



ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL PATTERN AND ENTERPRISES IN RURAL INDIA



DISSERTATION IN LOKADRUSTI, NUAPADA, ODISHA

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MBA-RM30





❖ Agriculture has a key position in India's economy in view employment and contribution to the national income and international trade. Agriculture continues to be largest source of employment and livelihood.

- ❖ The study proves that the modern practices adopted by rural farmers has positive effect on their lives and in various elements which makes the system sustainable.



PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

- ❖ According to 2011 Agricultural Census of India, an estimated **61.5%** of the **1300 million** Indian population is rural and dependent on agriculture. They grow cereals, wheat and rice depending on the rain. But now Agriculture has enhanced its way by introducing Hi-tech technologies and advanced practices like mixed and cash cropping, horticulture, floriculture NTFP etc., thus the need to change in crop pattern has developed where new form of enterprises may provide additional income to farmers.
 - ❖ In this study it has tried to research the actual situation of rural farmers who belong from the interiors of Nuapada district Odisha. This study deeply explains about crops the farmers grow in the agriculture season, combination of crops, cropping pattern, type of seeds they use and complete pop(quick)to the crops. It has also been studied that whether the rural poor farmers have real benefits from new techniques to live a quality life and earn maximum out of the scientific techniques.
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These Dissertation focus on the issues of agriculture pattern and how to make it sustainable enterprising inclusive of holistic development of the farmers.

- ❖ How changing crop pattern is leading to deployment of new enterprises furthering the socio- economic status of Farmers, the farms and the rural enterprises.



- ❖ To understand the change in Agriculture pattern and its impact in Context of Nuapada, Odisha.
- ❖ To study the socio-economic status of Farmers.
- ❖ To analyse the components of Agriculture practises of Farmers in the area.

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- ❖ The study is limited to one community with only one organization.
- ❖ The time period allotted for the research was 68 days. In which the research was required to undertake literature review, sampling and data collection.
- ❖ Only farmer of Shgs group respondents are chosen for the study.
- ❖ Language Barrier (Oriya).
- ❖ Election in between the Dissertation.

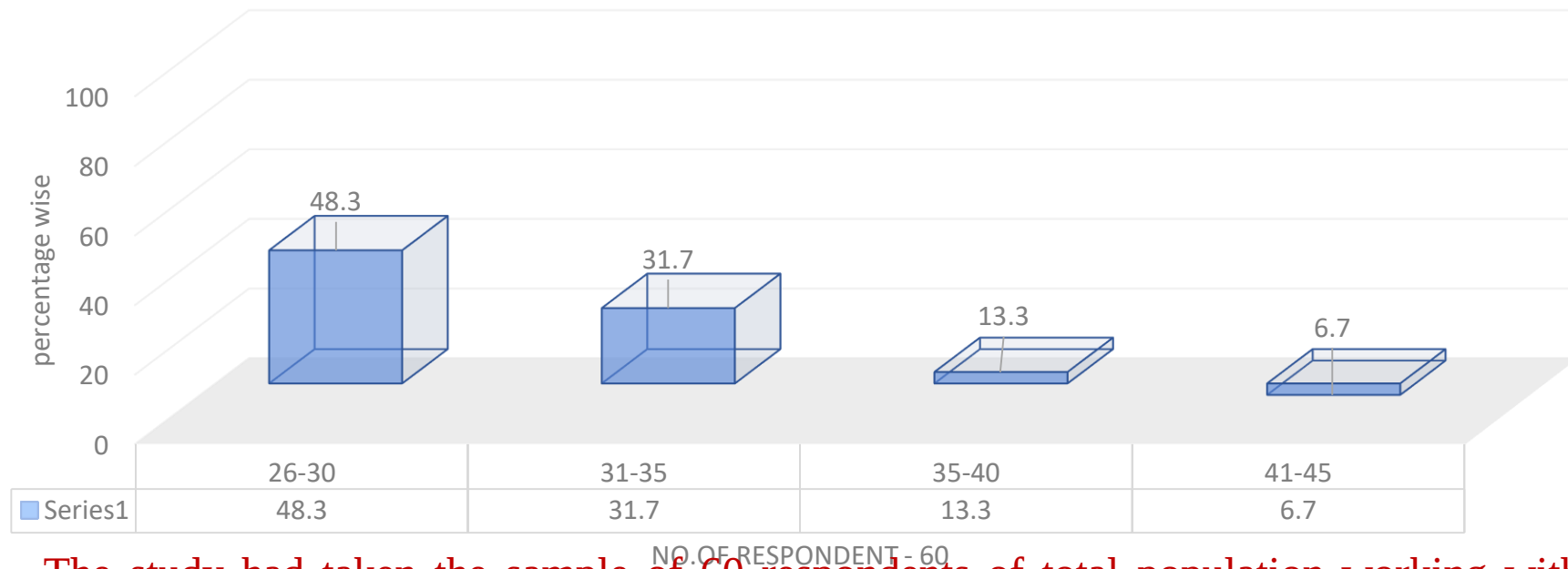


- ❖ **Simple Random Sampling Method** has been used to study the desired objective.
- ❖ Research tool - **Developed Questionnaires**.
- ❖ It was mainly Quantitative in nature and **Open-Ended Questions** .
- ❖ The **universe of study** was Farmers under Lokadrusti organisation in the **Khariyar and Boden blocks** (Focused Area of Lokadrusti).
- ❖ **Sample Size** was of **60** Farmers of **SHGs** of Lokadrusti, who were the members of Agriculture Production Cluster programme (APC).
- ❖ Both **Primary and Secondary data** have been collected and used in the study.
- ❖ The study used **Semi Structured Interview Schedule** for data collection.
- ❖ Data was analysed and interpreted by using various statistical tools like **SPSS** and **Excel**.



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY

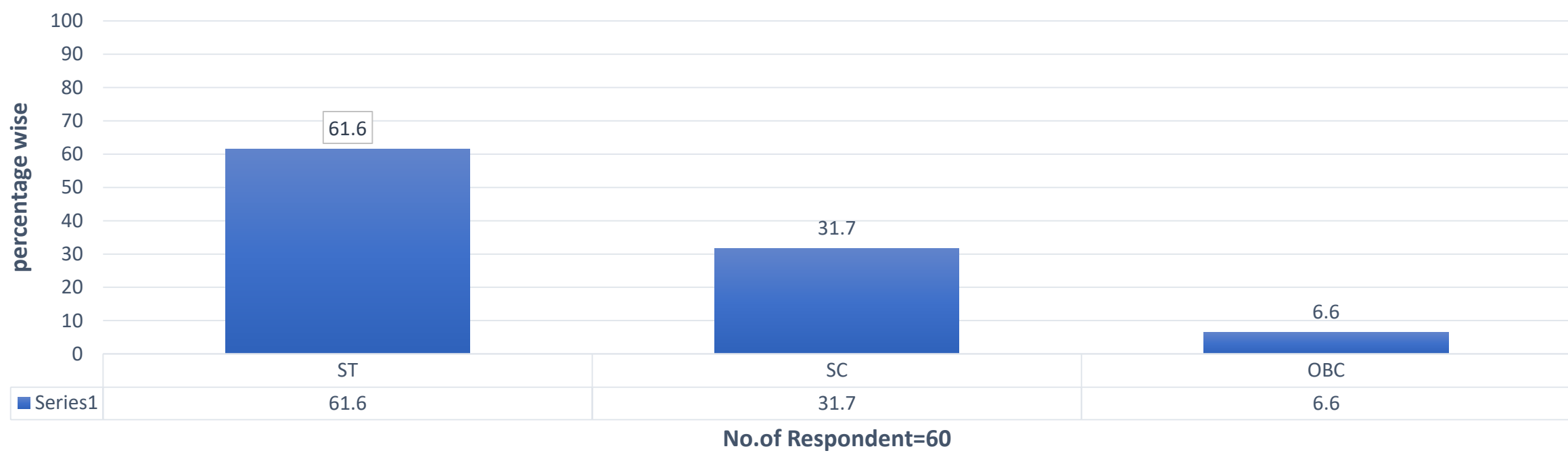
AGE WISE POPULATION



- I. The study had taken the sample of 60 respondents of total population working with SHG members within Lokadrusti.
- II. The largest percentage 48.3% of Respondent are work Force is of age group because they get involved in Farm activities and wage labour both. They also participate in the activities of SHGs to get higher benefits.



CASTE WISE POPULATION

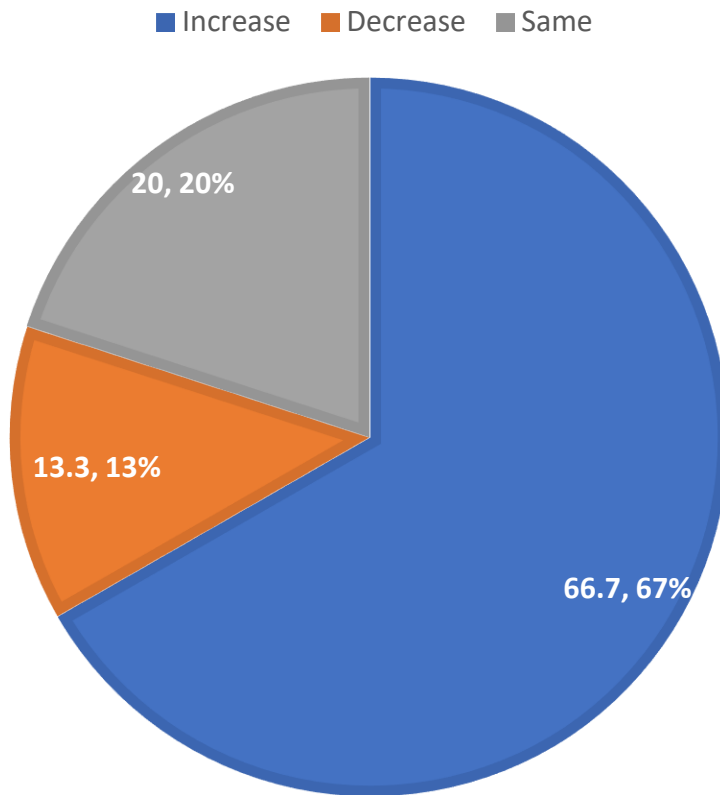


- I. The major participation of ST community, 2nd bid group is of SC and very less having 6.6% is of OBC are involved in Agriculture.
- II. Their economic and social status in society is increasing gradually because of their participation in APC.



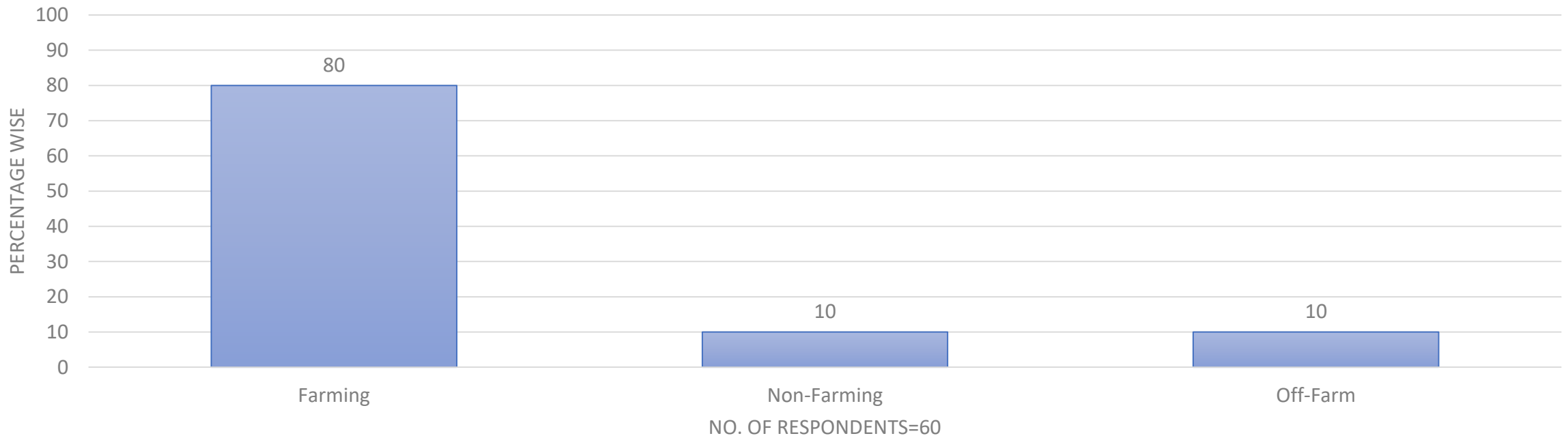
RESPONDENTS INCOME OF LAST FIVE YEARS

INCOME STATUS IN LAST 5 YEARS



- I. The respondents income shows their economic status and social empowerment which has increased in last 5 years by the self-help groups.
- II. The maximum number of respondents are in income percentage 66.7% .
- III. The 13.3 % respondents have decreased income due to shift in other work as per the interview.
- IV. The 20% of respondents have same nor increase or diseased income respectively.

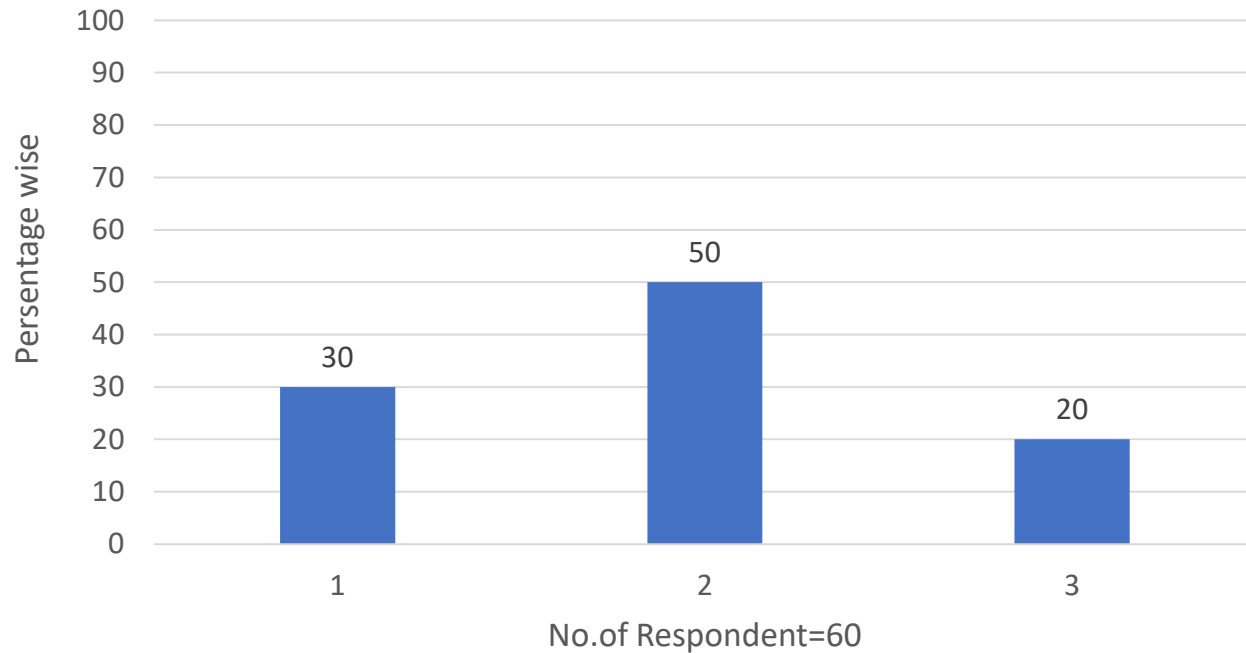
RESPONDENTS GETTING HELP FROM SHGs FOR FARM ACTIVITY



- I. The 80% beneficiaries are benefited and full-filling their needs through Self-Help Groups. It helps the respondent to get involved and increase their income through Farming activities.
- II. 10% of beneficiaries are doing Non-Farming Jobs. They do poultry, small kerana shop as daily and weekly wage earner for their survival.
- III. Rest 10% of the farmer are migrated and became daily wage labour. Some are working within the state and mostly out of State like Andra Pradesh, Gujrat and Maharashtra.

RESPONDENTS SEASONAL CROP PATTERN

SEASON CROP PATTERN OF RESPONDENTS
1.KHARIF 2.KHARIF, RABI & SUMMER 3.RABI

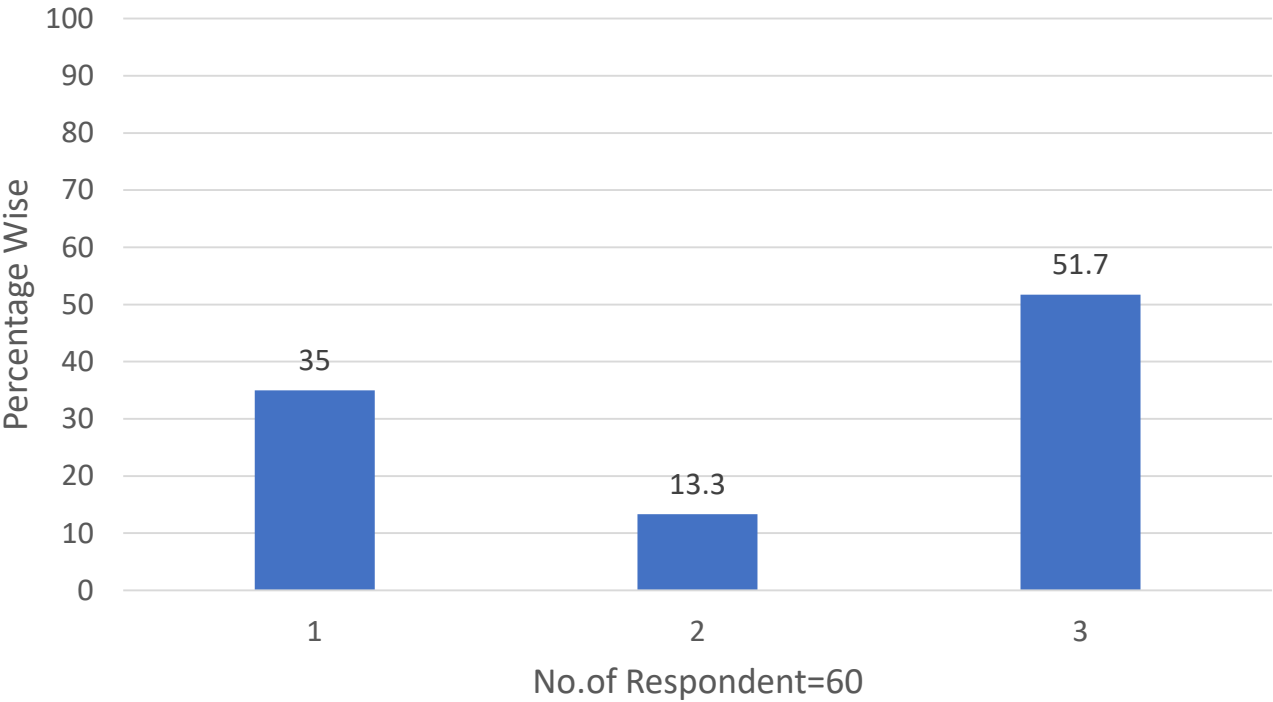


- I. 50% respondents take 2-3 crop in Kharif, Rabi and Summer. They mostly work in the farms round the year.
- II. 30% of the respondent are work in fields in Kharif only because of availability of water recourse. They participate in non farm activities too.
- III. 20% of the respondents prefer Rabi for Cash crops because they do paddy in Kharif in their land.



CHANGE IN CROP PATTERN

1.Mono Crop 2.Mixed Crop 3.Cash Crop

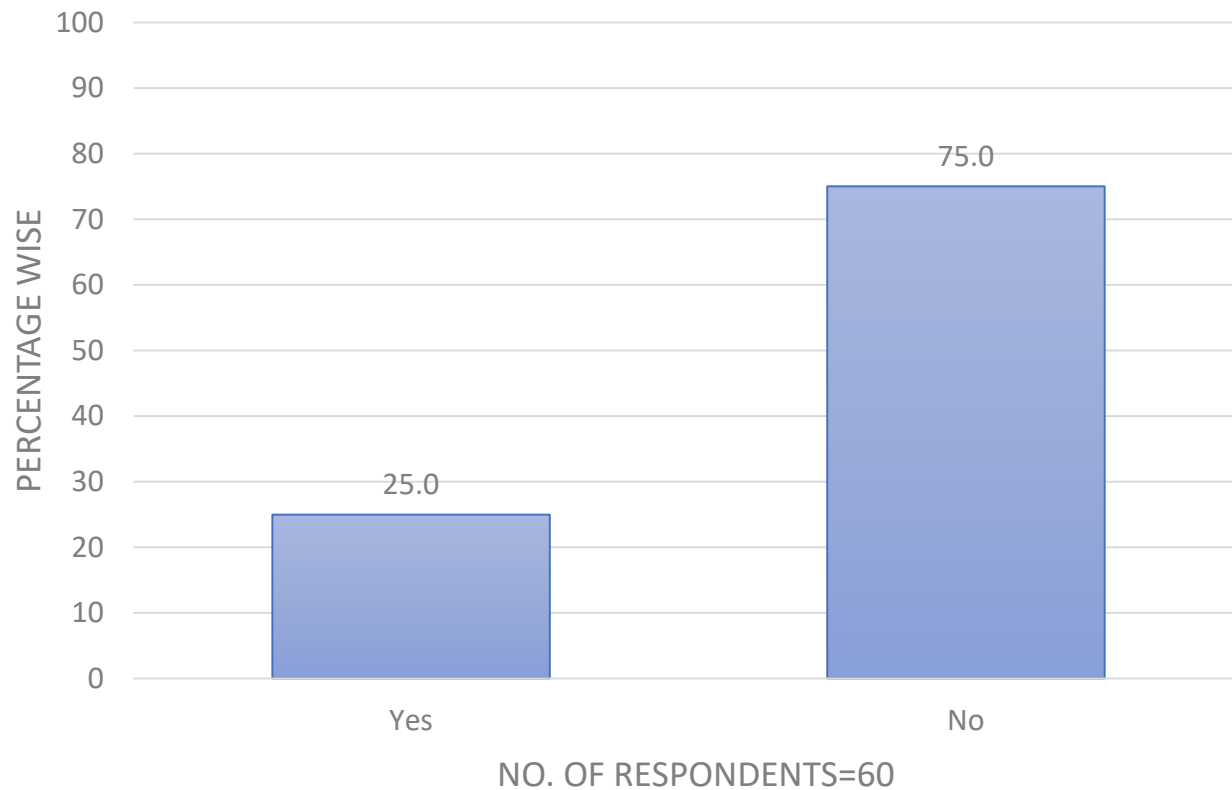


The farmer groups are mostly undertaken by the NGO’s and with the help of this chart we can understand the change in crop pattern.

- I. The 1st Group of 35 % Farmers prefers to do Mono Crop basically Paddy with some back yard Vegetable Cultivation for own consumption.
- II. The 2nd group of Farmers having 13.3 % practice Mixed cropping pattern which they found good for their land fertilization and easy selling crop combination (Leafy Vegetables with Cash Crops) Like Coriander, spinach, Palak, Saros, Latia, Methi etc.
- III. The Maximum 51.7 % of the Population do Cash Crops after harvesting Paddy in the Kharif. The main Crops are Chilli, Peanuts, Creepers like Bitter gourd and Bottle Gourd, Ladies finger, Tomato with some NTFPs like Moringa, Guava and Mango.

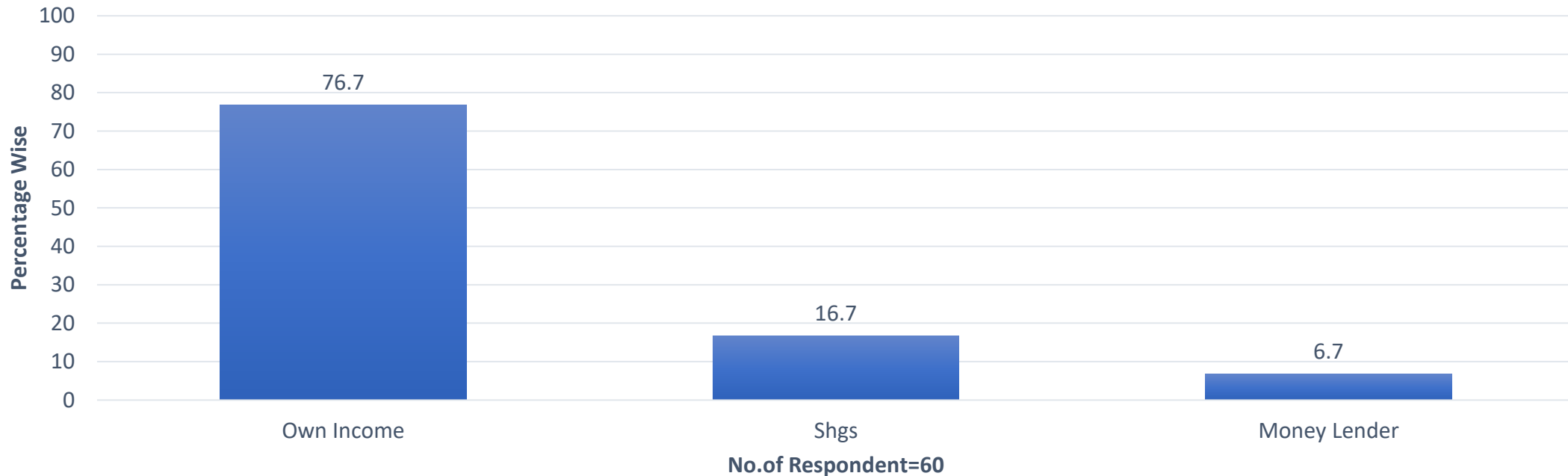


FARMERS EASE AND DIFFICULTIES IN SELLING CROPS



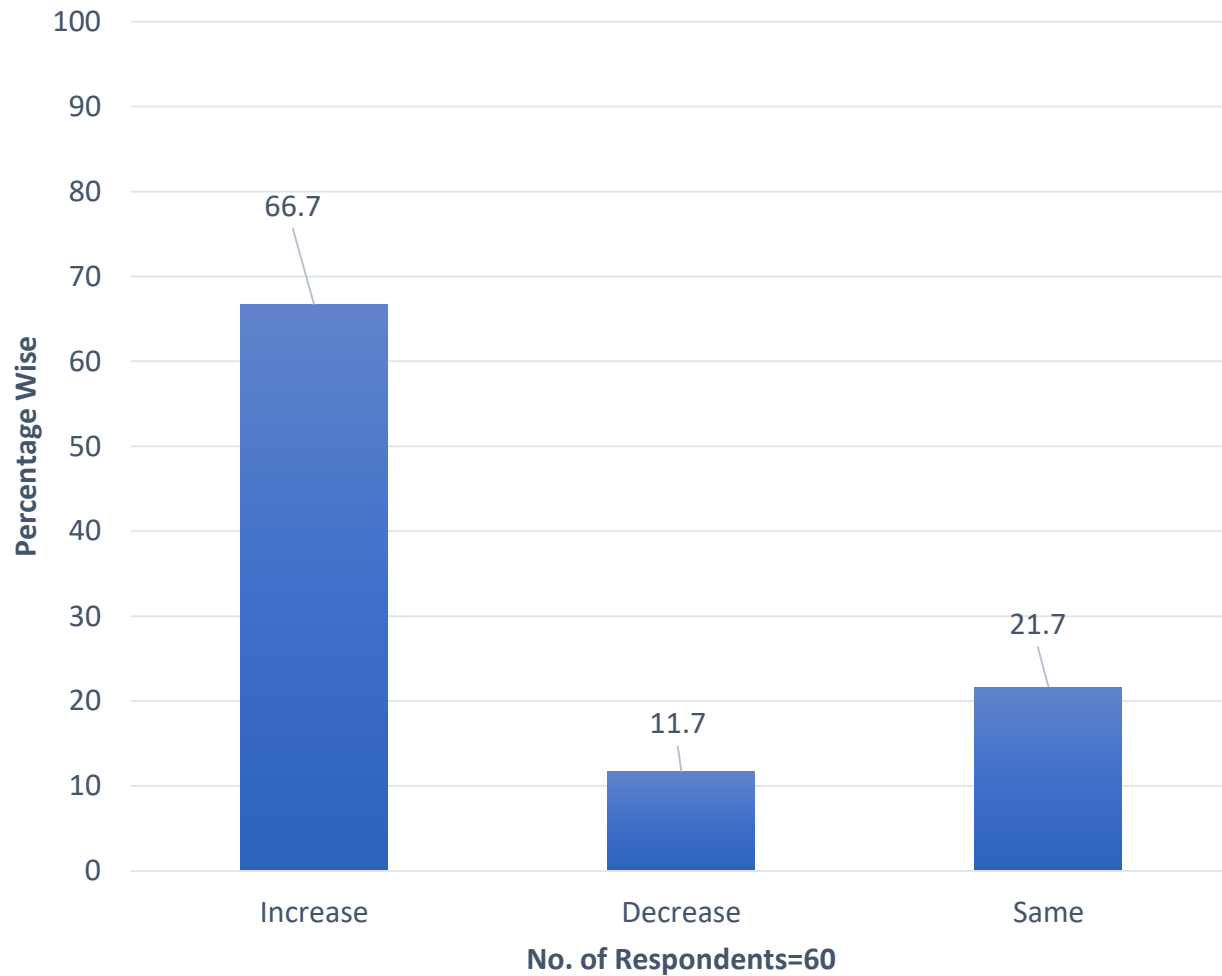
- I. The 25% of respondents are basically weekly sellers, who likes bulk selling in main market to get good money. They prefer to sell in wholesale rather than direct selling because of time taking and harassing job and so they ignore the loss in selling to whole sellers.
- II. 75% of the respondents are direct Sellers and prefer to sell the produce by their own in market. They don't wait for a week day for marketing and regularly sell out the produce when they get time and also go to nearby villages for weekly Haats.

RESPONDENTS SOURCE OF CREDIT



- I. In this table 76.7 % Respondents now they have own capital savings to utilize in irrigation activities and other house purpose by the help of Lokadrusti. 76.6% Respondents are not went outside for loan purpose.
- II. 16.7% Respondents are also have savings but in some cases like medical, personal loan they will take in SHG Group.
- III. 6.7% Respondents are awarded but they will take loan from Money Lender in their villages because of exceptional case like –marriage purpose only.

PRESENT SCENAIO OF FARMERS INCREASE INCOME IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR



- I. In this graph Farmers Income will Increase in 66.7% as per Farmers has working from last 10 years and get benefited from agriculture activities.
- II. 11.7% Respondents are has not satisfied because they wells but in summer season ground water fall and for that they where doing other activities for income.
- III. 21.7% Respondents are not get extra income because they where living marginal villages for that they were struggle for sell their crops .So as per their reply Income and Expenditure will same.



KEY LEARNINGS

- I. Today's India is completely different. Equipped with new farming techniques/machines and modern Practices. The farmers of Nuapada are on their way to do commercial agriculture and to start some entrepreneurship related to agriculture for higher profits.
- II. The Farmers of Nuapada are still far behind then Punjab and Haryana where systems like Drip, Sprinkler, Poly and Green Houses systems are common for every farmer wherein the Farmer of Nuapada are still learning the pop of Mixed cropping while doing seasonal farming. There is much more to do to compete with the giant price rise because the GDP is increasing day by day and to be in the race it is necessary to keep upgrading and change the technology.



FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Like all other rural farmers of India the farmers of Nuapada were also struggling to survive. Depending on the nature and traditional farming techniques for crops where a good monsoon results in a robust growth for the economy as a whole, while a poor monsoon leads to a sluggish growth for the irregular and insufficient rain.
- The NGO Lokdrushti, Nuapada with government's support has applied various efforts to take out the farmers from of this critical situation by providing training and capacity building along with supply of advance techniques and machines. Hand holding support and regular guidance were provided and with change in agriculture pattern like HYVs, multi cropping, crop rotation, pest management and agriculture based entrepreneurship the life of villagers changed slowly and gradually. Now they are growing economically and Socially and enjoying good quality of life.
- Measures to Work on to Improve:
 - I. Greater Usage of Modern Technology
 - II. Better Credit Facilities
 - III. Development of Irrigation Facilities
 - IV. Betterment of Warehousing and Distribution Services
 - V. Introduction of Co-Operative Farming and Marketing





THANK YOU

