

Monitoring the Contribution of Production, Employment and Emerging Challenges in Urban Agriculture

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Dr. Shashi Bala



V.V. Giri National Labour Institute

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Preface

The practice of planting, processing, and distributing food in or around a hamlet, town, or city is known as urban agriculture. In India, modern agriculture techniques are generally accessed by the rich farmers due to cost factors. Even though these approaches have been used in many townships and cities by rich farmers, municipalities and government departments are yet to recognize it. Perhaps this is because little research has been done on its impact on food security, employment creation, and wealth generation. Millions of Indians are affected by lack of education and skills, persistent unemployment, and spatial segregation, all of which have put them on the periphery of society and the economy.

The agricultural resources are not optimally utilized due to dearth of knowledge and creative thinking among the farmers. The farmers are unable to pay back their loans taken for seeds, machines, live stock, and labours due to the lack of financial management skills. At times, such conditions push them (especially the small farmers) to indebtedness and bankruptcy which unfortunately leads to their distress.

The present research study focuses on the grass-roots constraints and opportunities to strengthen the urban economy. In-depth research and awareness of the latest technology utilization are a must for creating decent jobs for the Bareilly (M.Corp) ward No. 0046, Faridpur (NPP) ward No. 008, Baragaon, and Varanasi (M.corp) Ward No. 0025,

We are hoping that the present research will be useful for all the stakeholders in their endeavor to develop a meaningful strategy for the dynamic and sustainable development of Agriculture in urban areas.

I congratulate Dr. Shashi Bala (Fellow) and her team for their endeavor in these directions.

Amit Nirmal
Director General
V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida





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Finally, my pillars of support, my family, which has always illuminated me, especially when I extended my work beyond office hours. Their supports are a valuable treasure for me.

Dr. Shashi Bala

Fellow

V. V. Giri National Labour Institute





Executive Summary

India is a country where the majority of population is engaged in activities related to agriculture. The Crisis of Agriculture is persisting which nature and it is reflected through the declining production process of the Agriculture sector, increased indebtedness of farmers, low profit from farm outputs, and much more etc.

As the Indian Agriculture sector is mainly occupied by the small and marginal farmers whose contribution to the sector is of utmost importance and can not be neglected. The agrarian crisis is not a new dilemma; it is continuous for many years and is growing darker day by day. The urgency to decode this crisis is troubling the researchers and policymakers of the country as it can lead to a huge loss. The Government is searching for every possible way to help these labours and resuscitate the agriculture sector. There is a scope to decode this crisis and revive the most important sector and help the policymakers to address this long persistent problem.

The objective of this study is to examine the present agrarian crisis in India from different dimensions and to understand its underlying causes; so that a design strategy can be conceptualized which supports the dynamic growth and sustainable development of Agriculture in the country. The study specifically intends to investigate the existing production process, the pattern of employment and productivity along with every transpiring and emerging challenge in Agriculture.

A. Field Area

The field area covered was within the state of Uttar Pradesh where its western and eastern districts namely Bareilly and Varanasi respectively were selected for the study. Questionnaires to capture town perspective were filled with the help of Field Investigators on ground zero.

B. Respondents

From the selected districts, the responses were sought from Agricultural labourers, farmers, Extension workers, etc.

C. Major Findings

- a) 7% to 12% respondents belonged to age 21-30 years to 41-50 years.
- b) 19.56% belongs to the Other Backward Class category from Varanasi and 15.03%



- c) 12-14% attended government institutions.
- d) 15-17% were employed in cultivation
- e) Majority of the respondents (30-35%) wage allotment was in the range of 300-400 INR
- f) 50-55% availed the Ujjawala Yojana, Ayushman Yojana, MGNREGA, Prime Minister Awas Yojana.
- g) 95-98% availed the mobile and banking services.
- h) 23.56% of respondents said that administration provides better facilities to our society.

D. Suggestions

1. The standard of education should be improved.
2. Investments should be made in the Research and Development of Agriculture.
3. Allied sectors of Agriculture should encourage employment to reduce the burden of Agriculture to create employment.
4. Institutes providing training on Agriculture and other allied activities should be established and that should also provide placement opportunities.

E. Policy Recommendations

- Local Administration/Gram Panchayat should play a primary role in resolving problems of the residents of the Town.



Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

While agriculture's proportion for the Indian economy has gradually decreased to less than 15% due to the strong growth rates of the industrial and service sectors, the sector's importance in Indian economic and social fabric goes much beyond this metric. To satisfy the demands of a growing population with rising incomes, India's food security depends on producing cereal crops as well as expanding production of fruits, vegetables, and milk. To do so, an agricultural industry that is productive, competitive, diverse, and sustainable will need to emerge quickly. (World Bank, 2012)

One of the most critical demands for agricultural growth in India is a major reform and strengthening of the country's agricultural research and extension infrastructure. Agriculture consumes the most water in India. However, rising water rivalry among industry, residential usage, and agriculture has underlined the necessity to plan and manage water on a river basin and multi-sectoral basis. As urban and other needs grow, irrigation water is likely to become scarce. (World Bank, 2012)

1.2 Literature review

(SAARC, 2020) According to 2014 statistics, South Asia's almost half workforce was employed in the agriculture sector and 42% of its landmass is under Agriculture operation. Agriculture, rural development and food security are one of the areas of cooperation of SAARC. In its 18th Summit, it was agreed that for enhancing productivity to ensure food and nutritional security in the region, investment should be increased, there should be the promotion of research and development, facilitation of technical cooperation and application of innovative, appropriate and reliable technologies in the agricultural sector. In additions, the importance of sustainable Agriculture was emphasized.

ILO has passed various conventions to support the labour and agriculture activities worldwide. It aids to maintain a system of labour inspection in agricultural undertakings [**Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969**], ensures by employer of the health and safety of workers in Agriculture (**Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001**) and India ratified the right of Association and combination of agricultural workers [**Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, No.11**]

To improve the agricultural trade by making it fairer and competitive WTO has agreed on Agriculture in 1995 which focuses on reforming the



Agriculture sector to address the subsidies and high trade barriers that distort trade. The overall aim of this agreement is to improve the livelihoods of farmers and to build a fairer trading system that will increase market access across globe.

BRICS conducts a meeting called Agricultural Ministers Meeting to develop a roadmap. Ahead of meeting of the ministers of Agriculture, Agricultural Expert Working Group (AEWG) prepares the agenda for discussion..

The current agrarian crisis of India affected by numerous factors, much as (i) Diminishing soil fertility (ii) Sinking water table (iii) Rise in cost (all effects of green revolution) (iv) Poor return to farmers (v) Unaffordable periodic spikes in key commodities (vi) periodical excess production which are dumped on the roads ruining many farmers lives and placing a huge burden on the Government (V. Kumarswamy, 2019). All these factors lead to a considerable decline in the development of Agriculture Sector. Some of the problems in the development of the agriculture are water supply uncertainty, lack of the productivity of the farmers, pre-dominance of tiny farmers in the industry, lower level of operations, unfair land ownerships, little commercial farming by the farmers as many of them produce for self-consumption only and not for market (A.N Aggarwal (1981). The crisis in Agriculture has led to suicides among the farmers. The reasons for suicide among the farmers are low returns to cultivation, indebtedness, economic decline, crop failure, social disrepute, and marriage in family, addictions, behavioral changes, disputes with others, self-health problems and death or suicide or illness in family (Mishra, 2008). The remedy to solve Agrarian crisis is to make Agriculture a profitable enterprise and attract the farmers to pursue the crop production activities. The policy makers should enhance the budget components in the farm sector. Investment in Agriculture and its allied sectors including communication, transport, irrigation, research, rural market, rural infrastructure and farm should be drastically raised, and the integrated development of the rural areas should be the goal of the Government. The radical changes in the present economic policies related to Agriculture are the solution to the problem (Albert Christopher Dhas, 2009).

1.3 Objectives of the Research Study

The specific objectives to study:

1. To study the existing production process in Agriculture;
2. To investigate the employment pattern and productivity in Agriculture.



3. To study the effect of price and market mechanism.
4. To investigate the government policies and programs.
5. To evaluate the resource utilization process in Agriculture.

1.4 Methodology

The first stage involves the selection of a particular region within the state of Uttar Pradesh. Western and eastern Uttar Pradesh was selected for this study, since these regions have been experiencing a very high level of agricultural growth along with non-agricultural employment. This is a result of access to better irrigation facilities and the introduction of new farm technology. Indicators namely literacy rate, main-workers, marginal worker and non-workers irrigated area, electricity accessibility, location of source of drinking water, households availing banking services and households owing and not owing assets were selected for facilitating the selection of study area from the eastern and western districts of Uttar Pradesh. Based on these indicators following districts were proposed for detailed Research:

1. Western Uttar Pradesh-BAREILLY (lowest among indicators)
2. Eastern Uttar Pradesh-VARANASI (highest among indicators)

Bareilly Division is an administrative and geographical unit, situated in the western segment of Uttar Pradesh. The division consists of four districts, namely Bareilly, Badaun, Pilibhit, and Shahjahanpur. It is known as a center of production for cane furniture and assumed to have very fertile land (Tarai) which is very suitable for production of sugarcane, rice, pulses and wheat. The Bareilly division scored very low figures in terms of the variables selected for the study such as literacy rate, percentage of main workers, and accessibility to electricity, availing of banking services and households owing assets. It was found that the percentage of non-workers is very high in the districts of the Bareilly division.

Varanasi district is situated in the eastern segment of Uttar Pradesh. In the Varanasi district, Agriculture is at the subsistence level and the major crops grown are paddy, wheat, jawar, bajra, maize, etc. The Varanasi district recorded very high figures concerning the variables selected for the study such as literacy rate, percentage of main workers, access to electricity, and households owing assets. Whereas the percentage of marginal workers is recorded as very low in this district.

Further, two Sub-Districts each in both of the regions Bareilly and Varanasi were selected using the same indicators as above. In both of the regions, the study area selected from each one of the Sub-District represents high

development among the indicators and the other one represents low development among the indicators.

In the Bareilly region, the selected Sub-Districts are Bareilly and Faridpur whereas in the Varanasi region Sub District selected are Pindara and Varanasi.

After this detail procedure, town is selected from each Sub-district for the in-depth field level research (based on the highest population for representative samples).

1.5 Sample Size

The figures are based on Census 2011 (see Table 1.1) Bareilly Ward 46 and Faridpur Ward 8 have been chosen as towns in the Bareilly area, while Baragaon and Varanasi ward 25 have been chosen as towns in the Varanasi region.

Table 1.1 : Sample Selection

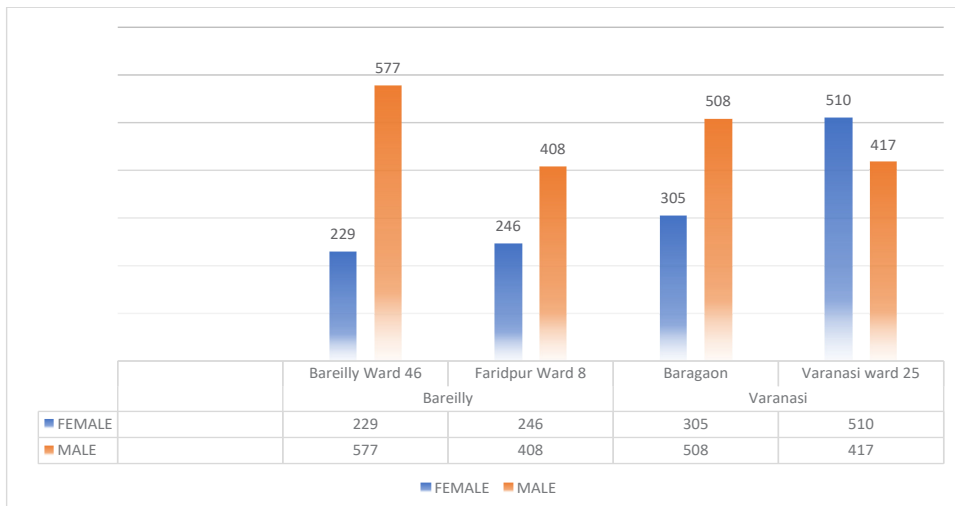
Sub-District		Population
Urban (Town)	Bareilly (M.Corp) ward No. 0046	40,925
	Faridpur (NPP) ward No. 008	4,695
	Baragaon	11,383
	Varanasi (M.corp) Ward No. 0025	28,986

1.6 Data Sources

The study used both the qualitative and quantitative data and information is extract form both primary and secondary sources.

Details of Respondents

Figure 1.1: Details of Respondents





1) Primary Data

The primary data was collected through field surveys and interviews (both online and offline) by using standard structured and unstructured questionnaires to elicit necessary information. The questionnaire was able to capture all aspects of socio-economic background, their family constraints, their land and assets, demographic, educational, income details. The study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic therefore, the information regarding COVID-19 was also taken into consideration.

Google forms were used as a tool to collect data the COVID-19 protocol. This information was collected through Labour Force Investigators appointed in the field. Bilingual structured questionnaires were inserted in Google forms. Access to the same was provided to the team to gather timely data. Regular meetings were held through Google meet for sharing the information gathered and address the concern.

2) Secondary Data

Besides primary data, the secondary data was collected from the Census 2011, Agriculture Census 2015-16, books, Articles and websites on related issues.

1.7 Data Analysis

The research team has used a combination of different tools and techniques to evaluate and scrutinize the data collected through the process of Field Investigation with the help of two different questionnaires of different nature (Annexure). The software used for analysis is SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and Microsoft Office (Word and Excel).

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The study was limited to the specific state and districts. However new districts and states of India that are rich in Agriculture can also be studied and compared for different results. Due to time and resource constraints only 6800 samples were taken. As the field work was completed in COVID-19 period, it might have effects on the data captured.

Chapter 2

Introduction to Districts and Respondents

The present highlights the profile of the respondents like sex, number of dependent family members, age, categories, educational qualification, and the types of educational institutes attended by them with their district location.

Age Profile

Table 2.1 shows the age distribution of respondents and it is found that majority of people aged 21-30 years were found 15.47%, 31-40 years aged by 34.34%. 27.88% leading by 41-50 years and 14.16% were leading by 51-60. The least percentage of people were from above 60 years age group i.e, 8.16%.

Table 2.1: Age-wise distribution of Respondents

		District				TOTAL
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Age	21-30	5.09	0.63	7.00	2.75	15.47
	31-40	12.00	4.78	5.28	12.28	34.34
	41-50	6.66	6.53	4.44	10.25	27.88
	51-60	1.34	5.25	4.03	3.53	14.16
	Above 60	0.09	3.25	4.66	0.16	8.16
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Social Category

Table 2.2 shows the Social Category wise distribution of respondents and it is seen that majority of respondents 20.91% from general category, 57.00% OBC category and 19.81% respondents were belongs to SC category. Least number of respondents by 2.28% were belongs to the ST category.

Table 2.2 : Social Category wise distribution of Respondents

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Category	GENERAL	4.16	2.56	6.75	7.44	20.91
	OBC	11.84	15.03	10.56	19.56	57.00
	SC	9.03	2.81	6.56	1.41	19.81
	ST	0.16	0.03	1.53	0.56	2.28
Total		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Education Profile

Table 2.3 the highest educational qualification of respondents and it was found that 11.59% were uneducated, 3.94% did primary school, 36.66% completed the high school, 26.09% completed the higher secondary schools, and 21.72% were graduated or diploma/certified.

Table 2.3: Highest Educational Qualifications of respondents

		District				TOTAL
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Highest Educational Qualification	Primary level	2.56	0.66	0.41	0.31	3.94
	Matric/High School	7.78	5.25	9.63	14.00	36.66
	Higher Secondary	5.50	6.38	7.84	6.38	26.09
	Graduation/Diploma/Certificate	5.97	4.47	5.56	5.72	21.72
	Uneducated	3.38	3.69	1.97	2.56	11.59
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey



Type of Educational Institutions

Table 2.4 shows that 56.12% respondents attended Government institutes, 19.50% attended private institutes, and 24.38% attended both Government and private institutes.

Table 2.4 Types of educational Institutions attended by the respondents

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Types of Institution	Private	5.63	2.53	2.56	8.78	19.50
	Government	12.65	12.84	13.66	16.97	56.12
	Both (Government & Private)	6.91	5.07	9.19	3.21	24.38
Total		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Location of Educational Institutions

Table 2.5 shows the location of the educational institutions where the respondents took their education and it is found that 0.14% of the respondents got their primary education from other state, 1.51% from their own village and 1.50% from nearby towns. 4.02% respondents got secondary education from other state, 10.64% respondents from their own village and 18.49% respondents from nearby towns. 1.56% respondents got higher secondary education from other state, 2.78% respondents from their own village and 16.81% respondents from nearby towns. 1.56% respondents got their graduation/diploma/certificate education from other state, 0.90% respondents from their own village and 6.20% respondents from nearby towns..

Table 2.5 Location of educational Institutions attended by the respondents

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town		Town		
		Bareilly Ward 46	Farid-pur Ward 8	Bara-gaon	Varana-si ward 25	
Primary qualifications	Other state	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.14
	Own state	0.51	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.79
	Own village	0.86	0.18	0.26	0.21	1.51
	Town near village	1.13	0.28	0.06	0.03	1.50
TOTAL		2.56	0.66	0.41	0.31	3.94
Secondary Education	Other state	1.25	1.55	0.38	0.84	4.02
	Own state	0.97	0.51	1.62	0.41	3.51
	Own village	2.88	1.28	1.97	4.51	10.64
	Town near village	2.68	1.91	5.66	8.24	18.49
TOTAL		7.78	5.25	9.63	14.00	36.66
Higher Secondary Education	Other state	0.56	0.48	0.41	0.11	1.56
	Own state	0.78	1.05	2.03	1.09	4.95
	Own village	1.5	0.38	0.84	0.06	2.78
	Town near village	2.66	4.47	4.56	5.12	16.81
TOTAL		5.50	6.38	7.84	6.38	26.10
Graduation Diploma Certificate	Other state	0.56	0.48	0.41	0.11	1.56
	Own state	0.78	1.05	0.03	1.08	2.94
	Own village	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.06	0.90
	Town near village	2.04	2.16	0.69	1.31	6.20
TOTAL		3.38	3.69	1.97	2.56	11.60

Source: Field Survey

Chapter 3

Employment and Agriculture

The nature of agriculture has made it more difficult to calculate the number of workers employed in agriculture. In a country like India, agriculture is dominated by family farms where family members work throughout the year. Many farmers and farm workers pursue agriculture as a part time activity and have other more or less important sources of income. The agriculture is characterized as a seasonal labour peak where it hires good amount of workers for relatively short period (Tanja, F., 2020.)

Employment Status

Table 3.1 show employment status and activity status of respondents and it is found that out of total sample, 70.40% respondents from both districts are employed.

Table 3.1 Employment Status and Activity Status of Respondents

Employment Status and Activity Status of Respondents		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Bara-gaon	Varanasi Ward 25	
Employment Status	YES	17.84	14.28	23.97	14.31	70.40
	NO	7.34	6.16	1.44	14.66	29.60
TOTAL		25.18	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00
Activity Status	Looking for work	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.22	0.37
	Neither seeking nor available for work	0.72	0.38	0.22	0.03	1.35
	Seeking or available for work/ Unemployed	6.66	5.81	1.19	2.93	16.59
	Self Employed	6.25	2.78	9.52	5.5	24.05
	Working /Employed	4.18	5.22	13.01	5.63	28.04
TOTAL		17.84	14.28	23.97	14.31	70.40

Source: Field Survey

Type of Employment

Table 3.2 show the type of employment of respondents and it is found that people are more into cultivation (17.39%) and shop keeping (35.67%). Some respondents were cattle rearers (0.12%), dairy farmer (1.46%), medical staff (0.16%), patwari (0.12%) and wood carving (0.03).

Table 3.2 Type of Employment of Respondents

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Type of Employment	Cattle Rearer	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.12
	Construction Worker	3.91	0.72	0.84	0.06	5.53
	Cultivator	3.63	2.22	10.88	0.66	17.39
	Dairy farmer	1.03	0.09	0.31	0.03	1.46
	Driver	0.47	0.23	0.66	0.16	1.52
	Entrepreneur	1.38	1.34	1.50	1.72	5.94
	Factory Worker	0.31	1.50	0.13	0.13	2.07
	Medical staff	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.16
	Non-Farm employment	7.59	6.28	1.44	14.69	30.00
	Patwari	0.06	0.03	0	0.03	0.12
	Shopkeeper	6.78	7.91	9.62	11.36	35.67
Wood carving	0	0.03	0	0	0.03	
Total		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Employment & Wages

Table 3.3 shows duration of employment and wages status of respondents. It is found that duration of employment ranges from less than 6 months, 6-12 months, and more than 18 months. The majority of respondents had been engaged for more than 18 months. The wages were in the range of 100 to 500 above. 31.68% respondents were getting 300-400 INR wages and lowest was 20.99% respondent getting 200-300 INR wages.

Table 3.3 Duration of employment and Wages Status of Respondents

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Bara-gaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Duration of Employment	Less than 6 months	5.56	6.25	2.36	3.56	17.73
	6-12 months	4.56	5.26	5.44	5.21	20.47
	12-18 months	5.66	4.23	3.41	0.75	14.05
	More than 18 months	9.41	4.70	14.20	19.44	47.75
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00
Wages earned per day (in INR)	100-200	4.96	5.32	6.50	4.21	20.99
	200-300	6.54	5.32	5.63	2.95	20.44
	300-400	10.07	6.29	10.01	5.31	31.68
	Above 500	3.62	3.51	3.27	16.49	26.89
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Employment in Allied Activities

Table 3.4 shows the engagement and various types of allied activities in agriculture and it is found 69.03% of respondents were engaged in agriculture or allied activities like Handicraft & Knitting, Harvesting, Managing cattle/Animals, Ploughing, Cultivator, Dairy farmer, Managing cattle/Animals, Dairy farming, and Shopkeeper.

Table 3.4 Engagement in allied activities of Agriculture

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Bara-gaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Engaged in allied activity of Agriculture	Yes	21.91	9.31	22.28	15.53	69.03
	No	3.28	11.13	3.13	13.43	30.97
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00

Types of allied activities of Agriculture	Handicraft & Knitting	1.5.0	0.13	0.38	0.09	2.10
	Harvesting, Managing cattle/Animals, Ploughing, Cultivator, Dairy farmer	10.64	1.25	9.53	5.51	26.93
	Managing cattle/Animals, Dairy farming	2.21	2.37	5.22	0.34	10.14
	Shopkeeper	7.56	5.56	7.15	9.59	29.86
TOTAL		21.91	9.31	22.28	15.53	69.03

Source: Field Survey

Employment and Training

Table 3.5 shows the places of employment, sources of training and sources of opportunity in agriculture and it is found that 59.98% respondents were placed in town compared to villages 40.02%. 64.88% respondents found the source of training from the newspaper advertisement, 28.09% from the relative or friend, and at least 3.56% get the information from their respective teachers. 44.05% respondents get the opportunity from the word of mouth, 36.07% gets from advertisement posted in newspaper.

Table 3.5 Place of Employment and Source of Training in Agriculture

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Bara-gaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Placed of Employment	Town	19.83	15.13	8.99	16.03	59.98
	Village	5.36	5.31	16.42	12.93	40.02
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00
Source of Training	Advertisement in Newspaper	16.63	14.97	14.75	18.53	64.88
	College/Institution	0.91	1.22	1.09	0.25	3.47
	Teacher	0.59	0.56	1.16	1.25	3.56
	Through a Relative/Friend	7.06	3.69	8.41	8.93	28.09
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00
Source of Opportunity	Advertisement in Newspaper	9.44	11.81	4.13	10.69	36.07
	Through a Relative/Friend	2.31	0.59	1.91	2.94	7.75
	Word of Mouth	12.56	7.38	9.09	15.02	44.05
	Any Other	0.88	0.66	10.28	0.31	12.13
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Chapter 4

Infrastructure and Agriculture

Rural Infrastructure plays a significant role in improving the quality of human life and helps in the acceleration of agricultural development. There is a direct and strong relationship of rural infrastructure with farmers' access to the markets, and financial institutions and increasing crop yields and hence promoting agricultural growth. The agricultural infrastructure can transform the traditional systems of Agriculture into commercial, modern and dynamic farming systems of India (Amrit Patel, 2010).

Programmes & Benefits

Table 4.1 depicts the no. of respondents availing of different types of government policies and their benefits and it is found that 69.16% availed themselves the benefits from the government programs and 3.81% from Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Ayushman Yojna, MNREGA schemes, 11.64% from Prime Minister Awas Yojna, National Health Protection Scheme, 32.74% are into Ujjawala Yojna, and 20.97% are into Ujjawala Yojna, Ayushman Yojna, MANREGA, Prime Minister Awas Yojna.

Table 4.1 No. of respondents availing Government Policies and their benefits

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Ba-reilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Bara-gaon	Vara-nasi ward 25	
Availed Government Policies	Yes	21.19	12.03	24.28	11.66	69.16
	No	4.00	8.41	1.13	17.30	30.84
	TOTAL	25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00
Type of Scheme	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Ayushman Yojna, MNREGA	0.19	1.03	2.53	0.06	3.81
	Prime Minister Awas Yojna, National Health Protection Scheme	3.34	4.12	1.09	3.09	11.64
	Ujjawala Yojna	4.38	3.91	19.87	4.58	32.74
	Ujjawala Yojna, Ayushman Yojna, MANREGA, Prime Minister Awas Yojna	13.28	2.97	0.79	3.93	20.97
	TOTAL	21.19	12.03	24.28	11.66	69.16

Source: Field Survey

Accessibility to different institutions

Table 4.2 depicts the accessibility to Lok Adalat, tehsil divisions and benefits from it. It is found that 27.64% of respondents have the access to Lok Adalat, 40.88% respondents have to access to Tehsil Divisions and 26.36% receiving benefits from it.

Table 4.2 Accessibility to Lok Adalat, Tehsil Divisions and Benefits from it

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
	Yes	1.13	6.63	0.94	18.94	27.64
Access to Lok Adalats	No	24.06	13.81	24.47	10.02	72.36
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00
Access to Tehsil Divisions	Yes	3.16	8.56	1.22	27.94	40.88
	No	22.03	11.88	24.19	1.02	59.12
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00
	Yes	2.69	2.81	5.63	15.23	26.36
Benefits	No	13.93	10.56	15.36	2.31	42.16
TOTAL		16.62	13.37	20.99	17.54	68.52
Type of benefits	Amendments in Documents	2.69	2.81	5.63	15.23	26.36
TOTAL		2.69	2.81	5.63	15.23	26.36

Source: Field Survey

Communication & Financial Institutions

Table 4.3 depicts the communication and banking services used by respondents and it is found that 97.90% of that respondents were using mobile phones and 2.10% respondent internet services to communicate. 98% respondents have availed the banking services for savings account (93.56%) and current account (3.66%)

Table 4.3 Communication and Banking Services used by respondents

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Communication Service	Mobile Phone	24.31	19.56	25.32	28.71	97.90
	Internet	0.88	0.88	0.09	0.25	2.10
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00
Avail Banking Service	Yes	24.75	19.47	25.22	28.56	98.00
	No	0.44	0.97	0.19	0.40	2.00
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00
Nature of Service	Savings Account	21.34	19.13	25.03	28.06	93.56
	Current Account	2.88	0.28	0.19	0.31	3.66
	Both	0.53	0.06	0.00	0.19	0.78
Total		24.75	19.47	25.22	28.56	98.00

Source: Field Survey

Credit Facilities

Table 4.4 depicts the credit facilities used, its duration and value and the difficulty faced during availing them. It is seen that 96.28% accessed the credit facility for Education, Health, Business & Marriage purposes.

Table 4.4 Credit facilities used, its duration and value and difficulty faced during using them

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Access Credit facility	Yes	24.94	17.47	24.97	28.91	96.29
	No	0.25	2.97	0.44	0.05	3.71
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.96	100.00
Types of Purpose						
	Education + Health + Business	1.16	0.31	0.03	1.19	2.69
	Education + Health + Marriages	3.25	3.59	4.69	4.66	16.19

	Education + Marriages	11.66	8.00	11.72	11.28	42.66
	Marriage	3.21	1.76	3.06	5.04	13.07
	Any Other	5.66	3.81	5.47	6.74	21.68
TOTAL		24.94	17.47	24.97	28.91	96.29
Any Other	For Agriculture	3.44	1.06	3.13	3.69	11.32
	For Construction	2.22	2.75	2.34	3.05	10.36
TOTAL		5.66	3.81	5.47	6.74	21.68

Source: Field Survey Not Applicable (NA): Respondents who have no access to services

Connectivity

Table 4.5 depicts the connectivity of roads and 97.59% reported that there is a connectivity of roads.

Table 4.5: Connectivity of Roads

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Connectivity of Roads	Yes	24.88	19.06	25.09	28.56	97.59
	No	0.31	1.38	0.31	0.41	2.41
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Training Institutes

Table 4.6 depicts the availability of training institutes in town and 96.88% reported that they have the training institutes, which offers ITI, Polytechnic, and Women's Training Institute.

Table 4.6: Availability of Training Institute in town

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Town have Training Institute	Yes	24.97	19.50	23.72	28.69	96.88
	No	0.22	0.94	1.69	0.28	3.13
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00



Types of Training Institutes	ITI	12.81	17.28	18.09	27.38	75.52
	Polytechnic	5.51	1.28	4.41	0.85	12.03
	Women's Training Institute	6.65	0.94	1.22	0.46	9.33
TOTAL		24.97	19.50	23.72	28.69	96.88

Source: Field Survey

Markets

Table 4.7 shows the place of purchase for vegetables, fruits and grains. It is found that Street Vendors, Fair Price shops & Village Mandis are the places from where respondents buy the vegetables, fruits and grains.

Table 4.7: Place of purchase for Vegetables, Fruits and Grains

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town		Town		
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Bara-gaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Place of Purchase for Vegetables	Street Vendors + Fair Price shops	5.91	0.38	0.03	0.06	6.38
	Street Vendors + Village Mandis	15.28	0.81	0.78	0.31	17.19
	Street Vendors + Village Mandis + Fair Price shops	3.78	16.97	4.66	11.06	36.47
	Village Mandis + Fair Price shops	0.22	2.28	19.94	17.53	39.97
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00
Place of Purchase for Fruits	Street Vendors	16.38	0.91	0.31	0.25	17.84
	Street Vendors + Fair Price shops	0.63	0.69	1.06	21.91	24.28
	Street Vendors + Village Mandis	7.84	16.41	3.75	5.81	33.81
	Village Mandis + Fair Price shops	0.34	2.44	20.28	1.00	24.06
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00
Place of Purchase for Pulses Grains	Fair Price shops	0.22	0.09	0.41	26.16	26.88
	Street Vendors + Fair Price shops	8.41	8.00	2.25	2.31	20.97
	Street Vendors + Village Mandis	4.38	0.06	0.63	0.00	5.06
	Street Vendors + Village Mandis + Fair Price shops	4.16	11.84	2.41	0.00	18.41
	Village Mandis + Fair Price shops	8.03	0.44	19.72	0.50	28.69
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Birthplace of the Respondents

Birthplace and ownership of birth certificate can be seen in Table 4.8 and it is found that for 68.41% village was their birthplace out of which 25.03% of birth certificates of the respondents.

Table 4.8: Birthplace and ownership of birth certificate

Birthplace and ownership of birth certificate		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Birth Place	Town	2.25	16.97	1.31	11.06	31.59
	Village	22.94	3.47	24.09	17.91	68.41
	TOTAL	25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00
Ownership of Birth Certificate	Yes	4.53	5.69	7.38	7.44	25.03
	No	20.66	14.75	18.03	21.53	74.97
	TOTAL	25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Migration

Table 4.9 shows that 50.06% respondents reported that their ancestors have migrated to town.

Table 4.9: Migration of ancestors to town

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Migration of Ancestors to town	Yes	15.63	5.97	2.16	26.31	50.06
	No	9.56	14.47	23.25	2.66	49.94
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Living profile in the towns

Table 4.10 depicts the living status and period of living of family. 88.03% respondent's families were living in town, 45.81% living nearby village. 28.75% living since birth, 27.75% living since two years, and 20.62% parents living 10-20 years.

Table 4.10: Living status and time of living of Family

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Family living in town	Yes	20.13	15.88	24.66	27.38	88.03
	No	5.06	4.56	0.75	1.59	11.97
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00
Location	Nearby Town	4.35	2.38	1.06	14.19	21.97
	Nearby Village	11.09	5.87	23.09	5.75	45.81
	Other State	4.69	7.63	0.51	7.44	20.25
TOTAL		20.13	15.88	24.66	27.38	88.03
Since living in town	2 year	10.19	1.84	1.31	14.31	27.66
	2-10 years	0.16	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.19
	10-20 years	2.84	6.06	8.25	3.47	20.62
	More than 20 Years	0.22	5.38	0.13	5.09	10.81
	Since Birth	6.72	2.59	14.94	4.5	28.75
TOTAL		20.13	15.88	24.66	27.38	88.03

Source: Field Survey

Possession of Documents

Table 4.11 shows that 32.31% of the respondents possess Adhaar and Voter Card, 51.50% sample possess Adhaar, Voter, and Ration Cards, and reaming 16.19% possess Adhaar Card.

Table 4.11: Ownership of Documents

		District				TOTAL
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Ownership of Documents	Adhaar Card + Voter Card	3.13	6.91	2.63	19.66	32.31
	Adhaar Card + Voter Card + Ration Card	18.56	10.47	20.34	2.13	51.50
	Adhaar Card	3.50	3.06	2.44	7.19	16.19
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

House Ownership

Table 4.12 presents ownership and the location of house. It is found that 97.66% respondents owned the houses. 60.72% respondent's houses are located in town and 39.28% respondent's houses are located in Villages.

Table 4.12: Ownership of house and its location

		District				TOTAL
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Ownership of House	Yes	24.78	18.88	25.31	28.69	97.66
	No	0.41	1.56	0.09	0.28	2.34
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00
Location	Town	11.28	18.07	1.47	27.56	58.38
	Village	13.50	0.81	23.84	1.13	39.28
TOTAL		24.78	18.88	25.31	28.69	97.66

Source: Field Survey

Type of Assets

It can be seen in Table 4.13 that 57.47% owned assets like land, cattle, and vehicle.

Table 4.13: Type of assets owned in village and their related documents

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Ownership of Assets	Yes	23.81	7.00	24.72	1.94	57.47
	No	1.38	13.44	0.69	27.03	42.53
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00
Type of Assets	Land	5.03	1.28	0.03	0.38	6.72
	Land + Cattle	7.06	0.38	0.69	0.19	8.31
	Vehicle + Cattle	0.25	0.15	0.47	0	0.88
	Vehicle + Land	3.66	4.31	2.22	0.81	11
	Vehicle + Land + Cattle	7.81	0.88	21.31	0.56	30.56
TOTAL		23.81	7.00	24.72	1.94	57.47

Source: Field Survey

Frequency of Visits

About village, the purpose and frequency, it is found that 95.56% visited the village for the purpose of business issues, or vacations, to visit family and friends. 44.22% respondents visited twice a year, and 17.12% visit once a year.

Table 4.14: Visit to village, purpose and frequency

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Ba-reilly Ward 46	Farid-pur Ward 8	Bara-gaon	Varana-si ward 25	
Visit of village	Yes	24.63	18.59	24.78	27.56	95.56
	No	0.56	1.84	0.63	1.41	4.44
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00
Purpose of visit	Related to Business + For Vacations	0.56	0.65	4.88	1.32	9.91
	Related to Business + To visit Friends/Family	4.45	1.63	1.58	2.77	7.96
	To visit Friends/Family	2.78	1.78	2.78	21.56	28.38
	To visit Friends/Family + For Vacations	16.84	14.53	15.54	1.91	49.31
TOTAL		24.63	18.59	24.78	27.56	95.56
Frequency of visit	More than 2 times in a year	20.09	11.57	1.94	0.84	34.22
	Once a year	1.32	1.63	3.69	11.53	17.12
	Twice a year	3.22	5.39	19.15	15.19	44.22
TOTAL		24.63	18.59	24.78	27.56	95.56

Source: Field Survey

Means of Transport

Table 4.15 shows that 30.88% respondents used both their own and public vehicle. Only 5.04% respondents used private vehicles to commute and 3.23% respondents used the public transport.

Table 4.15: Commute to village

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Type of vehicle to commute	Own vehicle + Public Transport	12.66	12.75	3.16	2.31	30.88
	Private Transport	0.09	0.28	0.11	4.56	5.04
	Public Transport	0.31	0.78	0.47	1.67	3.23
	Public Transport + Private Transport	11.29	3.72	20.28	25.56	60.85
TOTAL		24.35	17.53	24.02	34.10	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Purpose of Using Mobile Phone

Table 4.16 outlines the mobile and updates. It is found that 10.41% respondents using the mobile for banking updates like government schemes or /Kisan credit card, 47.09% using it for government updates, and 12.56% using for the information about Agriculture by Krishi Nodal Office.

Table 4.16: Mobile and updates

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Mobiles and Updates	Information by Banks (regarding bank updates /Kisan credit card) + Information of Government schemes (by local administration)	10.25	0.06	0.06	0.03	10.41
	Information of Government schemes (by local administration)	7.09	15.13	3.91	20.97	47.09
	Information pertaining to Agriculture by Krishi Nodal Office	1.91	4.16	1.97	4.53	12.56
	Information pertaining to Agriculture by Krishi Nodal Office + Information by Banks (regarding bank updates /Kisan credit card)	5.94	1.09	19.47	3.44	29.94
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Chapter 5

COVID-19 and Agriculture

The pandemic of COVID-19 has disturbed the growth and management of Indian Agriculture system. This chapter aims to understand the arrangement of medical facilities for COVID-19, role played by the higher authorities in these tough times, impact of COVID-19 on the cost of living of the respondents, loss of employment, migration due to it and the benefits received from the stakeholders in the study area.

Facilities provided during COVID-19

Table 5.1 shows the availability of medical facilities & role of local administration during COVID-19. It is found that 48.16% respondents reported the availability of medical facilities in village. During COVID-19 the role of administration was to provide the work and help everyone is 2.13%, helping in providing the financial weak people during COVID-19 were 0.72%, and 23.56% of respondents said that administration provides better facility to our society.

Table 5.1: Availability medical facilities & Role of local administration during COVID-19

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Medical facilities available village for COVID-19	Yes	1.50	1.16	17.84	27.66	48.16
	No	23.69	19.28	7.56	1.31	51.84
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00
Role of local administration during COVID-19	Good work in COVID-19 and help to everyone	2.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	2.13
	Government Administration work well	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
	Help to financial weak people in COVID-19	0.63	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.72
	Medical facilities is good and food distribution on slum area	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.13
	Provide better facility to our society	1.75	17.91	3.00	0.91	23.56
	Sanitization and food distribution	20.75	2.47	22.28	27.94	73.44
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Impact of COVID-19

Table 5.2 shows the impact of COVID-19 on cost of living, 61.91% respondents reported increase in the price of commodities and Unavailability of Commodities in the market, and 31.38% said the unavailability of Commodities in the market.

Table 5.2: Impact of COVID-19 on Cost of living

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town		Town		
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Impact of COVID-19 on cost of living	Increases in price of commodities	1.03	0.03	4.47	0.09	5.63
	Increases in price of commodities + Unavailability of Commodities in the market	21.19	18.22	19.69	2.81	61.91
	Unavailability of Commodities in the market	2.91	1.56	1.13	25.78	31.38
	No Response	0.06	0.63	0.13	0.28	1.09
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Loss of Employment

Table 5.3 depicts the loss of employment during the pandemic. It is found that 35.59% respondents lost their job in the COVID period.

Table 5.3: Loss of employment due to COVID-19

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Loss of employment due to COVID19	Yes	13.97	5.28	7.31	9.03	35.59
	No	11.22	15.16	18.09	19.94	64.41
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Migration during COVID-19

Table 5.4 shows the migration of family/friends/self due to covid-19. 50.06% respondents migrated while 49.94% couldn't.

Table 5.4: Migration of Family/Friends/Self due to COVID-19

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Migration to town	Yes	15.63	5.97	2.16	26.31	50.06
	No	9.56	14.47	23.25	2.66	49.94
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Benefits received during COVID-19

Table 5.5 show the benefits received from the Government during covid-19. 91.56% respondents did not receive the benefit from government during pandemic.

Table 5.5: Benefit received from Government for Covid-19

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town		Town		
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Benefit received from Government for COVID-19	Yes	1.69	0.63	4.84	1.28	8.44
	No	23.50	19.81	20.56	27.69	91.56
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Affected by COVID-19

96.09% of the respondents said their friend/family/self suffered from COVID-19, as would be seen in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Friend/family/Self suffered from COVID-19

		District				Total
		Bareilly		Varanasi		
		Town				
		Bareilly Ward 46	Faridpur Ward 8	Baragaon	Varanasi ward 25	
Friend/family/Self suffered from COVID19	Yes	24.94	17.63	24.84	28.69	96.09
	No	0.25	2.81	0.56	0.28	3.91
TOTAL		25.19	20.44	25.41	28.97	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Chapter 6

Carpet Hand-Weavers



The Uttar Pradesh of India is the hub of carpet weaving and exporting of the world. Many artisans can be found in Varanasi and Bareilly who practices this art. A traditional Bareilly carpet is made up of cotton yarn and cost around 300-500 rupees. A considerable section of Bareilly with more than 5000 men and women are engaged in carpet weaving but the carpet industry of Bareilly is on the brink of extinction because of the absence of institutional mechanism for marketing the finished product. This result inefficiency in selling by the poor weavers. It has been found that 5000 weavers are not able to manage two time meals for their family.

Weaving carpets is one of the most tedious professions requires long hours of static work. Carpet hand weavers have common skin problems such as hyperkeratotic modules and hand & finger's plaques. Carpet weaving requires repetitive movement of wrist and fingers to use non-ergonomic tools (Knife, combs, scissors & other) which leads to injury. This continuous trauma plays a major role in this injury which Noorbala, et, al. has termed as "Carpet nodules" (Noorbala, et al., 2008).

Case studies were captured from Varanasi and Bareilly to understand the problems and sufferings of the carpet weavers.

Carpet weaving is performed by both men and women workers. The workers





reported that the impairments from weaving carpet are stretched till the future such as weakening of eyesight, headaches, etc. The impairments can be felt even after leaving the job.

Source: Abhishek Pandey (Field Investigator)

Rustam, a 45 year old is working as a carpet weaver since 20 years in a home based factory of Kachwa Bazar, Varanasi. He and his fellow 10-12 weavers are paid 150-200 wages per day. These starvation wages are insufficient to feed Rustam's family and the situation becomes worse even if any of his family members falls ill. He mentioned that the weaving work is so exhausting that it creates continuous pain in his eyes and hands but he has to pursue this work due to lack of skills and education. He added that if he makes any mistake while designing the carpet, he is forced to lose his wages for that day as a part of compensation.

Ram Lal Bind, a 35 year old fellow worker of Rustam reported that weaving a single carpet takes around 1 month to complete and they have to work with a strict deadline as exceeding the deadline can cause delay in their payment of wages. These wages do not guarantee a good schooling for Ram's children. The tool used for weaving carpet is of shape of a moon which creates strain in the fingers while holding them for a long period of time.

Source: Ashish Kumar (Field Investigator)

Ajay Yadav, a 49 year old used to work in a factory of Delhi since 2010 but he lost his job in the times of Covid-19 and moved back to his hometown in Bareilly, where he started working in a carpet factory in Bareilly. He reported that he has lost his 2 fingers in an accident of 2015 in his Delhi's factory because of which it is difficult for him to work as a carpet weaver. Weaving causes strain in his hand but he has no other choice as he has to feed a family of 6 and pay 3500 monthly rent of his house which is also due since last 2 months. He has lost all his savings in his unemployment period but now he is desperately waiting to rejoin his Delhi's factory as Carpet weaving does not provide him sufficient wages and it is a difficult job to perform.

Source: Alok Kumar (Field Investigator)

The concerned stakeholders should take initiative to provide thread and loom to the weavers to support their work. It can also help them to export their finished products to other countries. There is a requirement of institutional mechanism for marketing the finished products of weavers like trade fairs in different parts of the country.

Note: Names of the respondents has been changed for confidentiality.



Chapter 7

Agrarian Crisis: Case Study

Preliminaries	Agriculture is the foundation of the economy of India. The history of Agriculture in India dated back to from the Indus Valley Civilization. In terms of the Agricultural production India stands on the second position worldwide.
Introduction and Background	It is the crisis in the sector of Agriculture which is reflected in the form of increase in price of outputs, decrease in the profit of farmers, seizing the land of small and marginal farmers by force, rise in unemployment, and reduction in wages of agricultural labourers and negligible investment in the sector.
Methodology	Agriculture is the pillar of Indian economy and main source employment. This sector is a great contributor in the development of the nation. The agriculture sector is undergoing change which has created some crisis. Hence, it is important to study the root cause of the problem. An attempt has been made to look into these matters through the case studies, collected through in-depth participatory approach. The case studies are collected from different parts of Uttar Pradesh to understand various perspectives of the issue.
Case 1	<p>The Public Distribution System is the scheme to provide free ration to the poor classes. This distribution system is meant for backward classes and economically weaker sections of India. In this case, the general classes of Baragaon town of Varanasi district are facing difficulties as they cannot utilize the services of free distribution during the time of exigencies, like COVID-19.</p> <p>Source: Aditya Mishra (Field Investigator)</p>
Case 2	<p>Corona virus came with numerous problems for the residents of Varanasi's Ward 25.</p> <p>Despite being a town of a developed district like Varanasi the natives had to face many difficulties in the tough times of COVID-19 such as loss of Employment, which led to the inability in the pay of rents and other dues of households as well as struggling to feed the families. The Government intervened to provide aid in these tough times by distributing ration through Public Distribution Systems but that was a relief for some time as the parent (of children studying in private school) had to pay unnecessary school fees whereas the students of Government schools complained about the lag in their education. This was because of lack of basic infrastructure like access to smart electronics and poor internet connectivity.</p> <p>Source: Abhishek Pandey (Field Investigator)</p>



Case 3	<p>Shyam Lal Yadav, a 46 year old factory worker in Delhi was left unemployed when the lockdown was announced as his factory owner advised him to migrate back to his native village in Bareilly due to shortage of work. After migrating to his hometown Shyamlal was left with no job and money but burden to feed his entire family of 5. Throughout the lockdown period Shyamlal took loan with the help of NGO to feed his family. When the lockdown restrictions were relaxed he went to the village mandi and brought vegetables and started working as vegetable vendor in the town to earn livelihood. After few months he received a call from his employer and he reported back to his work in Delhi.</p> <p>Source: Alok Kumar (Field Investigator)</p>
Results	<p>It is noticed from the above-mentioned cases that decade by decade the gap between the Agriculture and Human kind is widening, this is caused by disputes in families regarding land divisions and rights, migration of new generation to town in search of education & employment and less profitability of Agricultural activities.</p>
Summary and Evaluation	<p>Attributing to COVID-19 spread in India the farmers and non – farmers had to face many difficulties such as loss of employment, inability to pay expenses, migration to hometowns, etc. The constraints in farming are evaluated as floods, wild animals, and lack of insurance of crops, credit and indebtedness of farmers.</p>
Conclusion	<p>Agriculture is not the main source of income for urban respondents anymore due to lack of agricultural activity's profitability, income, migration and employment they have opted for other professions.</p>
Recommendations for future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Distribution System should be more transparent, easy to enroll & update and benefits should get easily transferred to the beneficiaries irrespective of class and cast. • Encouragement of insurance of crops and other assets of farmers for better risk management might be strengthened. • Concerned Agriculture institutions are recommended to ease the process of providing credit to farmers.
End Matter	<p>Concerned stakeholders should generate employment and construct schools & colleges in towns to end migration of population to towns. Not only agricultural but non- farm employment opportunities should also be generated to support the Agriculture sector. Mixed farming and other short-term income sources should be introduced and promoted among the farmers. Skill training institutions might be established.</p>

Note: Names of the respondents has been changed for the confidentiality of the data.



Chapter 8

Conclusion and Recommendations

- The Agrarian crisis has emerged as a huge problem for the economy. It consists of many factors which contribute to impair Agriculture as an economic activity. It is important to make Agriculture a profitable sector once again. In order to decode this crisis effectively, it is important to properly understand the factors that are primarily responsible for its growth in the Agriculture sector.
- The number of male respondents is higher than female respondents in the study. The respondents belong from towns in the selected districts of Uttar Pradesh. The respondents from town are secondary qualified. The majority of the respondents say that they have attended Government institutions of education. It should also be noted that respondents have to migrate to attain higher education from nearby towns and states.
- The majority of respondents of the study are employed and their work is permanent/ main in nature. Speaking of Non-farm employment, the majority of respondents who are engaged in it are pursuing a profession of Embroidery workers, selling vegetables, acting as shopkeepers and other small professions. The wages earned, on an average, are between 100-200 INR to 300-400 INR in towns.
- It is witnessed that the Government welfare policies are much availed in towns. It can be said that respondents belonging from town are more aware of such policies and schemes. As it is easier for them to access these facilities easily than respondents belonging to village. The emerging challenges reported in the studies can be seen as unemployment at large and damaged infrastructure is also a topic for worry for the respondents. Banking services are very popular among the respondent's towns but the credit facilities have not received the same popularity.
- The environment also plays a role in the development of Agriculture. The respondents have explained that flood is the natural calamity which harms their agricultural produce almost every year and the industries nearby gives birth to air pollution which affects their crops.
- As the study took place in the Covid-19 time period it is important to discuss the effect of Covid-19 on the respondents and their life. The majority of facilities were available towns to battle Covid-19. It is important to notice that Covid-19 has increased the cost of living as per the respondents. Some has reported that they have lost their employment due to it and many have migrated to their hometowns due to it.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended to minimize the issue of unemployment and migration of the residents' new opportunities for employment should be established in towns. Educational institutions especially for higher education should be established towns to reduce the migration for education and increase literacy rates. The allied activities of agriculture and non farm employment sector should add to the opportunities for employment. Authorities and concerned stakeholders should aim at creating awareness regarding the welfare policies, schemes and agriculture training programs available to public. This would allow most of the individuals to take benefit from it.

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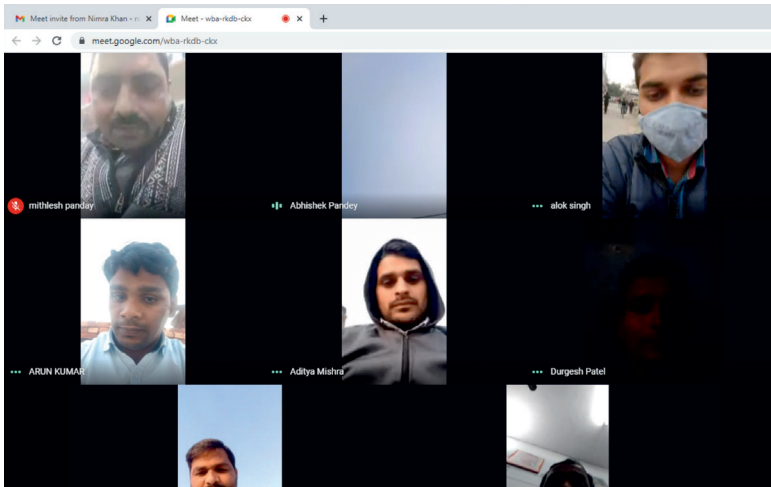
Annexures

Annexure 1

Glimpses from the study



An online meeting with the Field Investigators



An online meeting with the Field Investigators

Annexure 2

Town Questionnaire

<p>Your precious responses are required for this research study. Please tick at appropriate box in the given grid or circle and provide your appropriate response. Some questions may have multiple responses. The data provided will be kept confidential and will be used solely for the purpose of research.</p> <p>इस शोध अध्ययन के लिए आपकी बहुमूल्य प्रतिक्रियाएँ आवश्यक हैं। कृपया दिए गए ग्रिड में उपयुक्त बॉक्स पर टिक करें या उचित प्रतिक्रिया दें। कुछ सवालों के कई जवाब हो सकते हैं। प्रदान किया गया डेटा गोपनीय रखा जाएगा और इसका उपयोग केवल अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य से किया जाएगा।</p>	
1. Date / दिनांक	
2. Name of the Field Investigator/ अन्वेषक का नाम	
3. District / जिला	East / West पूर्व / पश्चिम
4. Town / नगर	
5. Name of the Respondent / उत्तर दाता का नाम	
6. Sex / लिंग	MALE पुरुष / FEMALE स्त्री / TRANSGENDER ट्रांसजेंडर Any other please specify कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
7. Age / आयु	
8. Category / वर्ग	GENERAL/सामान्य OBC/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग SC/अनुसूचित जाति ST/अनुसूचित जनजाति
9. What is the highest educational qualifications attained till date? आपकी अब तक की उच्चतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता क्या है?	1. Primary level / प्राथमिक स्तर 2. Matric / High School / मैट्रिक / हाईस्कूल 3. Higher Secondary/ उच्चतर माध्यमिक 4. Graduation / Diploma/ Certificate/स्नातक/डिप्लोमा / प्रमाणपत्र 5. Any other please specify कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
9.1 From which type of institution, you have obtained your qualifications? आपने अपनी शैक्षणिक योग्यताएँ किस प्रकार की संस्था से प्राप्त की हैं?	1. Government/सरकारी 2. Private / निजी 3. Deemed / डीम्ड 4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें



<p>9.2 From where you have obtained your primary qualifications? आपने अपनी प्राथमिक योग्यता कहाँ से प्राप्त की है?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Own village / अपने गाँव से 2. Town near village, / गाँव के पास के कस्बा से 3. Own state/अपने राज्य से 4. Other state / अन्य राज्य से 5. Any Other, please specify/ कोई अन्य , कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>9.3 From where you have obtained your Secondary qualifications? आपने माध्यमिक योग्यता कहाँ से प्राप्त की है?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Own village/ अपने गाँव से 2. Town near village / गाँव के पास के कस्बा से 3. Own state/ अपने राज्य से 4. Other state/अन्य राज्य से 5. Any Other, please specify/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>9.4 From where you have obtained your Higher Secondary qualifications? आपने उच्चतर माध्यमिक योग्यता कहाँ से प्राप्त की है?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Own village/अपने गाँव से 2. Town near village, please specify the place/गाँव के पास के कस्बा से कोई अन्य, कृपया स्थान उल्लिखित करें 3. Own state, please specify the place/अपने राज्य से/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें 4. Other state, please specify the place/अन्य राज्य से/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें 5. Any Other, please specify/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>9.5 From where you have obtained your Graduation/Diploma/ Certificate qualifications? आपने स्नातक/ डिप्लोमा/ सर्टिफिकेट योग्यताएँ कहाँ से प्राप्त की हैं?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Own village/अपने गाँव से 2. Town near village/गाँव के पास के कस्बा से 3. Own state/अपने राज्य से / 4. Other state/अन्य राज्य से 5. Any Other, please specify/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>9.6 Does your Town have training institute? क्या आप के शहर में प्रशिक्षण संस्थान है?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>9.7 If Yes, Please select any of the alternative. यदि हाँ, कृपया किसी एक विकल्प का चयन करें।</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ITI / आईटीआई 2. Polytechnic / पॉलिटेक्निक 3. Women's Training Institute / महिला प्रशिक्षण संस्थान 4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें



<p>10. Are you employed? क्या आप कहीं कार्यरत हैं ?</p>	<p>Yes/No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>10.8 What is your Activity Status? आपकी गतिविधि की स्थिति क्या है ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working / Employed / कार्यरत / नियुक्त 2. Seeking or Available for work / Unemployed / काम की तलाश में या काम के लिए उपलब्ध / बेरोजगार 3. Neither seeking nor available for work / काम के लिए न तो मांग करना और नहीं उपलब्ध होना 4. Self Employed / स्व नियोजित रोजगार 5. Any Other, Please Specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>10.9 If yes, what is the type of your employment? यदि हाँ, तो आप के रोजगार का प्रकार क्या है?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction Worker/निर्माण मजदूर 2. Carpenter/बढ़ई 3. Welder/ वेल्डर 4. Machine Operator/मशीन ऑपरेटर 5. Driver/चालक 6. Factory Worker/फैक्टरी मजदूर 7. Entrepreneur/व्यवसायी 8. Potter/कुम्हार (मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने वाला) 9. Weaver / जुलाहा 10. Cattle Rarer / मवेशी चराने वाला 11. Cultivator / कृषक 12. Patwari / पटवारी 13. Mechanic / मैकेनिक 14. Dairy farmer / डेयरी किसान 15. Shopkeeper / दुकानदार
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Fisher person/ मछुआरा 17. Metal worker / धातु कर्मी 18. Craft person / शिल्पकार 19. Peddler/ फेरीवाला 20. Black smith / लोहार 21. Handicraft / हस्त कला कर्मी 22. Knitting / बुनकर 23. Cabinet making / कैबिनेट बनाने वाला 24. Wood carving / लकड़ी पर नक्काशी करने वाला 25. Embroidered / कढ़ाई कर्मी 26. Silk Painting / रेशम का चित्रकार 27. Any other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें



10.10 What is the duration of your employment? आप के रोजगार की अवधि क्या है?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Less than 6 months / 6 महीने से कम2. 6-12 months / 12-6 महीने3. 12-18 months 18-12 महीने4. More than 18 months / 18 महीने से अधिक5. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
11. Who is the head of your household? आपके घर का मुखिया कौन है ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Eldest Male member of the family / परिवार का सबसे बड़ा पुरुष सदस्य2. Eldest Female member of the family / परिवार की सबसे बड़ी महिला सदस्य3. Any Other, Please specify/ कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
12 How much wages do you receive per day (in INR)? आपको प्रतिदिन कितनी मजदूरी (रुपए में) मिलती है?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 0-1002. 100-2003. 300-4004. Any Other, please specify कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
12.1 Where do you work? आप काम कहाँ करते हैं?	Village/Town गाँव में/ कस्बे में
12.2 Have you ever worked in Agriculture or allied activities? क्या आपने कभी कृषि या संबद्ध गतिविधियों में काम किया है?	Yes/ No हाँ/ नहीं
12.3 If yes, then which one? यदि हाँ, तो कौन सा?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Harvesting / फसल काटना2. Managing cattle/ Animals मवेशी पशु का प्रबंध करना3. Ploughing / जुताई4. Dairy farming / डेरी उद्योग5. Potter / कुम्हार6. Weaver / जुलाहा7. Cattle Rarer / मवेशी चराने वाला8. Cultivator / खेतिहर9. Patwari / पटवारी10. Mechanic / मैकेनिक11. Dairy farmer / डेयरी किसान12. Shopkeeper / दुकानदार13. Fisher person / मछुआरा14. Metal worker / धातु कर्मी15. Craft person / शिल्पकार16. Peddler / फेरीवाला17. Black smith / लोहार

	<p>18. Handicraft / हस्तशिल्प</p> <p>19. Knitting / बुनाई</p> <p>20. Cabinet making / कैबिनेट बनाना</p> <p>21. Wood carving / लकड़ी पर नक्काशी</p> <p>22. Embroidered / कशीदाकारी</p> <p>23. Silk Painting / सिल्क पेंटिंग</p> <p>24. Any other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें</p>
<p>12.4 From where did you get opportunity for your current employment? आपको अपने वर्तमान रोजगार के लिए अवसर कहां से मिला?</p>	<p>1. Advertisement in Newspaper / समाचार पत्र में विज्ञापन से</p> <p>2. Word of Mouth / मौखिक तौर पर</p> <p>3. Through a Relative/Friend / एक रिश्तेदार / मित्र के माध्यम से</p> <p>4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें</p>
<p>12.5 From where did you get training for your current employment? आपने अपने वर्तमान रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण कहां से प्राप्त किया?</p>	<p>1. Through School/College/Institution / स्कूल / कॉलेज / संस्थान के माध्यम से</p> <p>2. Through your Employer /अपने नियोक्ता के माध्यम से</p>
	<p>3. Through a Relative/Friend /एक रिश्तेदार / मित्र के माध्यम से</p> <p>4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें</p>
<p>13. From where do you purchase Vegetables? आप सब्जियाँ कहां से खरीदते हैं?</p>	<p>1. Street Vendors / फेरीवालों से</p> <p>2. Village Mandis / गाँव की मंडियों से</p> <p>3. Fair Price shops / उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से</p> <p>4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें</p>
<p>13.1. From where do you purchase Fruits? आप फल कहां से खरीदते हैं?</p>	<p>1. Street Vendors / फेरीवालों से</p> <p>2. Village Mandis / गाँव की मंडियों से</p> <p>3. Fair Price shops / उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से</p> <p>4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें</p>
<p>14. From where do you purchase Pulses, Grains, etc.? आप दालें, अनाज आदि कहां से खरीदते हैं?</p>	<p>1. Street Vendors / फेरीवालों से</p> <p>2. Village Mandis / गाँव की मंडियों से</p> <p>3. Fair Price shops / उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से</p>



	4. Any Other, please specify/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
15. Where were you born? आपका जन्म कहां हुआ था?	Village/Town ग्राम /नगर
15.1 Do you have birth certificate?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
16. Have you or your ancestors migrated from village to town? क्या आपने या आपके पूर्वजों ने गाँव से शहर की ओर पलायन किया है?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
17. Do you own any land in village? क्या आपके पास गाँव में कोई जमीन है?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
18. Do you live with your family in town? क्या आप शहर में अपने परिवार के साथ रहते हैं?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
18.1 If no, where do they live? यदि नहीं, तो वे कहाँ रहते हैं?	1. Nearby Village /निकटवर्ती गाँव 2. Nearby Town /पास का कस्बा 3. Other State/अन्य राज्य 4. Any Other, please specify / कोईअन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
19. Since when you are living in town? आप शहर में कब से रह रहे हैं?	1. Since Birth /जन्म के बाद से 2. Last 10 years /पिछले 10 साल 3. Last 20 Years /पिछले 20 साल 4. Any Other, please specify/कोई अन्य, कृपया निर्दिष्ट करें
20. Which of the following document you own? आपके पास निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा दस्तावेज है?	1. Adhaar Card /आधारकार्ड 2. Voter Card / वोटरकार्ड 3. Ration Card / राशनकार्ड 4. Any Other, please specify/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
21. Do you own a house? क्या आपके पास घर है?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
21.1 Where do you own your house? आपके पास घर कहाँ है?	Village/Town ग्राम में/नगर में
22. Do you own any asset in village? क्या आपके पास गांव में कोई संपत्ति है?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं

<p>22.1 If yes, what are they? यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vehicle /वाहन 2. Land /भूमि 3. Cattle / पशु 4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>22.2 Do you have papers pertaining to your land and assets you claim to own? क्या आपके पास अपनी जमीन और संपत्ति से संबंधित कागजात हैं?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>23. Have you ever visited a village? क्या आप कभी गाँव गए हैं?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>23.1 If yes, what was the purpose? यदि हाँ, तो उद्देश्य क्या था ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Related to Business / व्यवसाय से संबंधित 2. To visit Friends/Family / दोस्तों / परिवार से मिलने के लिए 3. For Vacations / छुट्टियों में 4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>23.2 If yes, how often do you visit? यदि हाँ, तो आप कितनी बार गाँव आते हैं?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once a year / साल में एक बार 2. Twice a year / साल में दोबार 3. More than 2 times in a year / एक वर्ष में दो बार से अधिक 4. Any Other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>23.3 How do you commute to the village? आप गांव कैसे जाते हैं?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Own vehicle / स्वयं का वाहन 2. Public Transport / सार्वजनिक परिवहन 3. Private Transport / निजी परिवहन 4. Any Other, please specify/ कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>24. Have you ever used any Government policy? क्या आपने कभी सरकार की किसी नीति का उपयोग किया है ?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>



<p>25.1 If yes, then which one? यदि हाँ, तो कौन सी ?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) / दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल या योजना2. Ujjawala Yojana/ उज्ज्वला योजना3. Ayushman Yojna/ आयुष्मान भारत योजना4. MANREGA /महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम5. Pension Scheme / नेशनल पेंशन स्कीम6. Prime Minister AwasYojana/ प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना7. National Health Protection Scheme / राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा योजना8. Any Other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>26. Is road connected to the near by village? क्या सड़क पास के गाँव से जुड़ी है?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>27. What Communication services do you use? आप किन संचार सेवाओं का उपयोग करते हैं?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mobile Phone / मोबाइल फोन2. Landline Phone / लैंडलाइन फोन3. Internet / इंटरनेट4. Telephone Booth /टेलीफोन बूथ5. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>28. Do you avail any banking services? क्या आप किसी बैंकिंग सेवा का लाभ उठाते हैं?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>28.1 If yes, then what is the nature of the services? यदि हाँ, तो किस सेवा का?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Savings and Current Account / बचत और चालू खाता2. Loan or credit / ऋण या साख3. Fixed Deposits / सावधि जमा4. Any Other, please specify/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>29. Do you access credit facilities? क्या आप क्रेडिट सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते हैं?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>



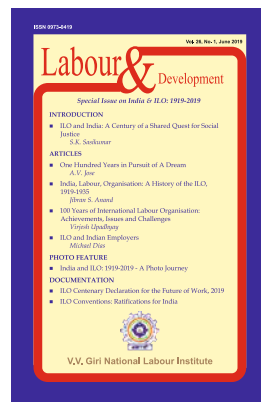
<p>29.1 If yes, For which purpose? यदि हाँ, तो कि सप्रयोजन से ?</p>	<p>1. Education / शिक्षा 2. Health / स्वास्थ्य 3. Business / व्यापार 4. Marriage / विवाह 5. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें</p>
<p>Any Other, please specify/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें</p>	
<p>30. Do you have access to Lok Adalats? क्या आपके पास लोक अदालतों तक पहुंच है?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>31. Do you have access to Tehsil Divisions? क्या आपके पास तहसील प्रभागों तक पहुंच है?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>31.1 Are they beneficial? क्या वे फायदेमंद हैं?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>31.2 If Yes, How? यदि हाँ, तो कैसे ?</p>	
<p>32. Have you or any one of your friend/family suffered from COVID-19? क्या आप या आपका कोई दोस्त / परिजन COVID -19 से पीड़ित है?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>33. How it impacted the cost of living in your town? इसने आपके नगर में जीवनयापन लागत को कैसे प्रभावित किया ?</p>	<p>1. Increases in price of commodities / वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि 2. Unavailability of Commodities in the market / बाजार में वस्तुओं की अनुपलब्धता 3. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें</p>
<p>34. Were necessary health facilities available in your town for COVID-19? क्या COVID-19 के लिए आपके नगर में आवश्यक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध थीं?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>
<p>35. Did you lost your employment because of COVID-19? क्या आपने COVID-19 के कारण अपना रोजगार खो दिया है?</p>	<p>Yes / No हाँ / नहीं</p>



<p>36. Has anyone in your family/ Friend migrated due to the spread of COVID-19? क्या आपके किसी परिजन/मित्र ने COVID-19 के प्रसार के कारण पलायन किया है?</p>	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
<p>37. Did you receive any benefit from Government for COVID-19? क्या आपको COVID-19 के लिए सरकार से कोई लाभ मिला है?</p>	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
<p>37.1 What role was played by the local administration during this period? इस दौरान स्थानीय प्रशासन ने क्या भूमिका निभाई ?</p>	
<p>38. If you own Mobile, do you receive any updates regarding the following Information: यदि आपके पास मोबाइल है तो क्या आपको निम्नलिखित के बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Information pertaining to Agriculture by Krishi Nodal Office / कृषि नोडल कार्यालय द्वारा कृषि से संबंधित जानकारी2. Information by Banks (regarding bank updates /Kisan credit card) / बैंकों द्वारा सूचना (बैंक अपडेट / किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के बारे में)3. Information of Government schemes (by local administration) / सरकारी योजनाओं की जानकारी (स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा)4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें

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