

**A Study. “Agriculture Entrepreneurship in West Singhbhum
(Jharkhand)”.**

Dissertation

Submitted to,



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

for the partial fulfilment of the reward for the award of the degree of

Master of Business Administration (MBA)

In

Development Management

By

Dharmender Laguri

Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Professor Arindam Das

2021-2023

Appendix C: Title Page

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Appendix D: Declaration by Student

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation is titled Study on A Study. "Agriculture Entrepreneurship in West Singhbhum (Jharkhand)". This is the bonafide record of my original research work. I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged in the text.

Dharmender Laguri

9th June 2023

Appendix E: Completion Certification

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation titled Study on A Study. "Agriculture Entrepreneurship in West Singhbhum (Jharkhand)" is a record of the research work undertaken by Dharmender Laguri in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Hospital and Health Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and her approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.

Faculty Guide

IIHMR University, Jaipur

Date: 9th June 2023

School Dean

IIHMR University, Jaipur

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Appendix F: Certificate from Faculty Guide and School Dean

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ABSTRACT

Title - “A Study.” Entrepreneurship in Agriculture” in Chaibasa Block of West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand state.

Background of the Study: The development of agribusiness has made a difference support the rural economy and create employments in rustic areas. What is more, it has also made a difference improve the income and livelihoods of farmers. However, the challenges of an expanding population, poverty, and water scarcity remain. These can be tended to by building on the economic and social benefits of agribusiness while also making efforts to ensure the environment. Approaches to promote and support agribusiness include reducing direction and providing motivations for investments in agri-business.

Moreover, there is a need to create an empowering environment that empowers investment and entrepreneurship in rural areas by restoring and creating markets for traditional products. To progress agricultural business, there's a need to strengthen the linkages between government policies, research, universities and other institutions, and the private segment. The rural economy is the depend on agriculture and agribusiness can improve the livelihood of farmers and far the sustainable development. The challenges that the rural economy faces include a shortage of skilled specialists, low efficiency, and poor access to finance. Agricultural entrepreneurship is one of the solutions to these challenges and boosting entrepreneurship can help improve the rural economy.

Objective – The objective of this study including:

1. Capacity building: business planning, business strategies, financial management and contemporary agriculture.
2. Access to Finance: Financial services to provide loans and financial services, specific needs of farmers Facilitate access to finance.
3. Business contacts: Establish effective business connections between local businesses, regional suppliers.
4. Technology Adoption: Promote the use of modern technologies.

5. Policy Advocacy: Work with local and state officials to advocate for policy support, incentives, and infrastructure to farm a positive business climate.

Methodology – The study duration was 90 days i.e., 9th March- 2nd June 2023. This study was conducted with farmers and with personal interview. The data are collected from the primary and secondary data.

Keywords – Keywords: Fish; Farming; Integrated farming; Training; Income generation; Entrepreneurial propensity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At the beginning of this report, I would like to express my gratitude and sincere thanks to all the valuable people who helped me in this work. Without their active guidance, assistance, cooperation and encouragement, my report would not have been able to progress. It is an honour to work well with the organization for 90 days (7 March- 2 June). My internship in KALAMANDIR was a great opportunity to grow, learn and develop professionally. I am grateful for this opportunity and the opportunity to meet the many talented people and professionals who have guided me through this internship. I would like to take this moment to express my deepest acknowledgment and special recognition to the Block Coordinator, Ashish Niketan Horo sir, who despite being outstandingly busy with his work schedule, took time to listen, direct and keep us on the rightful path and permitting us to carry our internship at the organization and guiding throughout the internship.

I would like to express genuine thanks to Dr. P.R. Sodani (President, IIHMR University, Jaipur) for giving me a chance to do a summer internship. Now, I would like to express my honest gratitude towards my mentor at IIHMR University, Professor Arindam Das (Dean Research & Professor) for his support, invaluable instructions, and supervision. This report is the result of his meticulous and generous outlook.

I would also like to express a deep sense of gratitude to the Placement Cell of my esteemed university for guiding me throughout the internship process and for providing time-to-time internship guidelines.

Map of West Singhbhum Jharkhand

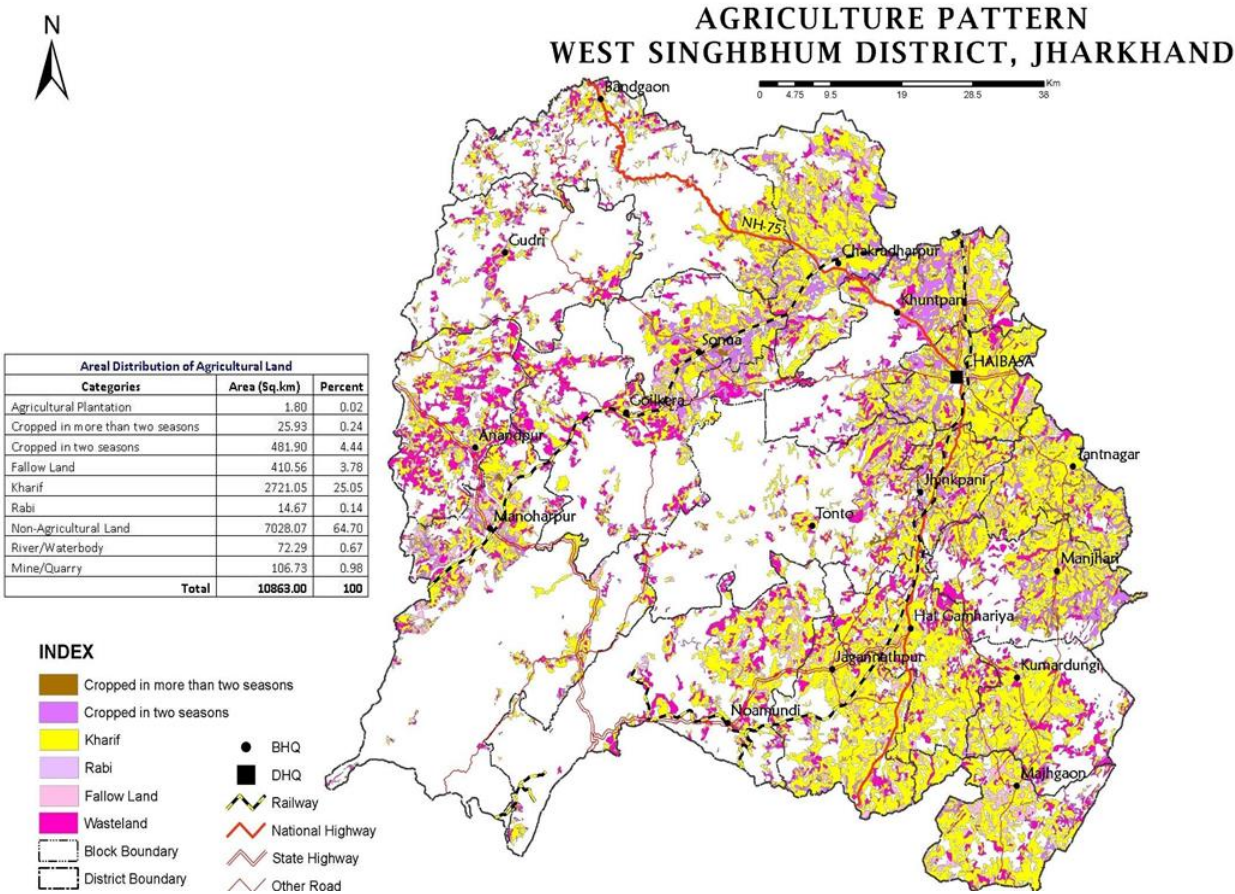


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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Agribusiness plays an important role in agriculture by integrating various activities related to the production, processing, distribution and marketing of agricultural products and services. They cover a wide range of businesses, from small-scale businesses to large businesses. Agribusiness not only contributes to economic growth, but also has a significant impact on food security, rural development, and environmental sustainability.

The concept of agribusiness emerged in response to the growing globalization of the agricultural sector. Recognizes the need for resource management, innovation and business-oriented solutions from farmers and other stakeholders in the production of supply chain of farming.

Agribusiness uses modern technology, scientific research, and management practices to increase productivity, improve product quality and reduce post-harvest losses. They engage in activities such as agricultural management, supply of agricultural inputs, processing of agricultural products, production, distribution, and sale of food. This integration across the value chain can work better for agriculture and agribusiness and increase productivity.

In addition, agribusiness plays an important role in ensuring food security and meeting global food needs. Through agricultural production and improved supply chain management, they help bridge the gap between producers and consumers and promote safe, healthy, and inexpensive.

Agriculture background of West Singhbhum District-

The town of West Singhbhum in the Indian state of Jharkhand has an important agricultural history. This region is known for its various types of agriculture and rich agriculture. Below is a description of the agricultural history of the West Singhbhum District, total area of the West Singhbhum District is approximately 5,376 square kilometres. The region has fertile

lands suitable for agriculture. Its climate, with hot summers and mild winters, makes it possible to grow a variety of crops.

- **Cultivation:** The basis of the country's economy is agriculture. Crops grown at West Singhbhum include paddy rice (rice), maize, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, and fruits. Traditional millets and legumes such as sorghum, bajra, mung beans and lentils are also grown by farmers.
- **Irrigation:** Agriculture in West Singhbhum is mostly rain fed and heavily dependent on rainfall. However, efforts have been made to improve irrigation facilities to reduce vulnerability to depletion and to provide more reliable water for agriculture. Irrigation projects including small reservoirs and control dams have been implemented to promote agriculture.
- **Agricultural Practices:** Farmers in the West Singhbhum region are engaged in agriculture and farming. Traditional farming methods are common, but modern farming methods such as improved seed, mechanization and organic farming are on the rise.
- **Horticulture:** The area is good for growing horticultural crops. Fruits such as mango, mango, banana, papaya, and guava abound. In addition, vegetables such as tomatoes, eggplant, cabbage, cabbage, and leafy greens are grown in small gardens and farms.
- **Livestock:** Livestock is an important part of agriculture in West Singhbhum. Farmers raise cows, goats, chickens and other animals for milk, meat and other dairy products. Livestock supports the livelihoods of many rural families and provides additional income to farmers.

Importance of entrepreneurship in agriculture:

Here are some important reasons to highlight the importance of entrepreneurship in agriculture:

- **Innovation and technology:** Farmers encourage innovation by introducing new technologies, applications, and solutions to business problems. They leverage

advances in areas such as precision agriculture, automation, biotechnology, and data analytics to better use resources and increase productivity and efficiency.

- **Economic growth and job creation:** The agricultural sector leads to economic growth by creating jobs and income in remote areas of the city. It promotes the growth of agribusiness and other industries by promoting the value addition, processing, and marketing of agricultural products. This stimulates the local economy and reduces unemployment.
- **Increase Productivity and Efficiency:** Farmers try to increase productivity and efficiency in a variety of ways. They adopted better agricultural management, used modern machinery and equipment, implemented improved drainage systems and effective pest control strategies. These efforts have increased production, reduced losses, and improved business management.
- **Economic development and economic integration:** Agricultural marketing for economic development and economic integration. Entrepreneurs identify business opportunities, create new products, establish direct connections with customers and businesses, and create effective supply chains. By bridging the gap between producers and consumers, they improve market access and ensure fair prices for agricultural products.
- **Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Practices:** Farmers are often interested in practices that promote environmental protection and good business practices. They explore organic farming methods, follow the principles of agroecology, use renewable energy solutions, and promote water management. This sustainability leads to environmental protection and long-term viability of agriculture.
- **Food Security and Resilience:** Agricultural entrepreneurship contributes to food security through food production, enhanced distribution, and supply chain resilience. Entrepreneurs contribute to the sustainability and diversity of food with their innovative practices, reduce post-harvest losses, and ensure food availability and sustainability.
- **Knowledge sharing and collaboration:** Agricultural entrepreneurs play an important role in knowledge sharing and collaboration in the farming community. They collaborate in cooperative farming and share best practices and experiences.

The exchange of knowledge and cooperation between entrepreneurs and farmers leads to the general development of agriculture.

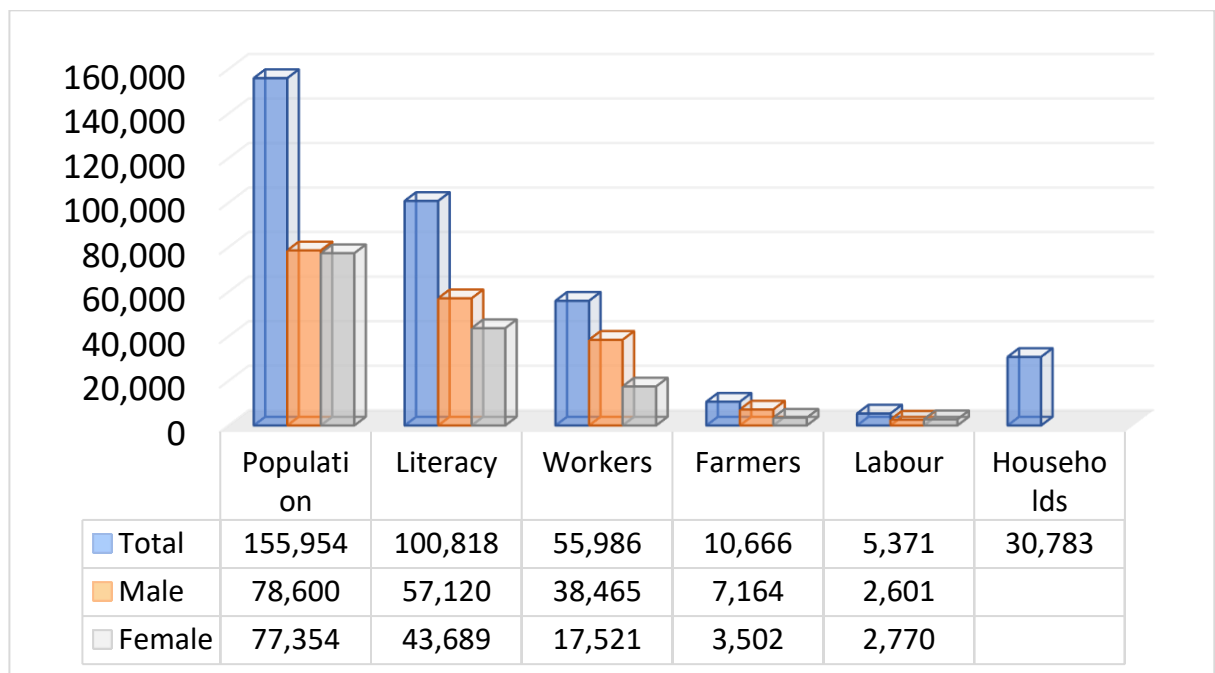
Demographics of Chaibasa block

Population of Chaibasa:

Population	Males	Females	Households
155,954	78,600	77,354	30,783

Chaibasa is a Block in Jharkhand State with a population of, 155,954, of which 78,600 are males and 77,354 females. As of 2022, Chaibasa population is estimated at 199,621. 100,818 of 57,120 men and 43,698 women were literate. The total number of skilled workers is 55,986, of which 38,465 are men and 17,521 women. A total of 10,666 farmers, 7,164 men and 3,502 women, are engaged in agriculture. Chaibasa has 5,371 farmers, 2,601 men and 2,770 women.

Population chart of Chaibasa:



Chaibasa bar chart on population, literacy, workers & household.

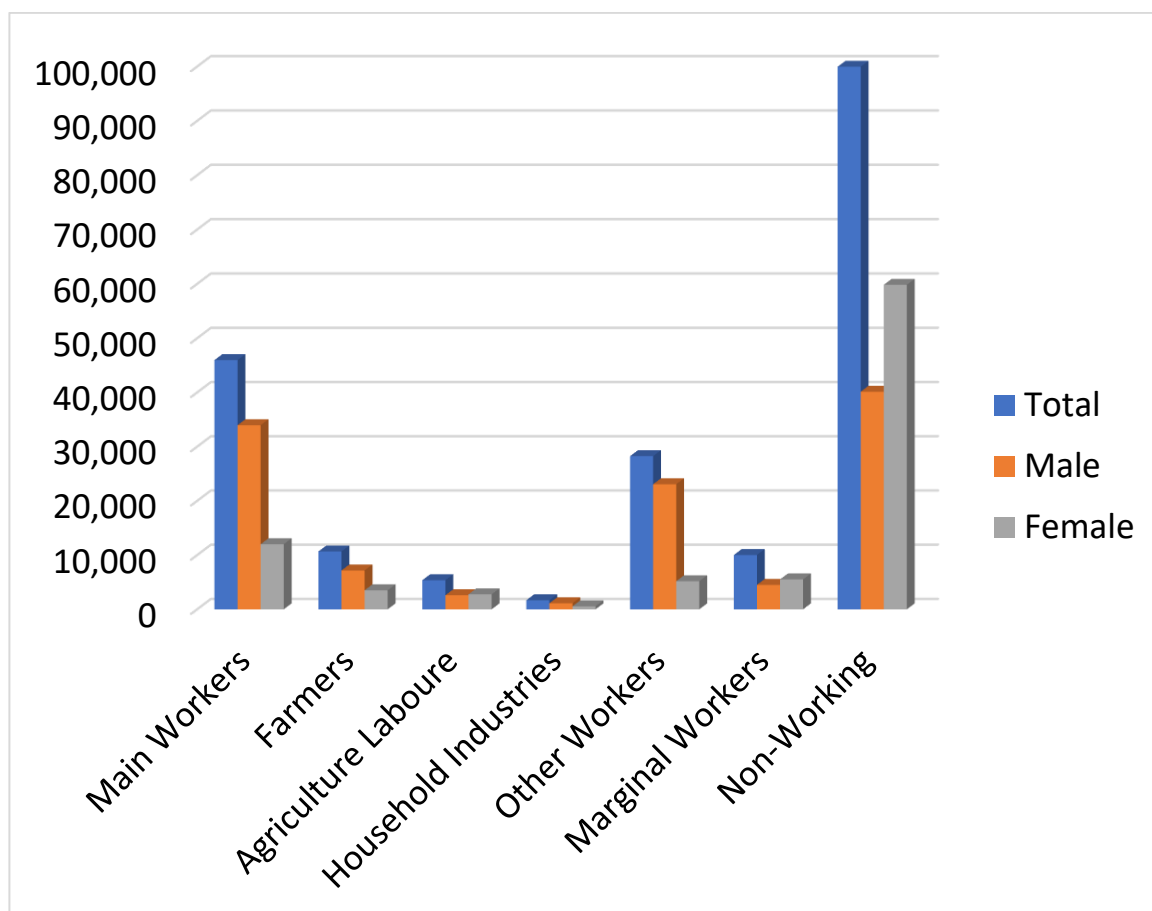
The Chaibasa Population Chart is a table showing the distribution of all population groups with a literacy rate of 64.65%, of which 36.63% are male readers and 28.02% are female readers. Total employee percentage is 35.90%, of which 24.66% are male workers and 11.23% are female workers. The total percentage of block farmers in Chaibasa is 6.84% over 4%. 59% are male farmers and 2.25% are female farmers. Chaibasa employee percentage is 3.44%, of which 1.67% are male employees, 1.78% of the employees are women. The people of Chaibasa Blok are divided into men and women. The image below shows the families to Chaibasa Block without reading them.

Chaibasa Block population list:

Locations/Villages	Population	Male	Female	Households
Ghaghri	1,263	597	666	251
Gaisuti	992	500	492	177
Murum	503	255	248	101
Charai	473	234	239	106
Sindri	1,052	508	544	187
Kanki	951	477	474	162
Ulijhari	381	191	190	76
Anchu	1,307	603	704	246
Amita	1,091	555	536	203
Burujal	1,177	575	602	219
Chimihatu	590	294	296	118
Nakahasa	773	374	399	153
Lokohatu Alias Bethbai	355	164	191	75
Ulihatu	715	363	352	135
Barijal	790	380	410	162
Kartingutu	551	292	259	104
Diliyamarcha	1,884	929	955	384
Kaparsai	1,713	840	873	370
Dobrosai	479	229	250	98
Tekasai	419	187	232	76
Tirilbuta	475	236	239	94
Baduri	970	483	487	183
Tengrai	234	119	115	48
Aita	905	442	463	178
Baramaudi	844	417	427	158
Chhotamaudi	284	139	145	56
Barajaipur	698	344	354	114

Chhota Jaipur	413	198	215	75
Gunabasa	457	230	227	96
Dumatdiha	728	357	371	132

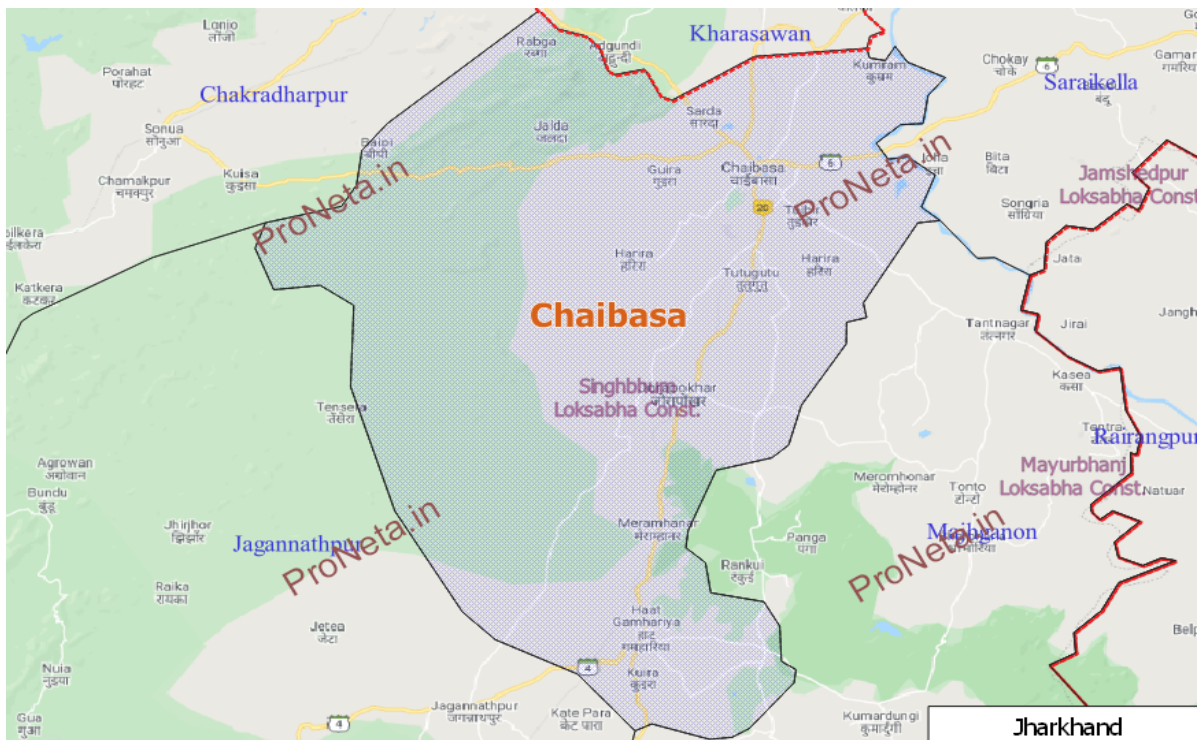
Working Population - Chaibasa Block:



	Total	Male	Female
Main Workers	45,963	33,957	12,006
Cultivators	10,666	7,164	3,502
Agriculture Labourer	5,371	2,601	2,770
Household Industries	1,668	1,116	552
Other Workers	28,258	23,076	5,182
Marginal Workers	10,023	4,508	5,515
Non-Working	99,968	40,135	59,833

In the Chaibasa region, 55,986 of the total population work. While 82.1% of the employees defined their job as their main job (more than 6 months of work or income), 17.9% were working in marginal jobs that provided less than 6 months of health. Of the 55,986 people working in the primary sector, 10,666 are growers (owners or co-owners) and 5,371 are farmers.

Map of Chaibasa:



CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Current Agricultural Practices in Chaibasa Block: Chaibasa block in Jharkhand has significant agricultural activities. Here's some information about the current situation of agriculture in Chaibasa block:

1. **Crop Cultivation:** Agriculture is an important occupation in Chaibasa block. Farmers in the region cultivate a variety of crops, including rice, wheat, maize, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables. The choice of crops depends on the local agro-climatic conditions and market demand.
2. **Irrigation:** Chaibasa block predominantly relies on monsoon rainfall for irrigation. However, efforts have been made to improve irrigation facilities through the construction of canals, reservoirs, and tube wells. The availability of water for irrigation plays a crucial role in crop production.
3. **Land Holdings:** The landholding pattern in Chaibasa block varies from small-scale farmers to large landowners. Many farmers practice subsistence farming, while others engage in commercial agriculture. Some tribal communities in the region also practice shifting cultivation or 'slash and burn' agriculture.
4. **Challenges:** Like many agricultural regions, Chaibasa block faces various challenges in the agricultural sector. These challenges include limited access to credit facilities, lack of modern farming techniques, inadequate infrastructure, unpredictable weather patterns, and pests and diseases affecting crop yields.
5. **Government Initiatives:** The government has implemented several initiatives to support and improve agriculture in Jharkhand, including Chaibasa block. These initiatives include the provision of agricultural subsidies, access to credit facilities, distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers, and the promotion of organic farming practices.

Farming System Research Experiences in Indian Context:

- Integrated fish farming:

Integrated fish farming innovation produces fish from natural waste from livestock, poultry, and agricultural by-products. Change over 40-50 kg of natural waste into 1 kg of fish. As a result of fish farming, the lake silt is wealthy in nutrients and is used as fertilizer for crops or fish bolster for animals and poultry. Within the angle and silkworm breeding framework, pupae are utilized as angle bolster, silkworm fertilizer and wastewater from plants are used as silkworms. Thus, the total recycling of waste is done in these machines. The openings in this system are vast. Duck and goose are bred in the pond. The ponds are used for farming, crops, and livestock. In expansion to fish, the system also includes meat, grain, eggs, fruit, vegetables, mushrooms, vegetables, grains, etc. The framework employs water bodies, water assets, soil, and stores to extend the amount of food for human utilization. Therefore, the system holds great promise and has the potential to extend production, improve rural economy/home security and make jobs. In India typically of particular importance because it can play a critical part in the financial development of significant portion of the rustic community, particularly a group of people.

- Duck-Fish farming:

This system takes advantage of the relationship between fish and ducks. Asia is considered the country of residential ducks, but through breeding, management and disease control, Europe and America have made the most excellent breeds and breeds currently available for egg and meat production. In the West, duck meat is considered a delicacy. Duck eggs are a staple food in eastern India. These products are reasonable to create and can play an important role in measuring the diet of the people of India. Consumption and production of chicken eggs in India is done by disadvantaged groups in society. There are numerous types of ducks such as egg type, meat type and fancy type. The Khaki Campbell may be a tall development breed that produces an average of 310 eggs per year and is recommended for duck and fish combinations. The fishpond may be a home to many sea-going animals and animals that provide great bacteria for ducks. Ducks also breed young frogs, tadpoles, dragonflies, etc. places. This creates a safe place for the fish. Duck waste enters the lake and decomposes. This process provides fundamental nutrients such as carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus to produce fish-eating microbes. The combination of

duck and fish has two advantages: first, there's no loss in the benefits of the fertilizer, and moment, the fertilization of the pond is uniform. Ducks also circulate air through the water in the pond, creating a bottom raking effect. Around 500. Duck can monitor the fertilization time for 1 hectare of water. This saves fertilization cost and provides, in addition to fish, eggs and meat for human consumption.

- Poultry-fish integration

Economical, simple, and well-tested chicken-fish integration using chicken fertilizer from whole chicken litter used in fishponds containing 4.5 - 5.0 tons ha 1 fish. Broiler production gives quick returns to the farmer. Before going out, it's important to investigate the market need for an item for sale. The success of this system primarily depends on the farmer's work, experience, skill, and capacity to manage the group. This includes purchasing quality livestock, housing, feed pans and management that includes disease prevention and control. Animal feed and release are used to increase the biological esteem of water. Chicken litter is applied to the pond at a everyday rate and delayed until the days when the pond has algal blooms. An grown-up chicken produces around 25 kg of compost (poultry excrement) per year, and 1,000 chickens give "sufficient waste to fertilize 1 hectare of water".

- Cattle-fish integration:

Fish farming using cow fertilizer could be a demonstrated practice and is the foremost broadly available. A cow weighing around 400 kg produces around 8 tons of fertilizer and approximately 5,000 litters of pee each year. Cow fertilizer sinks at a rate of 2-6 cm min⁻¹, whereas pig fertilizer sinks at a rate of 4.3 cm min⁻¹. This gives the fish enough to eat the nourishment in the faces. It is valuable for nourishing and omnivorous fish. A unit of 5-6 cows can give adequate input for 1 hectare of water body. This process not only gives the farmer with fish, but he also gets milk every day, which reduces his working capital and increases his family's income. Barns should be built close the farm for simple handling of cow manure.

- Goat-fish integration:

Goat farming is an old practice, but its integration with fish farming has however to be investigated. The nitrogen and phosphoric acid substance in goat faces is several times that

of other animal faces. Goat pee also contains nitrogen and potassium. Goat waste has the advantage of being utilized specifically in expansive ponds, because it is around 6-7 mm in estimate, covered with mud and floating in a semi-dry state. It was decided that the faces were eaten by fish. Goats can be kept in houses built at the height of embankments for simple disposal in lakes.

- Rabbit-fish integration:

Rabbit has recently been recognized as an animal but has become another healthy meat for buyers due to its low-fat substance compared to chicken, lamb, meat, and pork. Also, among animals, rabbits have the most elevated reproductive rate and are comparable in development to broiler chickens. There are almost 60 breeds and assortments of rabbits well known around the world, such as the Soviet Chinchilla, Monster Gray Rabbit, Giant White Rabbit, Newzealand White Rabbit, Russian Angora Rabbit, German Angora Rabbit. It can be updated in three ways:

1. Grid System,
2. Floor System.

The fertilizer potential of rabbit fertilizer was assessed by analysing the composition of rabbit excrement and its impact on oceanic life forms by comparing it with ordinary natural fertilizer cattle fertilizer. found that high-nitrogen rabbit droppings (10 times higher than dairy animals compost) gradually discharge supplements and keep up tall, tiny fish generation over a long period of time. From the over realities, it can be clearly seen that. rabbit excrement has moo water substance and tall nitrogen substance, which may be a great fertilizer for ceaseless generation of tiny fish, so rabbit cultivating can be combined with angle farming.

- Agri – Horti -silviculture based farming system:

Numerous natural product trees can additionally be combined with vegetable crops, agro cultivation to truncate the advancement period and utilize soil and rain more productively. This system has the foremost essential potential to extend income. crops like blackberries.

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

Methodology for gather the information used in this report:

Government publications and documents: Start by searching for reports, studies, and documents published by government agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, local agriculture offices, and the West Singhbhum District Administration. These resources provide me information on the current ongoing initiatives, and relevant statistics.

Field visit and personal interview: Visited in the Chaibasa block community and interact with local farmers, farming partners and agribusinesses. Interviews and discussions were conducted to understand the experiences, problems, and conditions of agricultural holdings in the region. This preliminary research will give me a first look at the current situation.

Agricultural Research Institutes: Contact with the agricultural research institute, working in the area. They can work for research or research in the Chaibasa Block agricultural business. Calling them and soliciting information or partnering with their researchers, provided me the valuable information and insights.

Local Business Networks and Associations: Contacted with local businesses, agricultural associations, or regional farmer groups. These organizations often have insight into the current agricultural business, and they provide me the valuable information, opportunities for this report research.

Online resources: While I am in the home, I collected some information from the online platforms such as farm forums, and local news. New articles, discussions or success stories related to farming business. These online platforms provided me some valuable information for the report.

CHAPTER - IV

Markets and Supply Chain of Horticultural Products:

The trade is found in production area, regularly on the road with no infrastructure, and is regularly used as a meeting place for farmers to do most business with distant dealers. According to research, the result of the collection of businesses appears to be a modern phenomenon. If supply and demand are met, another sort of business can be established as a collaboration. See. Figure shows that trades and week by week trades in a few regions are part-time or regular as send out trade. Also, commercial and retail stores tend to be coordinated, especially. Especially particularly in large cities.

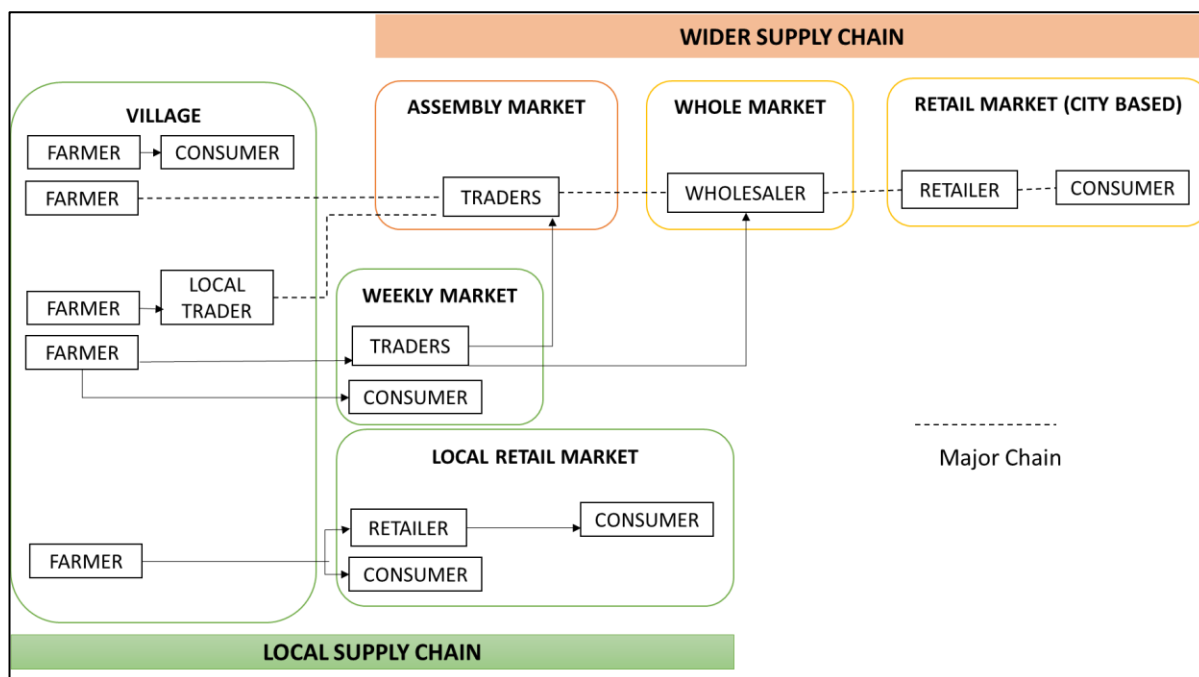


Figure: Supply Chain

Current Status of Agribusiness in Chaibasa block:

Chaibasa block in Jharkhand has significant agricultural activities. Here's some information about the current situation of agriculture in Chaibasa block:

1. Crop Cultivation: Agriculture is an important occupation in Chaibasa block. Farmers in the region cultivate a variety of crops, including rice, wheat, maize, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables. The choice of crops depends on the local agro-climatic conditions and market demand.
2. Irrigation: Chaibasa block predominantly relies on monsoon rainfall for irrigation. However, efforts have been made to improve irrigation facilities through the construction of canals, reservoirs, and tube wells. The availability of water for irrigation plays a crucial role in crop production.
3. Land Holdings: The landholding pattern in Chaibasa block varies from small-scale farmers to large landowners. Many farmers practice subsistence farming, while others engage in commercial agriculture. Some tribal communities in the region also practice shifting cultivation or 'slash and burn' agriculture.
4. Challenges: Like many agricultural regions, Chaibasa block faces various challenges in the agricultural sector. These challenges include limited access to credit facilities, lack of modern farming techniques, inadequate infrastructure, unpredictable weather patterns, and pests and diseases affecting crop yields.
5. Government Initiatives: The government has implemented several initiatives to support and improve agriculture in Jharkhand, including Chaibasa block. These initiatives include the provision of agricultural subsidies, access to credit facilities, distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers, and the promotion of organic farming practices.

CHAPTER – V

Challenges and Opportunities:

Challenges:

Agricultural in Chaibasa Block, West Singhbhum District face many problems that can affect their livelihood while the specific challenges can vary liable to on factors such as local conditions, resources, and markets, some of the challenges faced by farmers:

1. Limited access to finance: Access to finance is often a major challenge for agribusiness entrepreneurs in Chaibasa Block. Restricted credit and financial institutions limit their ability to invest in infrastructure, equipment, technology and working capital. This competition can hinder the growth and expansion of agribusiness.
2. Lack of infrastructure: Inadequate infrastructure such as water utilities, storage and cooling facilities, transport and business links can create problems for farmers. Inadequate infrastructure can affect profitability and market competitiveness, leading to post-harvest losses, poor product quality and difficulties in entering the market.
3. Monsoon Dependence: The Chaibasa Block has experience with monsoon dependent agriculture, and this can present problems due to uncertain rainfall patterns. Insufficient or weak rainfall can affect crop productivity, create water shortages for irrigation and increase the vulnerability of farms to climate risks.
4. Restricted use of technology: Modern agricultural technologies and practices such as farming, mechanization and efficient use of water can be restricted among people. Factors such as lack of knowledge, affordability and know-how affect the use of advanced technology, reducing productivity and efficiency.
5. Market access and price volatility: Farmers may face difficulties in accessing the market, especially for small producers. Lack of economic development, different information about the job market, and price volatility all affect profitability.

Restrictions on the authority of intermediaries and the lack of direct link to the market can also lead to low returns for farmers.

6. Fragmented Land Properties: Like many agricultural regions in India, Chaibasa Block has fragmented land which can limit economies of scale and hinder productivity. The small area of land makes it difficult to use high technology, achieve good results and negotiate better market prices.
7. Skills development and limited training: Access to training and skills development for agricultural entrepreneurs may be restricted in the Chaibasa Bloc, particularly in areas such as management agriculture, trade, value-added and commercial activities. Developing business skills and knowledge can enable farmers to manage their businesses effectively and explore opportunities to increase their profits.

Opportunities:

There are many agricultural opportunities in West Singhbhum, region. Here are some potential areas of opportunities:

- **Organic Farming:** There is increasing local and national demand for organic products. Setting up an organic farm and using organic farming methods can be a profitable opportunity. This includes growing fruits, vegetables, herbs, and spices, as well as exploring additional resources such as honey or herbal medicine.
- **Horticulture and Floristry:** The region's good climate and fertile soil are suitable for horticulture and floriculture. Businesses can take part in the production of useful fruit, flowers, and ornamental plants. Create a nursery, flower farm or private farm, farmers can fulfil their need in nearest local market or get closer to the city.
- **Livestock and Livestock:** Livestock and Livestock provides opportunities to entrepreneurs to meet the demand for milk, meat, and poultry. Setting up a modern farm, poultry farm or goat/sheep farm are all options. It is also possible to discover additional benefits derived from processing dairy products, such as the production of yogurt, cheese, or other dairy products.
- **Agroforestry and cultivation:** The landscape and climate of the region are suitable for agroforestry and agriculture. Entrepreneurs may decide to plant bamboo, teak,

sandalwood and other trees or plants of high value. Agroforestry practices that combine trees with crops can generate a variety of incomes and benefits.

- **Agricultural Services:** Providing agricultural services can be a very profitable way of doing business. This may include agricultural services such as land preparation, harvesting or agricultural services for local farmers. Renting farm equipment or arranging farm consulting services are also options.
- **Food processing and added value:** Adding value to agricultural products through labour can create a job. Creating food products for products such as rice, beans, spices, or turning fruits and vegetables into jams, pickles or sauces can meet the needs of local markets and the region. In addition, the conversion of forest products such as tamarind, Burma or amla into commercial products can be explored.
- **Agritourism:** West Singhbhum natural beauty, heritage and agriculture can attract tourists. Economic activities such as agriculture, rural tourism or the regulation of agricultural activities can provide additional income. Visitors may be interested in offering experiences such as organic farm tours, traditional food tastings, or farm-related entertainment.

Government policies and support:

Government invests in rural infrastructure to support the agricultural sector. This includes the construction water recourses, roads, storage facilities, markets linkage and provide insurance of crops. The improved connectivity and accessibility make it easier for farmers and traders to transport their produce to the market efficiently.

State agricultural research institutes and universities focus on crop improvement, new farming techniques, and pest control. They provide farmers and entrepreneurs with access to research results, education, and technology transfer. This helps them adopt effective practices with ease.

The government facilitates market linkages for agricultural entrepreneurs by establishing market associations, mandis, or Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). These platforms help connect farmers and traders directly to buyers, providing fair

prices and reducing trust in middlemen. Price promotion techniques are also used to stabilize the product.

To encourage youth participation in agriculture, the government has launched skills development and entrepreneurship development programs. These programs focus on training, capacity building, and financial support for promising agricultural entrepreneurs. They aim to develop business skills, encourage innovation, and create employment in agriculture.

CHAPTER – VI

Strategies for Agribusiness:

Various strategies can be utilized to enhance agricultural exchange. These strategies aim to create a conducive environment that supports development, encourages entrepreneurship, and cultivates overall development in agribusiness. Here are some key strategies:

- **Education and training:** Provision of education and training programs focusing on agribusiness. Training entrepreneurs need to acquire knowledge and skills in business management, marketing, finance, and innovation. Agricultural institutions, trade associations, courses, and workshops can provide suitable training.
- **Access to finance:** Access to finance is vital for farmers to start and develop their businesses. Governments and financial institutions can offer low-interest loans, subsidies designed for farmers. Simple way to get loan, strategies and requirements can facilitate get to finance.
- **Mechanization:** Empowering the use of modern agricultural technology is essential. Governments can support entrepreneurs by giving training and financial support in the use of technologies such as accuracy agribusiness, agricultural management, Internet of Things, and remote sensing. This facilitates increased productivity, better resource utilization.

CHAPTER – VII

Conclusion:

Small and medium-scale farmers are the backbone of the Indian economy. They contribute about 80% of the country's agricultural land, utilize more than 80% of the workforce in agriculture, and create the country's food grains. Apart from their important contribution to the economic development for the nation, these resourceful farmers also have a significant impact on the environment sustainability. Their different and sustainable rural homes help conserve water, move forward soil quality, increase the strength of systems against climatic shocks, and significantly reduce the rate of soil erosion. Agribusiness can play an important role in making a difference, farmers enhance their livelihoods. The benefits of collaboration between agribusiness and small and medium scale cultivating ventures are many.

1. It can help increment the efficiency of farmers, especially in cultivation, livestock, and poultry.
2. It can help enhance the farmers livelihood. And they can improve their standard of living.
3. It can help ensure in food security, reduce post-harvest misfortunes, and promote wholesome differing qualities.
4. It can help to promote environmental sustainability and enhance strength of frameworks against the impacts of climate change.

These benefits can be realized by leveraging the potential of the agribusiness sector to provide important and services to farmers.

Recommendation:

Here are some suggestions for entrepreneurship in farming in Chaibasa block, West Singhbhum, Jharkhand:

1. **Organic Farming:** With the increasing demand for natural produce, starting an organic cultivate can be a profitable business. Focus on growing vegetables, fruits, and grains without the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Farmer can directly deliver directly to consumers or collaborate with organic.
2. **Horticulture:** Chaibasa has positive conditions for horticulture crops like mangoes, guavas, bananas, and citrus fruits. Establishing a horticulture farm and utilizing modern techniques for cultivation, irrigation, and bug control can be a productive venture.
3. **Dairy Farming:** Setting up a dairy farm can be a reasonable choice in this region. Farmers can raise cattle and focus on milk production. Also, they can consider value-added dairy items like cheese, butter, and yogurt to expand your offerings and increase their income.
4. **Sericulture:** Jharkhand includes a suitable climate for sericulture. Establishing a silk production unit, raising silkworms, and creating high-quality silk can be a profitable business. Farmers can sell the silk fibres to textile manufacturers or start their own silk-based products.
5. **Medicinal Plants:** The region is rich in biodiversity, making it perfect for developing restorative plants and herbs. Establishing a restorative plant farm and providing herbs to the pharmaceutical industry or creating herbal products like oils, extricates, and supplements can be a promising venture.
6. **Agro-processing:** Setting up an agro-processing unit can add value to agricultural produce. Farmers can consider options like handling fruits into jams, jellies, and juices, or setting up a rice mill, flour mill, or spice processing unit.
7. **Integrated Farming:** Integrated farming involves combining multiple agricultural activities like crop cultivation, animals raising, and fish farming. This approach can maximize the use of resources and generate multiple income streams.
8. **Floriculture:** Developing flowers for the domestic and export market can be a profitable wander. Focus on high-demand blossoms, such as roses, marigolds, and tuberoses. Farmers can offer the blossoms locally, supply to florists, or explore export opportunities.
9. **Beekeeping:** Jharkhand has abundant flower diversity, which makes it suitable for beekeeping. Farmers can set up an apiary and produce and sell honey, beeswax, and

other bee-related products. Honey has a high demand and can bring great prices in the market.

Agricultural Consultancy: If farmers got extensive information and encounter in agribusiness, farmers could start an agricultural consultancy service. Offer skill and counsel to farmers on modern farming practices, crop selection, soil management, and bug control.

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