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2. DR. Vijay Srivastava**Recent Trends In Agricultural Operation In Saidpur Block Of Ghazipur District : A Geo-socio-economic Evaluation**

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**Abstract:** The paper focuses light on agricultural operation in Saidpur block - the study area of district Ghazipur, UP. Agriculture is the traditional and Oriental occupation in which nearly 70% people are engaged including male and female which is out of 19% of the district. Oriental systems are changed and new trends like chemical fertilisers, gobar fertilisers, seeds quality , irrigation system, equipments, implements are in operation for the growth of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables as to ensure the maximum production so that the surplus is sent to nearby town. This is possible through the mechanisation of farming in addition to technology as also pleaded by PM of India recently.

**Key Words:** : Agricultural operation, traditional, Oriental occupation, new trends, chemical fertilisers, technology.

**THE SUBJECT PROBLEM-** Main focus is to investigate the visible and invisible environmental cum human combination involved in agriculture where 70% people are engaged now depending on technology and technical know how. Nature and man both are actively associated with agriculture in the region. Hence, the study is important and of relevance.

**CHOICE OF AREAL UNIT OF STUDY-** The study area extends from 25°N. Latitude to 25°35' N. Lat and 82°E. Longitude to 82°40' E. Longitude intersecting the middle area over 213.96sq km with 900 per sq km density covering 19% population of the district.

In the north, area is bordered by Gangi river and Gomti - Ganga fork in the SW , Jaunpur boundary in the West and Karanda block in the East . The area is like doldrum shaped as length from Jaberanpur in the West to Holipur in the east is 60 km and Bhuwerpur in the North to Tetarpur in the South is 40km on average . Area is homo genius environmental cum Socio-economic zone as an unit of study as delineated by Lal,GS in mountain belt of Uttarakhand and Kayastha SL (BHU) in Himalayan Beas Basin in Himachal. It is female dominated Society and caste structures is mixed in nucleus of village while SC settlements are generally seen in the South from the village in general. Water supply is from Tubewell's, canals and hand pipes from the lost system of wells irrigation .

There are 15 Nyaya Panchayat, each Nyaya Panchayat covers 4 to 5 villages both habitat and inhabited . The biggest place is Saidpur town as Tehsil and block HQ with educational, medical and commercial facilities where people come and go every day. The sub urban places are Khanpur, Annoni, Pokhara, Sauna, Maudha, Nayak dih , Bhimapar, Kakrahi Narayanpur , Uchauri, Holipur in the east. Saidpur is a city of temples and guards as biggest regional service centre. Total population of the block is 2,09,307 males and 1,03,018 females with majority of households in the study region.

**METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN OF RESEARCH :**

**The following parameters have been used in the preparation of the paper -**

- 1) Data of Block Saidpur Ghazipur.
- 2) Newspapers.
- 3) Emperical Observations.
- 4) Interview.
- 5) Questionaire.
- 6) Spot Enquiry.
- 7) Photographs.
- 8) Field Survey.

**ANALYSIS OF BODY OF MATERIALS-** Oriental old farming was based on natural rainfall, temperature and other climate factors which were a bit changed due to climatic variations as examined in sample villages. Old farming system was based on natural rainfall, temperature and other climatic factors which are a bit changed due to climatic variations as examined in sample villages of study region. There was little rain in July to August 2022. So kharif crops are ruined along with Zaid crops . There is a shift in season periodically while two months in rainy season as heavy rainfall has occurred in September 2022. 10 to 20% crops are saved by tube wells and Canal irrigation. The following trends are noticed in agricultural operation in the area :

**(A) Changes in Cropping Pattern-** there are three crops systems i.e. Kharif, Zaid and Rabi in a year. The climatic variations for the last two years reveals shifting nature of crops and form of crops as detailed below ;

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ASVP PIF-9.460 /ASVS Reg. No. AZM 561/2013-14



**\*KHARIF CROPS-** It includes maize, millets, pulses, urad, moong, ragi, and crops like Sawan, kodo, Madua are based on natural moisture and little watering . Recently, emphasis is laid on the coarse grains, natural farming in the area for the growth of disappeared oriental crops now again revived from natural point of view .

**\*ZAID CROPS-** Underground Zaid Crops like potato, radish, carrot requiring less rain are promoted based on preserved moisture. Leafy vegetables, bottle gourd(lauki) , sponge gourd(nenua) , tori, satputia, or now in use along with surface vegetables such as kaddu, kashi fal, bathua and others.

**\*RABI CROPS-** Barley, Lahi, Oil Seeds, Pulses. Need to be grown more than wheat, rice, and other grains as to fetch more income over traditional crops.

**(B) Intensive Multiple Cropping-** Single and double crop system is gradually disappearing. Some farmers have already started intensive multiple cropping system for fetching more income through the market oriented crop specially in Sonkar's caste in Saidpur town and its suburban areas . Orchard trees are also now In practice as pleaded by S.P Singh's Dholri Village in Meerut district.

**(C) Increase In Aerial Acreage-** It is observed that agricultural land is on decline because of house, construction, shops and built-up establishments. Hence, multiple crop system is a must on low acres of land and orchard plants need to be promoted from nutritional stand point as a recent trend in agriculture in the study area.

**(D) Use of fertiliser-** Excess of chemical fertilisers like nitrogen, potash, die, sodium and others has boosted production no doubt but soil fertility has been miserably reduced. There is need of Gobar fertiliser in the place of chemicals both for cereals and dairy products. Varieties of vegetables, Mirch and kanna need to be introduced in the area.

**(E) Quality of Seeds-** There is no proper storage in villages for seeds collection So it is now sent to towns for storage in godowns, refrigerators or at places of technical know how and such facilities are available at Saidpur town to secure the quality of seeds available to farmers at the time of sowing .

**(F) Irrigation facilities-** In the past, wells were means of irrigation which are almost dry due to depletion of water level in the area . Old system of irrigation was Pon, Davari, Rahat, Mot and Ponds. Now there are tube wells, pumping sets and canals for supply of water for irrigation purposes. Mechanisation has prevailed in ploughing , drilling , cleaning, harvesting and storing . New system of irrigation and water supply has affected positively for the growth of vegetables and Zaid crops.

**(G) Insects and Pesticides-** There is publicity and awareness by the developmental authorities to farmers for the safety of crops and preservation of fruits, vegetables, cereals and products from agriculture. Development authority advise farmers to use insects and pesticides with specific methodology, when adopted, will go a long way in shaping the future of farmers through agricultural crops and dairy farming in the region.

**(H) Premium Policy In L.I.C. For Crops-** There is a provision for crop policy through premium to cover the risk of production from floods, droughts and natural hazards .

**(I) Dron System-** Dron maturement does survey of agriculture, or charts, gardens, crops, houses and occupations. This is used to determine the title of lands of owners which avoid court cases and settle the disputes largely.

**(J) Subsidy Measures-** Government help by providing subsidy to farmers agricultural calamities . Financial help is also rendsed to farmers to relieve the pressure of hazards. This makes the economy around and stable in the area.

**(K) Agricultural Implements-** Oriental, agricultural implements have disappeared like stal, hoe, banks chhuri , kata, dhawara, Kudal, gatti khurpi, mestan tree, replaced by new instruments. Drilling , Shrayer , harvesting, or not in, use in the different process of farming from production to export through trucks, tractors and modern vehicles.

**(L) Awareness and Publicity-** B.D.O. And officials organise the camps and campaign among farmers in addition to lectures and show and publicity and extension processes.

**(M) Benefits through Communications-** Many timely benefits are extended to farmers time to time - so vital in agriculture.

(N) Balance between inputs and outputs make economy, stable and sound in the study area.

**CONCLUSION-** Area is remote part of the district. In the western part Nearly 40 km is away. Although no. of educational Institutions are numerous but education is poor in reality. Areal extent is 313.96 sq km with density of 900 per sq km . It is female dominated region, ladies co-cultivators with less technical education but laborious indeed.

Recent trends in agricultural operation in change in cropping, pattern, fertilisers, irrigation, insects and pesticides, equipments, LIC, premium, implements, LIC policy of securing crops, subsidy, and helps in calamities like floods, droughts, farmers etc . The help will go a long way in shaping the living and standards of people in the study area to a large extent and



also in natural context.

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