHOG**

SUBMITTED BY:

Name	: CHUNITA NATH
Class	: B.A. 4 th Semester
Roll No	: UA-211-122-0073
College	: 122 Barnagar College
Session	: 2022-23

REG. NO;21015282ASSIGNMENT ON

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

PAPER: ECO-SE-4014

BARNAGAR COLLEGE



Estd-1962

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

**TOPIC: A STUDY ON THE AGRICULTURAL PROFILE OF SORBHOG AND IT'S
CURRENT SITUATION AND CHALLENGES**

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

UNMILAN KALITA NABANITA DEKA

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR HEAD OF THE DEPT.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BARNAGAR COLLEGE, SORBHOG

SUBMITTED BY

CHAYANIKA NATH

BA 4TH SEMESTER

ROLL NO.-UA-211-122-0070

REG. NO;21015282

BARNAGAR COLLEGE



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)-I
Paper: ECO-SE-3014

TOPIC: AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE ON
ECONOMICS GROWTH IN SORBHOG

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Under the Supervision of:

NABANITA DEKA, HOD
UNMILAN KALITA
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Barnagar College, Sorbhog

SUBMITTED BY:

Name : Himakshi Patgiri
Class : B.A. 4th Semester
Roll No : UA-211-122-0122
Registration No. : 21015320
College : 122 Barnagar College
Session : 2022-23

[1]

BARNAGAR COLLEGE, SORBHOG



ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

PAPER: ECO-SE-4014

TOPIC:

**AGRICULTURE OF SORBHOG : A STUDY INTO ITS
CURRENT SITUATION AND CHALLENGES**

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME: GUNJAN THAKURIA

CLASS: B.A 4th SEMESTER

ROLL NO: UA-211-122-0117

REG. NO: 21015314

SESSION: 2023-24

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Barnagar College



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ASSIGNMENT OF SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE(SEC)-1

PAPER: ECO-SE-4014

**TOPIC: AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE ON
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SORBHOG**

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

UNMILAN KALITA

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BARNAGAR COLLEGE, SORBHOG

SUBMITTED BY

HIROK JYOTI DAS

B.A. 4TH SEMESTER

ROLL NO: UA-211-122-0131

YEAR: 2023

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BARNAGAR COLLEGE

A PROJECT REPORT ON
"SKILL ENHANCEMENT PAPER"



SUBMITTED BY:

Name: : Nandita Saha
Class: : B .A . 3rd Semester
Roll No : UA-211-122-0209
Registration No : 21059725
College :122 Barnagar College
Session : 2022-23
Dept. of Economics, Barnagar College

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Estid-1962

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)-I

PAPER CODE :ECO-SE-4014

**TOPIC:-AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE ON
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SORBHOG**

SUBMITTED BY

MISSISSIPPI PATHAK

CLASS :-B.A. CBCS 4TH SEMESTER

ROLL NO:-UA-211-122-0200

REGISTRATION NO:-21015371

BARNAGAR COLLEGE, SORBHOG



**ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE
PAPER: ECO-SE-4014**

TOPIC:

**AGRICULTURE OF SORBHOG : A STUDY INTO ITS
CURRENT SITUATION AND CHALLENGES**

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME: ROHIT RAY

CLASS: B.A 4th SEMESTER

ROLL NO: UA-211-122-0258

REG. NO: 21059751

SESSION: 2023-24

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

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Estd-1967

**ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE
PAPER: ECO-SE-4014**

TOPIC:

***AGRICULTURE OF SORBHOG : A STUDY INTO ITS CURRENT
SITUATION AND CHALLENGES***

SUBMITTED BY

NAME: JURI DAS

CLASS: B.A. 4th SEMESTER

ROLL NO: UA-211-122-0149

REG. NO: 21059699

SESSION: 2023-24

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BARNAGAR COLLEGE SORBHOG



Assignment on

Topic:- Agriculture of Sorbhog

Skill Enhancement Course

Sub:- ECO-SE-4014

Submitted by

Name : Jyotismita Das
Class : B.A. CBCS 4th Semester
Roll No: UA-211-122-0153
Registration No.:-

Submitted to

Department of Economics
Barnagar College

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BARNAGAR COLLEGE, SORBHOG



ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

PAPER: ECO-SE-4014

TOPIC:

**AGRICULTURE OF SORBHOG : A STUDY INTO ITS
CURRENT SITUATION AND CHALLENGES**

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME: *DIPTI REKHA DAS*

CLASS: *B.A 4th SEMESTER*

ROLL NO: *UA-211-122-0102*

REG. NO: *21059682*

SESSION: *2023-24*

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BARNAGAR COLLEGE SORBHOG



Assignment on

Topic:- Agriculture of Sorbhog

Skill Enhancement Course

Sub:- ECO-SE-4014

Submitted by

Name : Karabi Ray
Class : B.A. CBCS 4th Semester
Roll No: UA-211-122-0167
Registration No.:-21059707

Submitted to

Department of Economics
Barnagar College

BARNAGAR COLLEGE



ESTD-1972

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)
PAPER: ECO-SE 4014

TOPIC:- AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE ON ECONOMIC
GROWTH IN SORBHOG

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
UNMILAN KALITA
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BARNAGAR COLLEGE, SORBHOG

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SUBMITTED BY
BANTI RAY
B.A. 4TH SEMESTER.
ROLL NO:- UA-211-122-0040
REGISTRATION NO:- 21059660
SESSION: 2022-2023

BARNAGAR COLLEGE SORBHOG



Assignment on

Topic:- Agriculture of Sorbhog

Skill Enhancement Course

Sub:- ECO-SE-4014

Submitted by

Name : Kangkana Sarma
Class : B.A. CBCS 4th Semester
Roll No: UA-211-122-0160
Registration No.: -21059703

Submitted to

Department of Economics
Barnagar College

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)

PAPER : ECO-SE-4014

TOPIC :- A STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL PROFILE AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SORBHOG

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

UNMILAN KALITA

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BARNAGAR COLLEGE, SORBHOG

SUBMITTED BY

ARINA RAY

B.A 4TH SEMESTER
ROLL NO: UA-211-122-0032
REGISTRATION NO: 21059657
SESSION : 2022-23

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BARNAGAR COLLEGE



ESTD - 1962

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

PAPER CODE : ECO - SE- 4016

TOPIC :- AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE ON
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SORBHOG

SUBMITTED BY

MRIDUSMITA ROY

B.Sc CBES 4TH SEMESTER

ROLL NO :- US-211-122-0051

REGISTRATION NO :- 21015789

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BARNAGAR COLLEGE, SORBHOG



ASSIGNMENT ON SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

PAPER: ECO-SE-4014

TOPIC:

**AGRICULTURE OF SORBHOG : A STUDY INTO ITS
CURRENT SITUATION AND CHALLENGES**

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME: ROHIT RAY

CLASS: B.A 4th SEMESTER

ROLL NO: UA-211-122-0258

REG. NO: 21059751

SESSION: 2023-24

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

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I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my the teacher of economic department who help me to do the study.

Lastly I would also like to thank of the members of our group (my friends) who help me and support me during the survey.

Rohit Ray
B.A. CBCS 4th sem
Dept. of Economics

Abstract:

Agriculture occupies an integral position for overall development of a society. Agriculture is the main economic activity of Barpeta district and more than 70% of the population in the districts depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Known to be a higher producer of major agricultural crops, Sorbhog in the Barpeta district is known for its dairy products. However, the poor condition of farmers has hampered the development of the region. The present study attempts to ~~example~~ explore the scenario of agriculture in sorbhog. Results indicate a relatively poor agricultural production profile in the region. Hence, good policy formulation and agricultural reforms will help bring development to this important region.

1. Introduction :

1.1. Background :

The agricultural sector of Assam has immense potentialities. In Assam almost 70% of the population directly depend on agriculture. Especially because of the presence of Brahmaputra and Barak river, this possibility is quite high. These two river keep the globe fertile throughout the year. Recent study conduct by Wixally shows that Assam is one of the top five most convenient states of producing varieties of crops around the whole of India.

Barpeta district is one of the most important district in Assam for agricultural purpose. Barpeta district have both climate subtropical and humid. The geo-climate condition of the district is conductive for the cultivation of a variety of agriculture crops. Agriculture is the main economic activity of Barpeta district and more than 70% of the population in the districts depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

In Barpeta there are many places where most of people lives on agriculture. In Sorbhog more than 70% people depends on agriculture as farmers, as agricultural labourers on both for their livelihood. The major agricultural crops grown in sorbhog are paddy, wheat, mustard, vegetables, fiber crops, spices etc. Sorbhog is also known for its dairy products.

Agricultural marketing plays an important role for stimulating production and consumption as well as accelerating the pace of economic development. Agricultural marketing occupies an integral position for overall development of the agriculture. In Sorbhog there are many agricultural market. Mainly there are three agricultural market, they are - Sorbhog Bazar, Bhulukadoba bazar, kamargaon bazar. But the agricultural marketing in Sorbhog has not been systematically organised. Mainly the ordinary farmers do not know about the marketing system properly. So maximum portion of the consumer's rupee goes to the pockets of intelligent middlemen working in between the producer and consumer.

1.2: Literature review:

"A review of the earlier studies conducted with regard of our chosen area are very scarce. However, a number of studies have been found concerning Barpeta district and Assam as a whole. More than 70% of Assam's population depend on agriculture as farmers, labours or both for their livelihood (Chetri et al., 2020). But agricultural development has ~~not~~ witnessed stagnancy in the state compared to the nation (Choudhury and Easwaran, 2019). However, tribale area agriculture is therefore somewhat different from other areas mainly on account of the difference in natural topography (Deka et al., 2017). In Barpeta district, agricultural market has not been systematically organised. So maximum portion of the consumer's rupee goes to the pocket of middlemen working in between the producer and consumer (Jamir and Ali, 2016). Since we did not observe any study on sorbhog. We consider studying the agricultural profile of sorbhog due to the research gap.

1.3: Objectives:

- a) To identify the problems faced by agriculture sector in Sorbhog.
- b) To outline the causes of poor economic condition of farmers.
- c) To provide the recommendations for improving the overall agricultural condition of the district.

1.4: Research questions:

- a) What is the condition of Barpeta's agricultural sector?
- b) What is the economic status of farmers associated with the agricultural sector?
- c) How can we improve the overall agricultural condition of Barpeta district?

1.5. Limitations of study:

Although the study is based on a combination of primary data and secondary data. In the functioning of the study a number of constraints were found here are some of them —

- a) The number of samples included in the study are less compared to the large area and population of Sorbhog.
- b) No detailed statistical analysis has been presented in the report.
- c) The findings have not been verified with other studies present in this particular research area.

Inspite of these drawbacks, we hope that this ~~study will~~ provide a general insight into the agricultural issue of Sorbhog.

2. Material and method

2.1 Study area:

For this study, we have taken Sorbhog in Barpeta district as the study area. Sorbhog is a town and has a town area committee in Barpeta district in the Indian state of Assam. Sorbhog is located on the banks of river Beki. Sorbhog is located well connected by roads and train to all surrounding areas. The national highway 31 connects Sorbhog with the rest of India. Sorbhog is known for the century old temple of Lord Krishna known as Goroekhiya Gokhair Than. Sorbhog is also known for its dairy production. Sorbhog is one of the 126 assembly constituencies of Assam, a north east state of Assam India. Sorbhog is also a part of Kokrajhar Lok Sabha constituency.

Mainly we have taken 'Nuntola', 'Rampur', and ~~'Kalitapara'~~ for this survey.

* Map



← Assam



← Barpeta



← Sorbhog

Village (1)
↓

Village (2)
↓



2.2: Description of the survey:

As part of the study, we have conducted a household survey among several villages in Sorbhog. The survey consisted face to face interviewing members of household using a questionnaire (Annexure). The questionnaire was structured so that the interviewers could easily understand the questions. The questionnaire is designed very easy. The questionnaire is prepared using simple term in order to the avoid confusion of the study. We have use both open ended and close ended question to collect data and information. Most of the questions ~~askes~~ asks to the respondent ~~or~~ were yes or No. And some questions allow people to express what they think in their ~~own~~ own words.

2.3. Sources of Data

Sources of data are the way to collect variants data related to the study. Both primary and secondary data were collected from various sources to study the objectives of the study. Primary data's are collected through field survey and personal interviews and secondary data's are collected from various books, newspaper and some other collect from internet.

2.4. Sampling Design :

Population : Farmers of various villages of Sorbhog .

Sample Unit : Farmers from different villages of Sorbhog .

Sample Size : 25/30 farmers of the different villages from Sorbhog .

Sampling technique : Simple random sampling and probability sampling method .

2.5. Tools and Techniques :

After collecting various sample and data we can analyzed all datas. We analysed all datas and sample to various tables, bar diagram and pie ~~chart~~ with relating percentages. Simple percentages method has been used for data analysis,

$$\text{When \% of respondents} = \left(\frac{\text{Responses received}}{\text{Total no of Responses}} \right) \times 100$$

3. Results and Discussion:

3.1: Demographic information:

Table 1: Sex of Respondent

SEX	NO. OF RESPONDENT	% OF RESPONDENT
MALE	12	40
FEMALE	18	60
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Field survey.

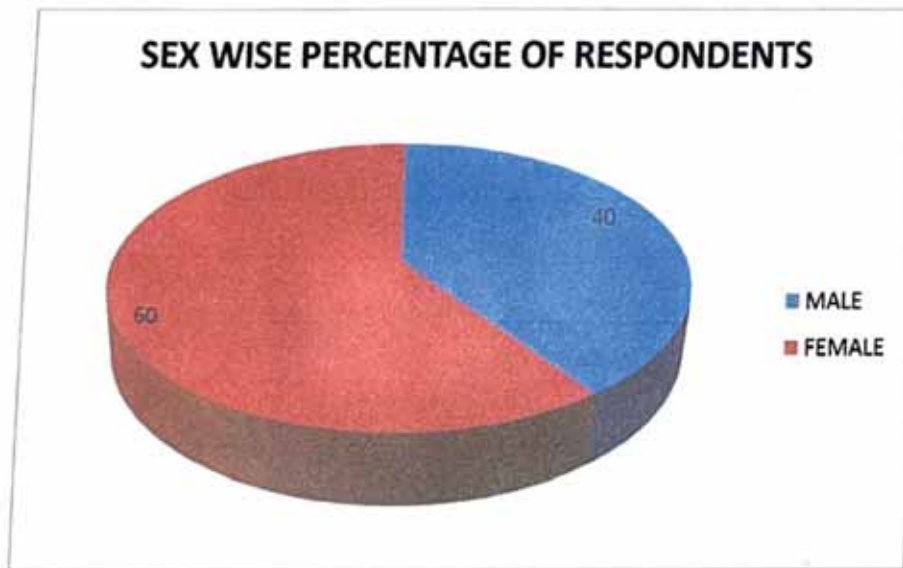


Fig 1: Distribution of respondents according to their sex group.

Interpretation: The above table and pie diagram shows that out of 30 respondents 40% are male and 60% are female.

Table 2 : Educational qualification of respondents

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NO. OF RESPONDENT	% OF RESPONDENT
MATRICULATION	12	40
HIGHER SECONDARY	9	30
DEGREE LEVEL	6	20
OTHER/NO EDUCATION	3	10
TOTAL	30	100

Source : Field Survey.

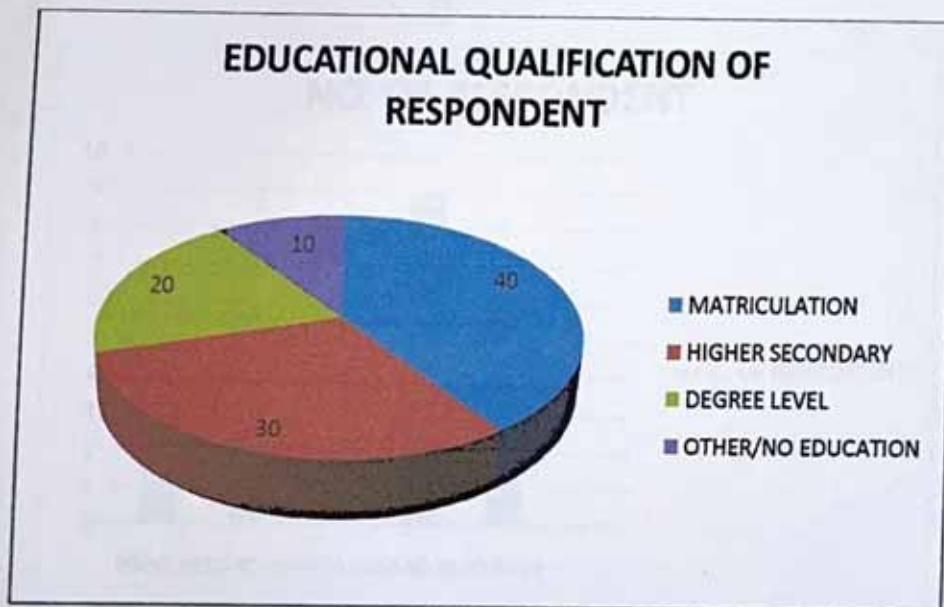


Fig 2 : Distribution of respondents according to their educational qualification.

Interpretation : From the above table it is seen that educational qualification of the respondents are not very poor. Out of 30 respondent 3 have no education, 12 falls under matriculation, 9 falls under H.S. and 6 falls under degree level.

Table 3: Age of respondents

AGE	NO. OF RESPONDENT
20-30 ys	4
30-40 ys	6
40-50 ys	8
50-60 ys	9
60-70 ys	3
TOTAL	30

Source: Field Survey

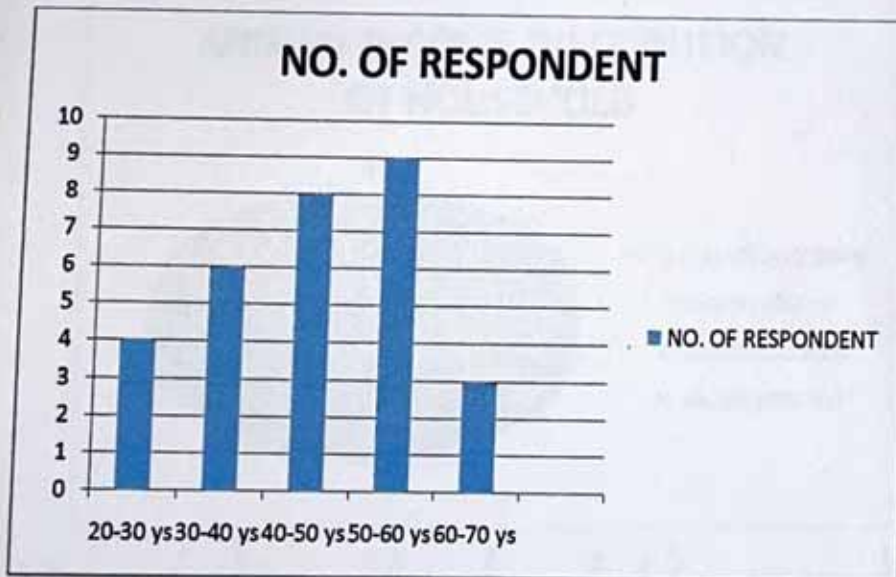


Fig 3: The distribution of respondents on their age groups.

Interpretation: In the above table and bar diagram shows that majority of the respondents (9 respondents) in the age group of 50-60 years. While 3 respondent belongs to age group 60-70 and 4 belongs to 20-30, 6 belongs to 30-40. and 8 belongs to 40-50 years. From the table and diagram we can understand that from old age ~~people~~ participats in agricultural activities.

Table 4: Annual income distribution of household.

ANNUAL INCOME	NO. OF RESPONDENT	% OF RESPONDENT
LESS THAN 100000	21	70
100000-500000	6	20
500000-1000000	3	10
ABOVE 1000000	0	0
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Field Survey.

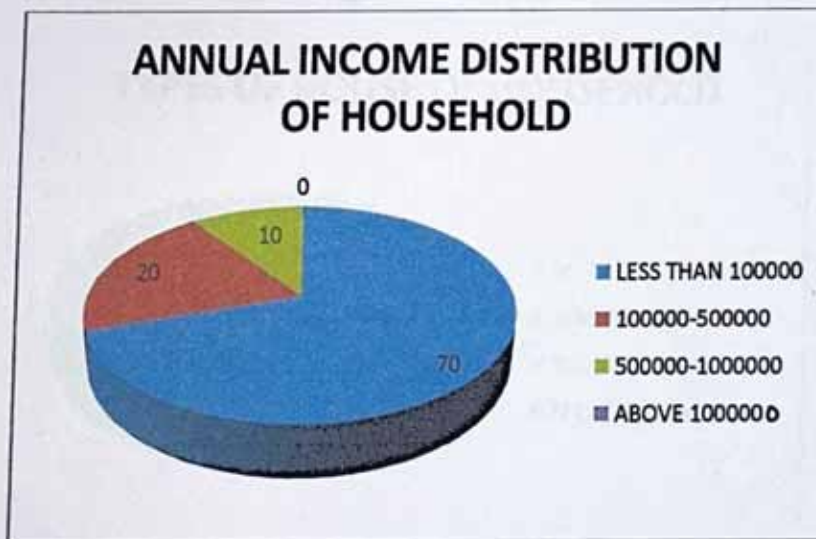


Fig 4: Distribution of household according to their annual income.

Interpretation: The tables and the pie diagram reflects that most of the household's annual income belongs to group less than 1,00,000 i.e. 70%. 20% belongs to 1,00,000 - 5,00,000 and 10% belongs to 5,00,000 - 10,00,000. We can understand that people are belongs from poor background.

Table 5 : Types of household .

TYPES OF HOUSE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	% OF RESPONDENT
HUT	3	10
SEMI PUCCA	9	30
PUCCA	18	60
APERTMENT BUILDING	0	0
TOTAL	30	100

Source : Field Survey .

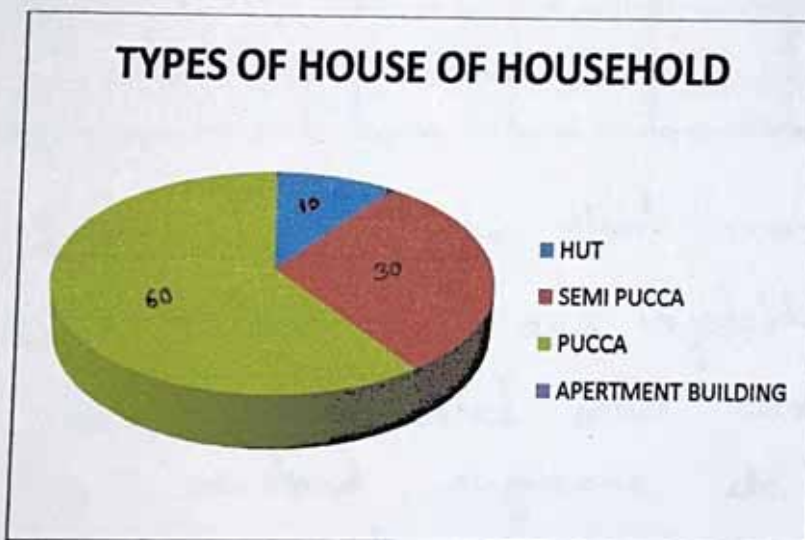


Fig 5 : Distribution of household according to their house .

Interpretation : From the table and pie diagram it can be seen that out of 30 respondent 3 household have hut and 9 household have semi pucca and 18 household have pucca house . And there no appartment building .

3.2. Agricultural production profile of Sorbhog:

➤ Agricultural Profile:

Parameter	Rice	Wheat	Jute	Mustard	Sugercane	Vegetables
Average Production quantity	35 Mon	30 Mon	—	—	—	—
Average Production value (in ₹)	21,000/	20,000/	—	—	—	15,000/
Average area cultivated	4 Bigha	3 Bigha	—	—	—	2 Bigha
Average area Harvested	4 Bigha	3 Bigha	—	—	—	2 Bigha

The table reflects that most of the respondent cultivated rice and vegetables. Some of them are also cultivated other crops like wheat, Jute, mustard, sugercane etc. In this area most of the farmers depends on rice cultivation.

From the survey of Sorbhog area of Barpeta district we see that maximum people depends on agriculture. The villagers cultivated crops on their own land or rent (Adhi). And some ~~people~~ have lots of land but they not interested in Agriculture. Many of the cultivated area are harvested timely by the farmers. Sometime

harvesting process may be late due to some external problem. Therefore sometime production of agriculture may decrease.

b) Cost associated with crop production: (Average)

Input resources	Estimated value (in ₹)
High Yield Variety (HYV) Seeds	1000 /
Local Seeds	2500 /
Manure / Fertilizer / Urea	1500 /
Cattle Labour	700 /
Mechanized Labour	1500 /
Human Labour	1500 /
Chemicals	300 /
Other costs	500 /

From the above table it shows that the farmers are spent money in various resources. For better cultivation farmers spent these money in various way. The estimated value (in ₹) of input resources are ~~not~~ calculated on average. Most of the farmers used the local seeds.

rather than HYV seeds.

These villagers also spend more money in mechanized labour and human labour.

They used very less chemicals on their crops. They prefer home made fertilizers and natural sources for their cultivation.

3.3 Issues associated with agriculture

Table 1: Issues associated with agriculture

EVENT	AREA AFFECTED	TOTAL LOSS (QTY)	TOTAL LOSS (Rs.)
FLOOD	2 Bigha	15 Mon	10,500
DROUGHT	2 Bigha	14 Mon	9,800
PEST ATTACK	1.5 Bigha	10 Mon	7,000
OTHERS	1 Bigha	6 Mon	4,200

Source: Field Survey

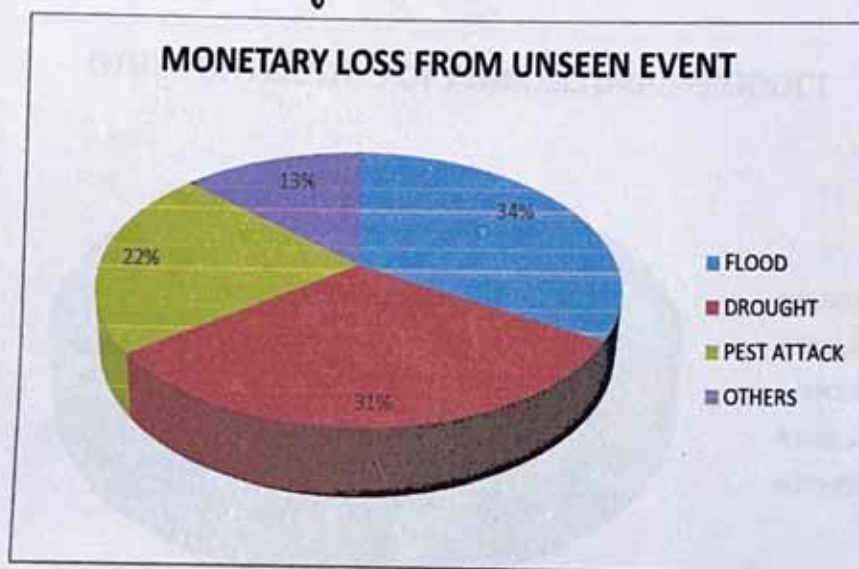


Fig: 6: Distribution of monetary loss from unseen event

From the table and diagram we have seen that due to flood, drought, pest attack and other events the farmers incur losses. In case of rice these events affected above 6 bighas of land and create huge amount of monetary loss for the farmers.

Table 2: Table shows other difficulties

DIFFICULTY	NO OF RESPONDENT	% OF RESPONDENT
MARKET	9	30
TRANSPORT	4	13
GODOWN	2	7
IRRIGATION	13	43
OTHERS	2	7
TOTAL	30	100

Source: Field Survey.

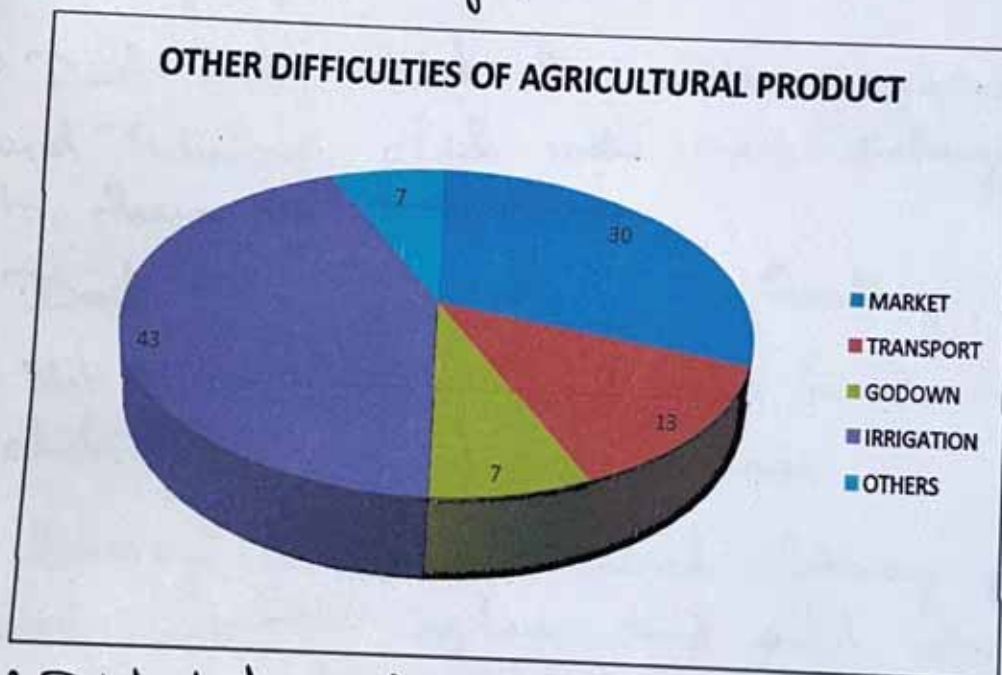


Fig 2: Distribution of other difficulties of agricultural product.

Interpretation: In this table and pie diagram shows that there are many other difficulties which are faced by the farmers. They face challenges like irregular market, transportation problem, godown facility and some of are not got irrigation facility properly.

4.1. Findings:

- I) Most of the farmers don't know about implementation of various training programs.
- II) Lack of well regulated market system. Market system are not sufficient in these area.
- III) The farmers are not getting proper loan facility from the bank.
- IV) Don't know about the modern equipments and Techniques which make more challenging to them.
- V) Don't know about AGMARK Grading.
- VI) Not having proper drying yard in the village which leads to post wastage losses.
- VII) Storage places are limited. Storage places with scientific system and cold storage ~~area~~ are not available.
- VIII) Not having proper food processing industries.
- IX) Road connection is not good and vehicles for transportation of agricultural products is not sufficient.
- X) Lack of aware of government schemes and policies and don't implement the schemes and policies properly in these area.

4.2. Policy recommendations :

Some policy recommendations based on the findings of the present study —

a) Government Policy :

Farmers are not aware of all the policies made by the government. So government should initiate to implement various awareness programs regarding agricultural activities. Government should ~~passed~~ the policies in favour of farmers so that they are benefited and help the Indian economy.

b) Undertaking Loan facilities to Farmers :

Most of the farmers are poor in economic condition and sale product during peak season is at minimum prices. To avoid distress sales, loan facilities is necessary to all the small and marginal farmers during the peak season.

c) AGMARK Grading :

AGMARK Grading is undertaken to protect the consumers from the ill effects of consuming adulterated food commodities and

to ensure quality food products. It also helps to get optimum price for commodities.

4) Marketing information center :

Market intelligence plays a vital role in marketing of agricultural products. If the information of prices prevailing in various markets is made available, the farmers will be able to get better price to their produce by moving their products to the markets which pays higher price.

5) Construction of Cold chain :

In Barpeta district, perishable goods like fruits, vegetables etc. are wasted due to non-availability of cold storage facility. And the farmers get very less price for their produce. To minimize post harvest losses of agricultural produce, especially fruits and vegetables, cereals, spices and plantation crops, cold storages are most essential.

6) Construction of Godowns :

Farmers are highly affected due to lack of proper storage facilities. And because farmer get very less prices of the commodity and the post harvest losses are

very high. At the time of over flood many commodities get damaged due to lack of proper storage facilities. Thus, construction of storage godowns is most important in the district.

g) Regulated Markets:

The development of agricultural market depends on the well-regulated market system. Efficient regulated markets is the most important factor for the development of agriculture and farmer's economic condition. The regulated market helps in getting optimum price to the farmer and through effective marketing policy.

h) Construction of drying yards in the villages:

To avoid post wastage losses, construction of drying yards in the villages is very essential. ~~Marginal~~ poor farmer cannot construct drying yards for lack of capital and space. Moreover, Barpeta district is chronically flood affected area.

i) Training programme:

Government should take initiative to implement various training programs regarding agricultural activities local bodies organisations

and NGO should also take initiative to organise some training programs regarding agricultural activities.

↳ Strengthening rural road connectivity:

The condition of rural roads is poor and has posed a major challenge for the transportation of products in Barpeta district. Poor road connectivity is also one of the contributory factors for low realization of value. As a consequence of poor road condition, transportation costs are higher, loading and unloading creates difficulties and high losses occur.

Conclusion :

After completing the survey and analysis of the impact of agriculture on economic growth the researcher found that agriculture is still the main sources of livelihood of majority of the people of our district. Agricultural market is the most important to strengthen the agricultural development in the Barpeta district. Major portion of people of sorbhog area contributing to the agricultural sector as an agricultural labour. But their annual income is too low earn a modern livelihood. Farmers of these villages facing some challenges like not getting proper loan facility, lack of market etc.

Government has already launched many schemes and policies like "Rastriya Krishi Bikash Yojana," "Krishi Bima" etc. to motivate this section of workers.

From the above study we may conclude that the government of Assam as well as the government of India must a longterm sustainable policy and scheme for the agricultural purpose (farmer) and farmer should also participate in every programme relating to agriculture.

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