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Socio-economic profile of enterprise diversifying farmers for doubling income in Kanpur Dehat district of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The socio-economic profile of 100 randomly selected farmers were examined and analysed in order to understand the enterprising behaviours towards doubling their income. There were twenty-five farmers from each village thus in total 100 farmers were selected randomly for collection of first hand the selected farmers were grouped into Small, Medium, Large, and very large categories. Farmer undertaking 2 enterprise was found to be more educated 66 percent followed by single enterprise 62%, four enterprise 61% and triple enterprise 59%. The socio-economic profiles by the various enterprises are presented in table 1. The gross cultivated area was higher (48.48%) in the Rabi season followed by Kharif season (46.46%) and less in Zaid season (5.05%) on all farm situations. Cropping pattern of the sample farms for crop production percent area to gross cultivated area shows decreasing trend with increasing size of farms. In total area of per sample farm for crop production 0.65, 3.01 and 1.5 hectare under marginal, small and medium sample farms. To establish rationalized the use of resources in order to decrease the cost, to adopt better management practices and to guide each household owners who adopts the more no. of enterprise, also single and diversified with latest technology for improvement of better living standard and farmer's income.

Keywords: Cropping pattern, socio-economic, crop production

Introduction

India is said to be the country of villages with diversified agro-climatic condition. Where, agriculture is main occupation, as majority of population still dependent on agriculture and its allied sectors. The focus must shift from increasing per acre productivity to gainfully employing farm households in other farm-related activities. Small holding farmers need to be encouraged invest in their farms. Small holder's farmers holding 85% of the total land and owning more than 50% of the livestock in India; The low productivity, low production and lack of market incentives, families receive no commensurate return. Amongst the strategy as how farming families can be encouraged to invest in their farms. by encouraging the entrepreneurial energies/ efforts of small farm holders, increase in productivity of crops, increase in production of livestock, improvement in efficiency of input use (cost saving), Increase in crop intensity, diversification towards high value crops, improved price realization by farmers. social and economic development is the main aim of rural development. Specially to bring about sustained improvement in their livelihood through an increased income and access to social life.

Methodology

Purposive followed by multistage random sampling design was adopted to select the district villages and the respondents. The Kanpur Dehat district is comprising of eight blocks. out of these eight blocks of the two blocks were selected where farmers are practicing more No. of enterprise for their livelihood. Farmers in the District are progressive and early adopters of new and advanced technology. Kanpur District possesses good potential for Agriculture development resource endowment like fertile land and assured irrigation. Two Block from one district Kanpur Dehat was selected.

Representation of farmers practicing Agriculture, Dairy, Poultry, Fisheries and other enterprise. Farmers practicing any one or combination of above said was enterprise selected ensuring presence of farmers. From all four villages, twenty-five farmers from each village thus in total 100 farmers were selected randomly for collection of first-hand primary information. Total of 100 small farms was finally categorised in marginal, medium and large category farmers to draw the inference after data analysis.

Results and Discussion: Farmers’ practicing double

enterprise were found to be more educated 66 percent followed by single enterprise 62 percent, four enterprise 61 percent and triple enterprise 59 percent. The socio-economic profile by the various enterprise are presented in table 1 The average family size of triple enterprise were found to 7 members per family, followed by double, four enterprise and lowest size of family was found to be only 3 person per family of single enterprise. Farmers with single enterprise were mostly doing on agriculture as their main occupation as well as for their double enterprise completely depend on Agriculture, and private.

Table 1: Socio-economic profile of sample farms under various group of enterprise

S. No.	Single enterprise(n=1)	Double enterprise(n=2)	Triple enterprise(n=3)	Four enterprise (n=4)
Average age (Year)				
Children (<18)	11	13	14	16
Adult (<60)	34	38	41	45
Senior citizen (>60)	63	65	65	64
Average education (%)				
Illiterate	38%	34%	41%	39%
Literate	62%	66%	59%	61%
High School	62%	26%	20%	30%
Intermediate	0%	20%	24%	21%
Graduation	0%	20%	15%	10%
Average family size (No.)	3	6	7	6
Average Land holding (ha)	0.78	1.32	1.37	2.38
Sources of income	2 (Agri. & private)	2 (Agri. & private)	1 (Agriculture)	1 (Agriculture)

Cropping pattern presents the area devoted to the various crop during the given period, conventionally in a single year. It indicates the yearly sequence and arrangement of crop grown by farmer in particular area. The cropping pattern observed as followed by farmers under various enterprise are presented in table 2.

Table 2: Cropping pattern practiced by different size of sample farms

S. No.	Crop	Size of holding			Over all average
		Marginal	Small	Medium	
A	Khariif	0.31 (47.69)	1.25 (41.52)	0.75 (50)	0.46 (46.46)
1	Bajra	0.24 (36.92)	1.07 (35.54)	0.5 (33.33)	0.36 (36.36)
2	Til	0.07 (10.76)	0.18 (5.98)	0.25 (16.66)	0.1 (10.1)
B	Rabi	52.63 (52.3)	1.26 (41.86)	0.75 (50)	0.48 (48.48)
1	Wheat	0.24 (36.92)	1.26 (41.86)	0.5 (33.33)	0.38 (38.38)
2	Mustered	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.25 (16.66)	0.02 (2.02)
3	Gram	0.07 (10.76)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.05 (5.05)
4	Arhar	0.03 (4.61)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.02 (2.02)
C	Zaid	0 (0)	0.5 (16.61)	0 (0)	0.05 (5.05)
I	Mung	0 (0)	0.5 (16.61)	0 (0)	0.05 (5.05)
Total (A+B+C)		0.65 (100)	3.01 (100)	1.5 (100)	0.99 (100)

(Figures in parenthesis are percentage to total)

Conclusion

It is clear from the table 2 that on an average the highest area was covered under wheat 38.38 percent followed by bajra 36.36 percent, til 10.1 percent, mung 5.05 percent, gram 5.05 percent, mustered 2.02 percent, arhar 2.02 percent, of total

cropped area on size of various sample farms. the gross cultivated area was higher (48.48%) in the Rabi season followed by Kharif season (46.46%) and less in Zaid season (5.05%) on all farm situations.

Cropping pattern of the sample farms for crop production percent area to gross cultivated area shows decreasing trend with increasing size of farms. In total area of Per sample farm for crop production 0.65, 3.01 and 1.5 hectare under marginal, small and medium sample farms.

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