

Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact of Change in Agricultural Pattern and Enterprises in Rural India

By

Moina Mahali

*Dissertation submitted for the partial fulfillment of the
MBA Rural Management*

Academic year, 2017-2019



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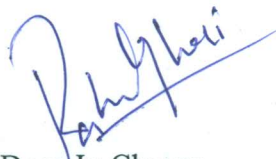
TO WHOM SO EVER MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that MOINA MAHALI student of MBA Rural Management from The IIHMR University, Jaipur has undergone dissertation training at Lokadrusti Nuapada (Odisha) from 25th February 2019 to 03rd May 2019.

The candidate has successfully completed the study assigned to him "Study on Assessment Of Socio-Economic Impact Of Change In Agriculture Pattern And Enterprises In Rural India" during his dissertation training and approach to the study has found sincere, scientific and analytical.

The dissertation is for fulfilment of the course requirements.

I wish her all success in all her future endeavours.



Dean In Charge

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Assistant Professor

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(A Forum Mirroring People's Mind)

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Lokadrusti

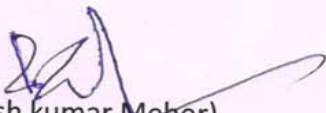
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To whomsoever it may concern

This is to certify that Moina Mahali a student of Master of Business Administration, IIMR University has successfully completed her dissertation at LOKADRUSTI with SHGs federation from 25th February-3rd May 2019.

During this period she was involved with the SHGs, Job seekers committee, farmers group bank linkage and livelihood programmes. Major aspects of the self help group, its social and technical aspects such as Banking procedures, bye laws, rules and regulations etc. She spent lot of times with SHG members and NPM farmers to understand the specific aspects of our work. She also learned various activities related to livelihood based programme through SHG and Farmers group. Through focus Group Discussion, questionnaire and meeting with the people of khariar and Boden Block, She grasped the group dynamics, group interest, local factors affecting peoples participation etc. and could able to know the pattern and standard of living of common people. She also took keen interest in meeting families engaged in Non Pesticides Management cultivation farmers in the assigned field area

She is sincere and hard working student who took keen interest in the work assigned to her during the dissertation period. We wish her all the best in her future endeavours.


(Bhutesh kumar Meher)

29.5.2019

Programme officer

LOKADRUSTI

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that dissertation "**study on Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact of Change in Agriculture Pattern and Enterprises in Rural India Participating in APC Project Nuapada, Odisha**" submitted by Moina Mahali Enrolment No-0030. Under the supervision of **Dr. Sazzad Parwez Assistant Professor, IIHMR University, Jaipur** for award of **MBA in Rural Management** of the University carried out during the period from **25th February 2019 to 03rd May 2019** embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship, fellowship, titles in this or any other institute or other similar institution of higher learning.

Moina Mahali
Signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As part of my MBA-RM course, the dissertation work has been a unique experience in itself. This research work has enabled me to put my knowledge into practice and helped me analyzing the concept. An understanding study like this is never the outcome of the efforts of a single person. So, I acknowledge the contribution of all those who motivated me, whose information made my Research work an educative and informative one and guided me in carrying out this academic endeavor.

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I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Nabin Mishra & Mr. Bhutesh Kumar Meher Program head Co-Ordinator of Lokadrusti, for their regular help in phone & kind co-operation.

Profound gratitude is extended to all the faculty members of Rural Management who have directly or indirectly spared me time for preparing the Dissertation work. I would also like to thanks to Dr. Sazzad Parwez of IIHMR University for providing me support in making my project a success.

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May the Almighty God bless each one of them immensely?

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ABSTRACT

The overall objective of the study is to investigate and document the Socio-economic impact of change in Agriculture pattern & Enterprises in Rural India in Nuapada of Odisha from a systems perspective. A systems approach ensured that the reductionist nature of scientific theories and practices in social sciences did not become a limiting factor on the qualitative and explorative study. The study, therefore, covered a broad spectrum of impact of change in Agriculture pattern & Enterprises including areas such as socio-economic development and changes, agricultural practices, food security, non-timber forest produce and vulnerabilities. The study focused on identifying the advanced agriculture pattern and farming practices which have not only changed farmers economic status but also expands their area of knowledge through trainings, exposures and capacity building with the help of local NGO's and government linkages. The study proves that the modern practices adopted by the rural farmers has positive effect on their lives and in various elements which makes the system sustainable. Secondary and primary data is used to inform the study.

Primary data is gathered through focus group discussions and in-depth interviews conducted in two blocks of Nuapada district of Odisha in India. Participants of focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were young and elderly male and female subsistent farmers who have adopted modern farming practices. Participants were selected using the snowball technique and their ages ranged from 26 to 45 years and were all from peripheral areas. Their perceptions of modern agricultural practices were entirely positive & advance.

The study is successful in harnessing valuable information from a wide spectrum including advanced agricultural practices, scientific knowledge system and agriculture-based entrepreneurship. It revealed that the major strengths of Modern agriculture are its high yielding crops, better prices of better varieties, user friendly pop's, credit linkages for Agri implements from govt. and local Ngo's both. The study found that change in agriculture practices in terms of crop rotation, agriculture pattern, cropping system, scientific management and irrigation techniques the farmers are getting more benefitted and day by day getting more commercial.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

SITUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE PATTERN and ENTERPRISES IN RURAL INDIA

Over the most recent three decades prodded by monetary development, improved creation frameworks, universal exchange and globalization of sustenance markets, for example, normal day by day per capita admission has risen all-inclusive from 2400 to 2800 call (from 10 to 12 MJ). In this report it has been attempted to test the changing example of farming efficiency which isn't just aftereffect of financial change in Rural India yet in addition agro-natural states of land because of the utilization of improved seed-compost innovation.

Inputs of such development designs on societies and individual taste, way of life and statistic changes have thusly prompted real dietary changes—primarily in creating nations, where offers of meat, fat and sugar to add up to sustenance consumption have expanded by about 40% (for example Fischer et al. 2002b).

Given the virtual inconceivability to test tentatively, or to just endeavour to whole up in a direct manner all significant agro-climatic and financial elements engaged with deciding long haul future patterns, it is nothing unexpected that the logical writing is packed with demonstrating thinks about endeavouring to evaluate probably a portion of the viewpoints prone to describe the effects of agribusiness design on future agrarian generation and monetary status of the ranchers. Numerous intuitive procedures decide the elements of world sustenance request and supply: agro-climatic conditions, land assets and their administration are unmistakably a key segment, yet they are basically influenced by particular weights like present and anticipated patterns in populace development, accessibility and access to innovation and advancement.

SITUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE PATTERN and ENTERPRISES IN RURAL ODISHA (NUAPADA)

In Odisha (Nuapada) the ranchers and real populace were take part in multi-trimming where different sustenance grains and money crops were become by the season. Ranchers are all around outfitted with cutting edge innovations of agribusiness like dribble, sprinklers, burrowed well, siphon and different devices. The enormous populace knows about present day faming including natural and less synthetic based practices. Contrasting

entomb and intra zone contrasts of horticultural profitability by change on editing design. It is discovered that the utilization of HYVs effects affects upgrade of agrarian efficiency in the rustic towns and blending endeavours with agribusiness resembles shelter for poor people and underestimated rancher who are receiving the HYVs for better returns and undertaking from the money crops like onion, garlic, potato, stew, peanuts, tomato, ladyfinger, harsh gourd, bottle gourd, women finger and in the desolate land Mango, guava, Maringa and so forth. There is no lean period for them as there are different exercises, they perform round the year thus every rancher has great pay with societal qualities. A large number of the families have 3-4 wheelers for farming work. Truth be told, sort of little second green transformation has been begun by Lokadrusti by giving mechanical data sources including improved assortment of seeds to the cultivators of Nuapada.

Table 2: Average GDP development rates of horticulture part at 1999-2000

Period	Years	Total Economy	Agriculture & Allied Activities	Non-Agriculture
Pre-Green Revolution	1951-52 to 1967-68	3.7	2.5	4.9
Green Revolution	1968-69 to 1980-81	3.5	2.4	4.4
Innovation scattering	1981-82 to 1990-91	5.4	3.5	6.4
Early Reforms	1991-92 to 1996-97	5.7	3.7	6.6
Ninth and Tenth Plan	1997-98 to 2006-07 2005-06 to 2006-07	6.6 9.5	2.5 4.8	7.9 10.7

Source: Economic Survey 2007- 2008

CHANGE OF AGRICULTURE PATTERN AND ESTABLISHMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF NUAPADA (ODISHA)

Most of farmers were using traditional agriculture methods mainly due to paucity of finance. The use of high-yield variety seeds and fertilizers were very limited. Since the early 1990s there has been the weakening of scientific research and extension services by the government. By all accounts, the agricultural universities, which had played a critical role in the development and dissemination of better-quality seeds, other inputs and improvement in agricultural practices, have been starved of funds with adverse consequences.

Government has withdrawn from provisioning of HYV seeds developed in laboratory to the farms. Farmers have to pay exorbitant prices to the private suppliers for the low-quality

seed variety which has adverse consequences on the agricultural productivity. A good monsoon results in a robust growth for the economy as a whole, while a poor monsoon leads to a sluggish growth. As rainfall is often insufficient, uncertain and irregular, it leads to low productivity. Further, the NGO Lokadrusti, Nuapada with government's support has applied various efforts to take out the farmers from this critical situation by providing training and capacity building along with supply of advance techniques and machines to the villagers. Hand holding support and regular guidance were provided and with change in agriculture pattern, crop rotation, HYVs, multi cropping farming, pest management and agriculture-based entrepreneurship slowly and gradually the life of villagers changed. Not only economically but also with the quality of life and socially.

As they can grow crash crop, tomato, chili, onion, spinach, and all type of vegetable. But now a days Agri Enterprises has enhanced their socio-economic status through way of practicing mixed cropping, crash cropping, horticulture, floriculture, NTFP. Mixture of perceived chance in cropping pattern and development new form of enterprises may provide additional income to the farmers and other rural community. It will help indenting the socio-economic condition of rural population and development of rural economic as a hole.

The study shows that the need and priority of agriculture pattern and enterprises is essential to rural people for our basic growth and development. Ranchers may likewise have little access to the assets vital for advancement, nor any method for getting such assets. At long last, they may have had next to no contact with country improvement programs or other taxpayer driven organizations and may realize how to exploit such exercises. This study focuses these problems and proceed a holistic developmental system.

The topic of the research conducted is 'Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact of Change in Agriculture Pattern and Enterprises in Rural India'. As we know in India there is many farmers will be engaged in agriculture activities and farmers are highly depended on seasonal cropping. They can grow cereals, wheats and rice. But now a days Agri Enterprises has enhanced their socio-economic status through way of practicing mixed cropping, crash cropping, horticulture, floriculture, NTFP etc., thus the need to change in cropping pattern and development new form of enterprises may provide additional income to farmers and other rural communities and deduce the poverty of farmers.

The enterprises have helped the farmers to improve their agriculture pattern and socio-economic impact in the farmers and has also led to their economic growth. The topic selected because the organization is working Promotion of Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) project running various numbers of SHGs. So, that the research will help to understand its impact and benefits with the members of the SHGs in term of the Organization.

CHAPTER 2. AGENCY & COMMUNITY PROFILE

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

Lokadrusti, a non-profitable voluntary organization, was registered on 28th February 1988 under the Societies Registration Act. Its growth and activities can be broadly classified in to three phases.

From 1988 where priority was given to community mobilization and formulation of intervention strategies. A number of social activists, bureaucrats, planners, intellectuals, politicians, community people participated and agreed upon the idea of natural resource development through watershed management and increase in the literacy level as the answer to the chronic problem of the region. Lokadrusti has worked on various issues which were identified from time to time on priority basis. These include watershed management, protection of child rights, women empowerment, organization of grass root CBOs, promotion of Self-Help group and federation, natural resource management, livelihood support, MGNREGA, RTE, Sponsorship management etc. In the mid to fulfill our desired mission and vision we got meaningful and timely support from various government and non- government agencies.

The meetings, training programmes networking is established after 1998 with the Palli Sabha, Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and local NGOs. This provide all the people the opportunity for information sharing and linking up micro organization such as youth clubs, small NGOs working with women's committees. Programmes like poverty reduction, empowerment of rural women are undertaken which have become very much successful. So Lokadrusti replicates its project activities to periphery villages from time to time with the financial assistance of various funding agencies.

LOKADRUSTI OBJECTIVES

To strengthen the people organization through organization of training and social mobilization. And address the problem of children of distress migrant parents through learning enrichment program (LEP). To provide technical support to Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan Authority (SSA) to setup seasonal hostel for the children of migrant households in different districts of Western Odisha. To make economically, socially self-reliant women's community through access to means of production and natural resource (Land, Water and Forest)

TARGET GROUPS

Major focus is kept on Women, Children and farmers of Lokadrusti under western part of Nuapada. The Gender Resource Centre also aims at empowering the youth and making them aware and sensitive towards the social issues and the problem of the community. It

also strives to make the youth, women and children also farmers self-dependent by educating and empowered them for providing by mobilising and vocational trainings.

ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NUAPADA DISTRICT

Nuapada one of the economically backward district of western Odisha with a geographical area of 3852 sq.km is an integral part of western Odisha. Because of the obvious nonattendance of any industry, the economy spins around rural exercises. three noteworthy water system ventures — the upper jone, the sunder dam, and the up and coming lower India water system venture — offer help to 45,000 sections of land of land. rice is the primary yield in the whole area. different harvests like corn (maize), cotton, and onion make up a noteworthy offer of yields under development. in excess of 10,000 families relocate to different states looking for better work openings consistently after the reaping season is finished (according to Wikipedia).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF KHARIAR BLOCK OF NUAPADA DISTRICT

KHARIAR BLOCK

Khariar Block of Nuapada area has all out populace of 126,837 Out of which 63,285 are guys while 63,552 are females. All out 31,793 families dwelling in Khariar Block. The Average Sex Ratio of Khariar Block is 1,004. Where 11.9% individuals live in Urban zones while 88.1% lives in the Rural territories. The normal proficiency rate in urban territories is 79.7% while that in the provincial regions is 58.6%. Additionally, the Sex Ratio of Urban regions in Khariar Block is 974 while that of Rural zones is 1,008. The number of inhabitants in Children of age 0-6 years in Khariar Block is 18308 which is 14% of the absolute populace. There are 9273 male youngsters and 9035 female kids between the age 0-6 years. The Child Sex Ratio of Khariar Block is 974 which is not exactly Average Sex Ratio (1,004) of Khariar Block. The absolute education rate of Khariar Block is 61.21%. The male education rate is 63.13% and the female proficiency rate is 41.66% in Khariar Block. (as indicated by statistics information of 2011).

WORK PROFILE OF KHARIAR BLOCK

Khariar Block out of all out populace, 61,094 were occupied with work exercises. 52.2% of specialists portray their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning over 6 Months) while 47.8% were engaged with Marginal movement giving job to under a half year. Of 61,094 specialists occupied with Main Work, 9,975 were cultivators (proprietor or co-proprietor) while 7,677 were Agricultural worker.

BODEN BLOCK

Boden is an enormous town situated in Boden Block of Nuapada locale, Odisha with all out 625 families dwelling. The Boden town has populace of 2401 of which 1211 are guys while 1190 are females. Boden town populace of kids with age 0-6 is 303 which makes up 12.62 % of absolute populace of town. Normal Sex Ratio of Boden town is 983 which is higher than Odisha state normal of 979. Tyke Sex Ratio for the Boden is 1034, higher than Odisha normal of 941. Boden town has higher education rate contrasted with Odisha. Education rate of Boden town was 75.36 % contrasted with 72.87 % of Odisha. In Boden Male education remains at 86.91 % while female proficiency rate was 63.51 %. (as per registration 2011 of information).

WORK PROFILE OF BODEN BLOCK

Boden town out of absolute populace, 1105 were occupied with work exercises. 55.02 % of specialists depict their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning over 6 Months) while 44.98 % were engaged with Marginal action giving business to under a half year. Of 1105 specialists occupied with Main Work, 173 were cultivators (proprietor or co-proprietor) while 97 were Agricultural worker.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN

There is various language spoken in the state of Odisha. Oriya is the largest spoken language and also the state language. There are many local languages of Odisha such as :- Oriya, Sambalpuri, Chhattisgarhi, Medinipuri, Hindi and English etc.

ISSUES IN COMMUNITY

-  Nuapada is drought area of Odisha district.
-  Ground water is a major problem because of Fluorosis.
-  Migration also a major problem. Less rainfall in a year.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH QUESTION

RESEARCH QUESTION

The Dissertation will deeply 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. The farms and the rural enterprises.

CHAPTER 4. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main aim of the study was to develop a deeper understanding of Change in Agriculture Pattern and Enterprises in Rural India context and its relevance in the lives of the farmers. To understand the impacts and benefit to the farmers, following objectives were formulated:

-  To prepare a profile of Farmers beneficiaries in Lokadrusti.
-  To study the impact to Change in Agriculture Pattern of Farmers.
-  To study the socio-economic status of Farmers.
-  To analyse the components of Agriculture practises of Farmers in the area.

CHAPTER 5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A philosophy is generally a rule framework for taking care of an issue, with explicit parts as stages, assignments, strategies, systems and apparatuses. It tends to be characterized likewise as pursues –

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is the plan of structure and strategy of investigation. After a thorough recognition of identifying and defining the issue and also accomplishing the related task the ideas must be arranged in order. Its mac singly includes the methods to be used for analysis of data. The research used simple random sampling for research. Research tool is developed questionnaires to collecting information about respondents' views and ideas, their participation, problems, changes etc. It was mainly Quantitative in nature and open-ended questions and analysed to give a Qualitative impact to the study. Sampling Method.

UNIVERSE

Universe is the aggregate of persons or objects under study. The universe of this study is all the Farmers under Lokadrusti organisation in the Khariyar drought and pron area of Nuapada District of Odisha. This study was conducted in two blocks:

-  Khariyar Block
-  Boden Block

The area was selected for these two blocks because most of the work should done and running in these areas. Most of the Farmers of Shgs are located in these areas. The other reason behind identifying these areas that the study had a limited period of time and the deep research could not able to manage a larger area in limited period of time.

SAMPLING DESIGN

Sampling essentially refers to choosing a portion of the target population for the research rather than studying the whole population. It is necessary to select a sample of the population under study in order to inter statistically valid generalizations about a particular characteristic of the population. The researcher used Simple Random Sampling for the study in order to meet the desired objectives. The reason behind opting this method that the research had an enough knowledge and Data about the respondent that help them to

decide the sampling design and the available information about the respondent is appropriate for Simple Random Sampling.

RESPONDENT & SAMPLE SIZE

A sample of 60 Farmers of Shgs members of Lokadrusti, attending the Agriculture Production Cluster programme and meeting of the organization was taken. They were divided into groups of 10 to 15 SHGs group from two blocks and interview schedules were conducted with each group of the respondent.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

In order to collect the information, first of all semi structured interview schedule was outlined, target groups are accounted and pilot survey was made to revise the semi structured interview schedule if necessary. Both primary and secondary data have been collected and used in the study. Primary data was collected from the SHG beneficiaries through interviews and documents of the organization. It helps to gather appropriate information directly from the respondent and the validity of primary data is maximum. Primary Data was collected through interviews using structured interview schedules. Secondary Data was collected through books, journals and websites consultation and organization records in order to develop the theoretical base of the study and also helps in to valid the primary Data.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The interview schedule as a method for data collection from the SHG beneficiaries in order to gather useful data related to the main aims and objectives of the study and get the maximum data required for the study. The interview as a method because the demographic profile of the respondent given a clear picture that they are not much educated and might be the proper information could not be gathered and interview method help the research to gather appropriate & deep information.

TOOL OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used semi structured interview schedule for data collection from the SHG beneficiaries in order to gather useful data related to the main aims and objectives of the study and get the maximum data required for the study. Semi Structured interview Schedule was used because direct response can be obtained in this case from the respondents and the interviewer can probe deeper into a response to get a better perspective of the respondent on a particular topic. It also yields rich data, details and new insights.

DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, data with the goal of discovering useful information. Quality Data was analysed manually and converted into form that proceeded by the statically tool and Quantitative Data was analysed and interpreted by using various statistical tools like SPSS. All the interviews are conducted in the field of Lokadrusti in Nuapada District and respondents are contacted with the help of field officer and the respondents also contacted at the time of scheduled meeting of SHGs. Majority of information was obtained from semi structured interview schedule.

CHAPTER 6. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. [Acharya \(1998\)](#) clarifies that the approach bundle for this period was significant and comprised of: (a) Introduction of high-yielding assortments of wheat and rice by fortifying horticultural research and expansion administrations, (b) Measures to expand the supply of agrarian data sources, for example, substance composts and pesticides, (c) Expansion of major and minor water system offices, (d) Announcement of least help costs for real harvests, government acquirement of grains for structure support stocks and to meet open circulation needs, and (e) The arrangement of rural credit on a need premise. The physical and institutional foundation identifying with advertising of farming yield was additionally made. Further, the development in net zone development likewise added to the horticulture development.

2. [Tendulkar, S.D.' 1981](#) the Government of India got affirmation by the Ford Foundation System under which the nourishment was to be provided under Public Law (P.L.) 480 by U.S.A. if there should arise an occurrence of any 2 lack in India. Be that as it may, this framework couldn't work appropriately as amid late fifties a few imperatives came into the way and our organizers began changing their need from Industrial advancement to incorporate horticulture part too. The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) states, "improvement includes exchange of a piece of the working power from agribusiness to tertiary exercises." It was the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) in which new system for rural advancement was executed.

3. [Bhalla, G.S. and G. Singh \(2001\)](#) expressed that the presentation of new seed compost innovation amid the mid-1960's was a noteworthy leap forward that changed the rustic situation in India. Amid the early period of the green insurgency the new High Yield-Variety (HYV) innovation was pretty much restricted to Punjab, Haryana and a few regions in Western Uttar Pradesh (UP) in North-Western India. Its presentation achieved some significant changes in the nature and example of horticultural advancement in India. There was a major increment both in the zone under development and the yield of these harvests bringing about quickening in development rates of yield in the regions that had received the new innovation.

4. [Singh, H.K.M. \(1979\)](#), features that tractor utilize has beneficial outcome on work of horticultural work. The supply of nearby work was insufficient to satisfy the expanded need for work in horticultural part. Thus, compensation began rising. But since of the portioned work showcase the plenteous supply of work hit gravely the wonder of potential pay rising.

5. [Kavi Kumar and Parikh \(1998\)](#) demonstrated that the financial effect would be huge even subsequent to representing ranch level adjustment. The shortfall in net income at the ranch level is assessed to be somewhere in the range of 9 and 25 percent for a 20C to 3.50C ascent in temperature. Sanghi, Mendelsohn and Dinar (1998) likewise endeavoured to consolidate adjustment alternatives while assessing the rural effect. They determined that a 2° C ascend in mean temperature and a 7 percent expansion in mean precipitation would decrease net incomes by 12.3 percent for the whole nation.

6. [Baloyi \(2010\)](#) demonstrated that extensive changes would be required in little holders cultivating activities if the monetary advantages of expanded salaries would be completely figured it out. These progressions involve delivering great quality, high-esteem crops on a huge scale and getting to high-esteem markets. This will possibly occur if smallholder ranchers' approach extensive and all-encompassing farming help administrations.

7. [Farming Policy, 2000](#) The Government on 28th July 2000 made open a National Agriculture Policy went for catapulting agrarian development to more than 4 percent for each annum by 2005. This development is to be accomplished through a mix of measures including basic, institutional, agronomics and charge changes.

8. [National Policy for Farmers, 2007](#) Government of India has affirmed the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 considering the proposals of the National Commission on Farmers and in the wake of counselling the State Governments. The National Policy for Farmers, in addition to other things, has accommodated an all-encompassing way to deal with improvement of the homestead division. The emphasis will be on the financial prosperity of the ranchers notwithstanding improved creation and profitability. Primarily resource changes, water use productivity, New advances, National Agricultural Bio-security System, Seeds and Soil Health, Credit and Insurance, Gyan Chaupals, Food Security bushel.

9. [The period since the mid-1990s](#) (the financial changes were started in 1991) is much more terrible contrasted with some other period since autonomy and this correlation is very distinct when contrasted with the previous decade, for example 1980s. In the eighties, the rate of development of horticultural yield (all harvests) was 3.19 percent; this figure was divided to 1.58 percent, in the resulting time frame. The rate of development of nourishment grains generation, decelerated to 1.2 percent amid the change time frame (1991-2007), lower than yearly rate of development of populace, averaging 1.9 percent (Table 3 and 4). Since 1991, Government started the procedure of monetary changes, which included deregulation, diminished government cooperation in financial exercises, and progression. In spite of the fact that a significant part of the changes were not started to legitimately influence farming division, this area was influenced by implication by

downgrading of conversion standard, progression of outer exchange and deprotection to industry. The new worldwide exchange accord and WTO, requiring opening up of household advertise were relied upon to give efficiency increase through expanded fares development. In any case, the exchange advancement came about into genuine risk for a few items delivered in the nation because of shabby imports with exceptionally moderate fare development. Fare development from India has not appeared enormous increment because of the as yet existing limitations on fares in the real bringing in universal markets.

10.Evolution Agriculture has a key position in India's economy in view work and commitment to the national salary and global exchange. Agribusiness keeps on being biggest wellspring of work and occupation. In the year 2006-07 around 52 percent of the nation's workforce is straightforwardly occupied with agribusiness and partnered action which is down from 70 percent in mid-90's and 57 percent in 2001.

Other than direct work this segment gives work in prior based businesses like eatable oils, cotton, sugarcane and so forth. Further, enormous work openings are additionally created in exercises that handle agribusiness items like stockpiling, transportation, country banking and farming fare. Horticulture gives crude material to different businesses, for example, cotton material, jute, sugar and so forth. The nourishment preparing, town and cabin, handloom enterprises are likewise needy upon horticulture for data sources. Most of populace in rustic India is reliant upon agribusiness. The interest of mechanical products in provincial India is to a great extent subordinate upon agribusiness advancement. Farming accordingly has noteworthy forward and in reverse linkage with enterprises.

The horticultural part's development diminished to 2.9 percent amid 1992-93 which was additionally decreased to 2.5 percent amid 1997-1998 to 2006-07. The significant explanations behind the stoppage are: no real leap forward in growing new high-yielding assortments amid the 1990s, decrease in the open use in agribusiness part and a decrease in the natural nature of land which diminished the minimal efficiency of the cutting-edge inputs.

CHAPTER 7. RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is carried out in a limited to one community only 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. Hence, the research had to keep the sample size small. Small sample size reduces the accuracy of the research study.

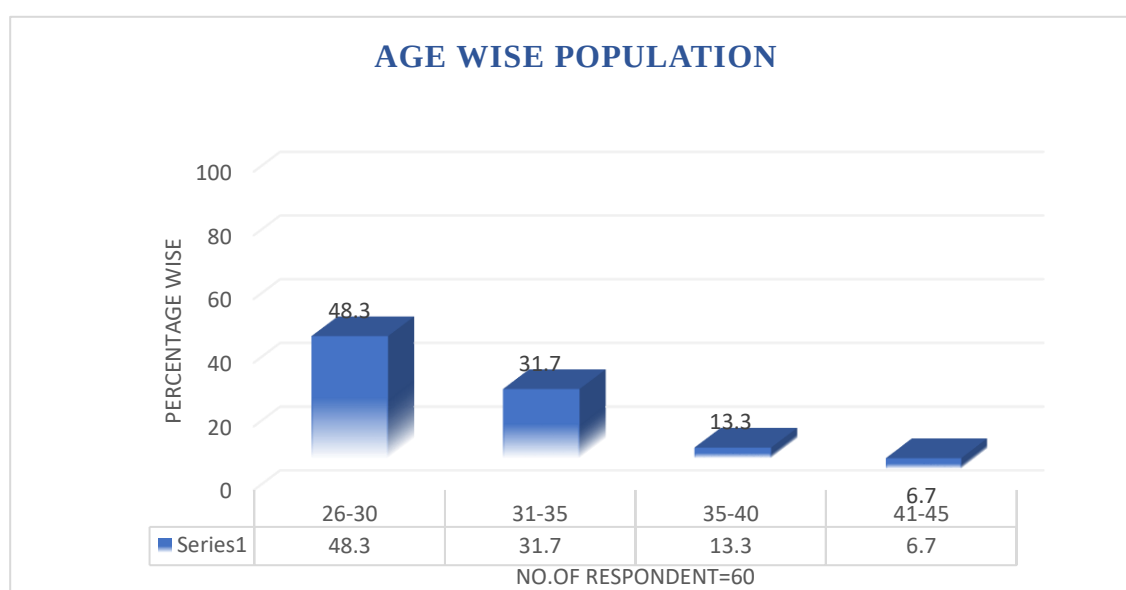
Only farmer of Shgs group respondents are chosen for the study.

CHAPTER 8. ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

8.1. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

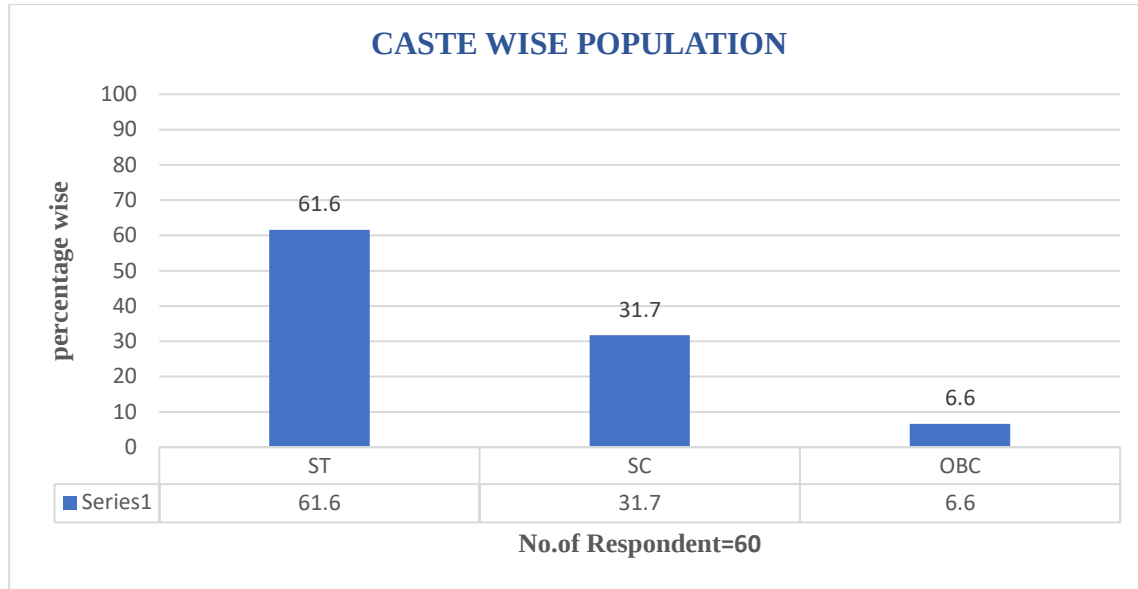
In this section a detailed description of variables constituting socio-economic profile of SHGs respondents is given. The variables included in socio-economic profiling are age group, religion, education level and household status. All the variables help in enhancing the understanding of socio-economic background of the respondents and their living environment.

8.1. AGE OF THE RESPONDENT



The study had taken the sample of 60 respondents who were belongs to Shgs members within the Lokadrusti. Out of the 60 respondent the maximum respondent falls into the age group of 26-30 and its about 48% and followed by the age group of 31-35 with the 31.7% and then its 13.3% of the age group between 35-40 and the least age group are 41-45 & 45 above are 6.7% respectively. The reason may be behind the least percentage of age group that is 40 above; the respondents of this age were involve in part of Shgs groups and their activities properly settled down in their life and have various source of income from involving the families.

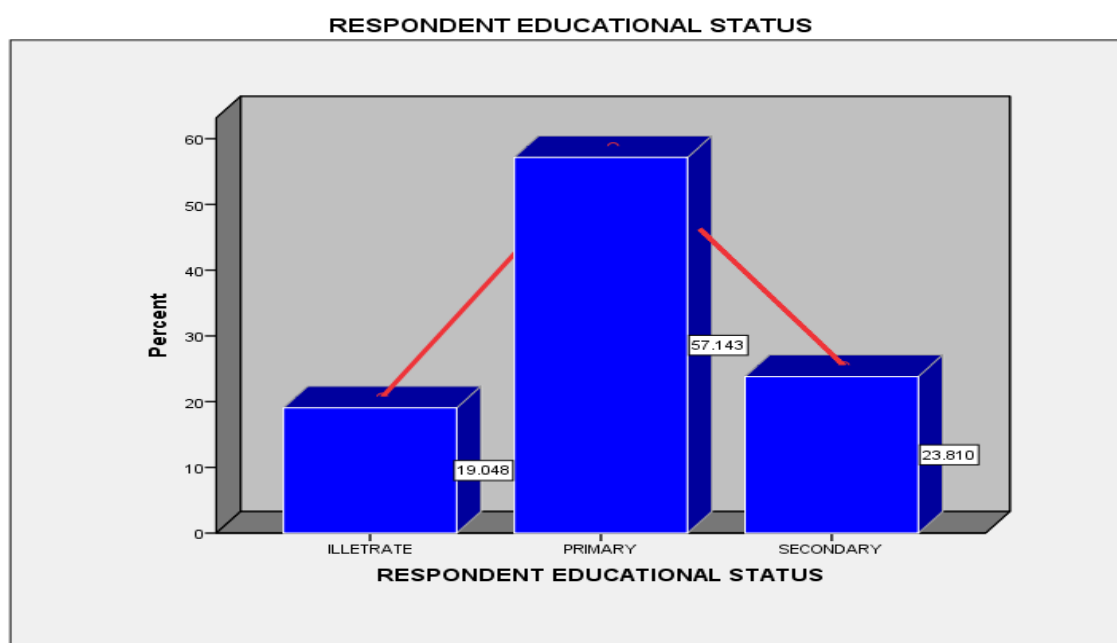
2.CASTE OF THE RESPONDENT



The other composition of the graph is caste and respondents belong to various caste groups are entitled to work with SHG's. Around 61.6% respondents belong to ST, and it is followed by the SC with 31.7% and the OBC respondents is around 6.6%.

The participation of respondents in micro credit activity from different groups shows their economic and social status in society, because generally those respondents are participating in micro credit activity, economic and social status will increase.

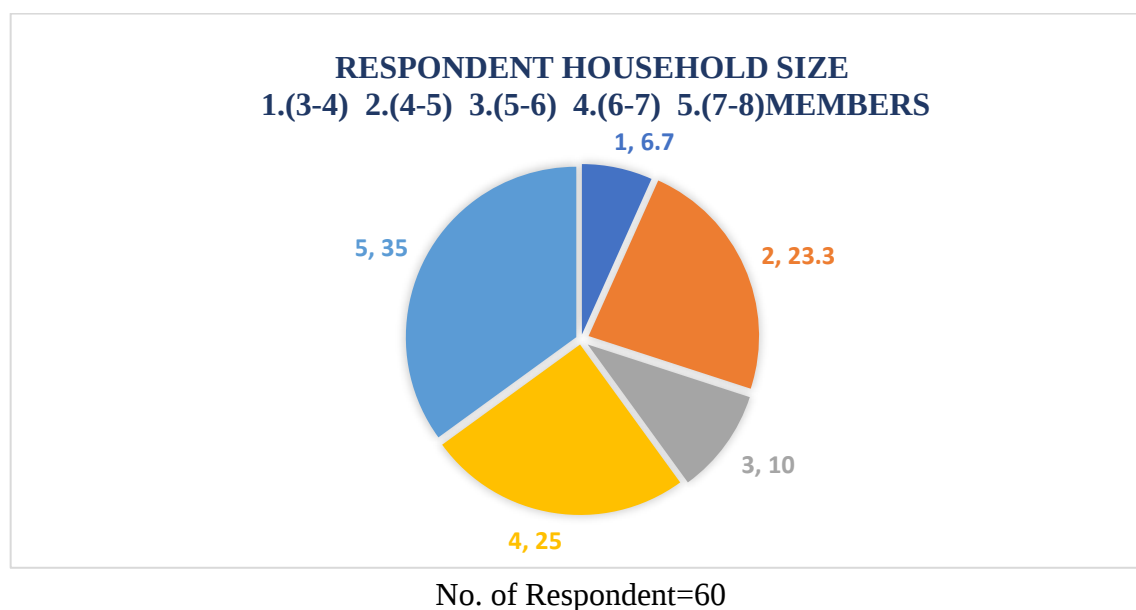
3.RESPONDENT EDUCATIONAL STATUS



The educational background of the respondents has a strong relationship with the success activities of SHGs. The study showed that maximum number of the respondent attended primary education is 57% and it is followed by the respondents who attained the secondary education level is about 23 % and the illiterate respondents in the group are around 19%.

The level of education of the respondents has facilitated the empowerment process farmer of the groups understand their issues like money savings, loan repayment, guide's, training for better irrigation and home keeping.

4.RESPONDENT HOUSEHOLD SIZE

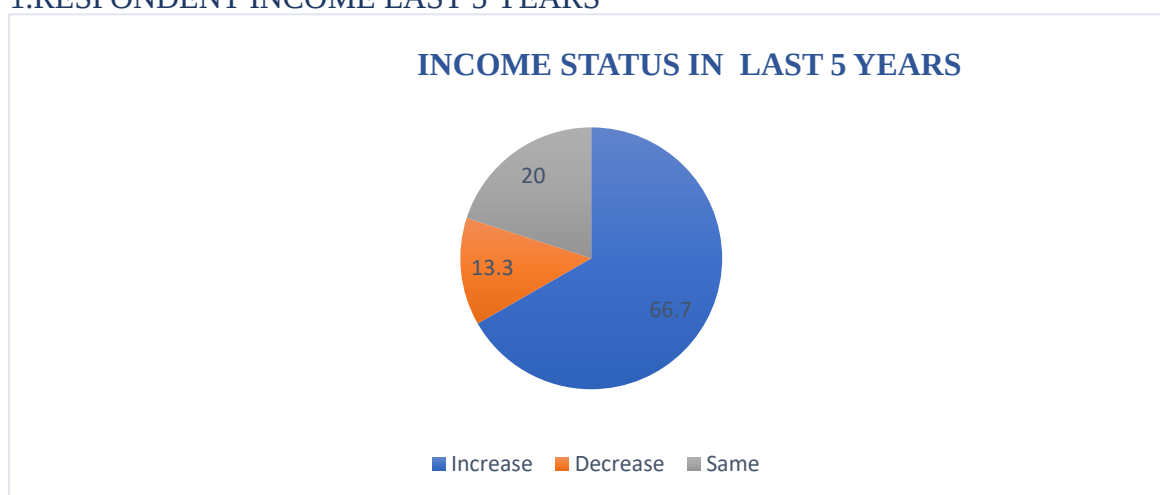


The maximum percentage of household size of the respondent is 5(7-8) and it's about 35% and followed by 25% of the household of 4(6-7) members. The reason may be behind this most of the family are nuclear in nature. The following household size is 10% of household is clutch with 3(5-6) members and 23.3% with 2(4-5) members. The least percentage is 6.7% with 1(3-4) household members. Maximum no. of respondents is leave in nuclear family and leave in together.

8.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RESPONDENT

In this section data for social and economic status of SHGs respondents and women presented. In order to understand the social & economic status of women's as well as family members that give over all description of the member. Work pattern of farmers before and after joining in organization. The variables analysed to understand the economic & social status of farmers.

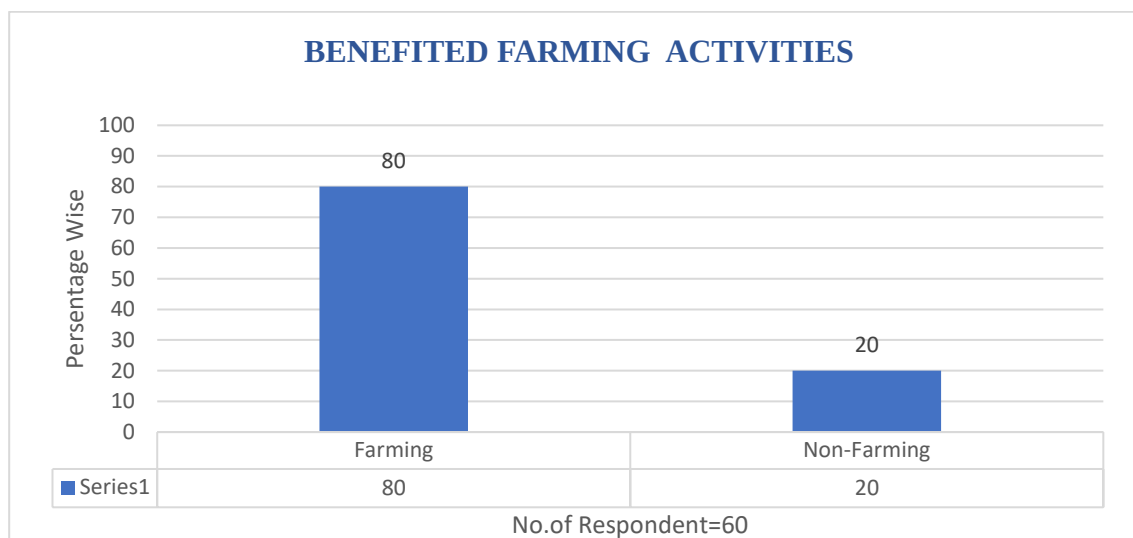
1.RESPONDENT INCOME LAST 5 YEARS



No. of Respondent =60

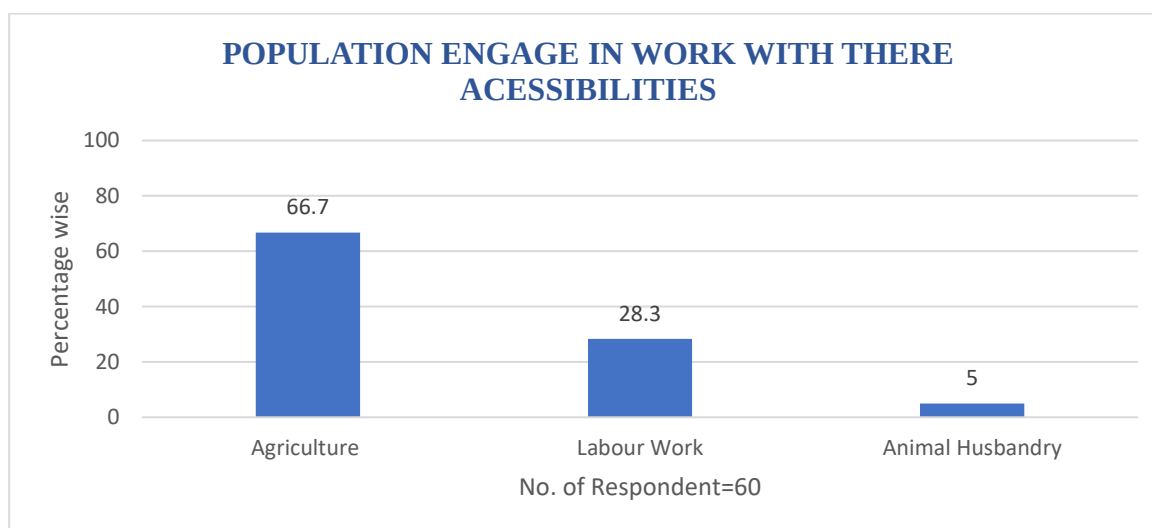
The respondent income shows their economic status and social empowerment will increase in last 5 years by the self-help group is for the social, economic and vocational trained farmers in these graphs. The maximum number of the respondent income will percentage is 66.7% with followed by 13.3 % respondent income is about below. The least number of respondent income is 20% between respectively.

2. RESPONDENT BENEFITED ACTIVITIES



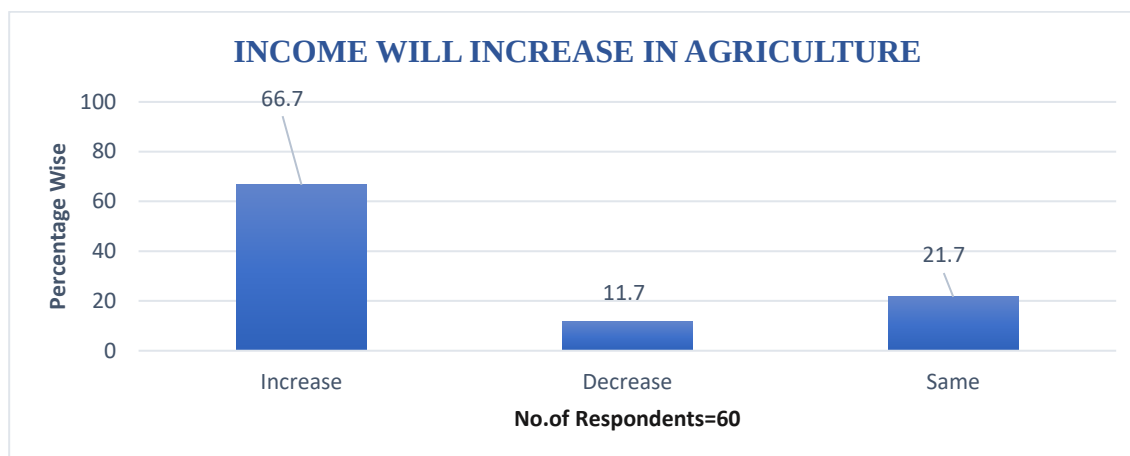
The benefited activities of the respondent are involved in such Farming and Non-Farming are maximum in numbers and around 80% and followed by the daily and weekly wage earner and rest of the respondent which are around 20% are involving in Non-Farming activities.

3. RESPONDENT INCOME ENGAGE IN ACCESSIBILITY OF WORK



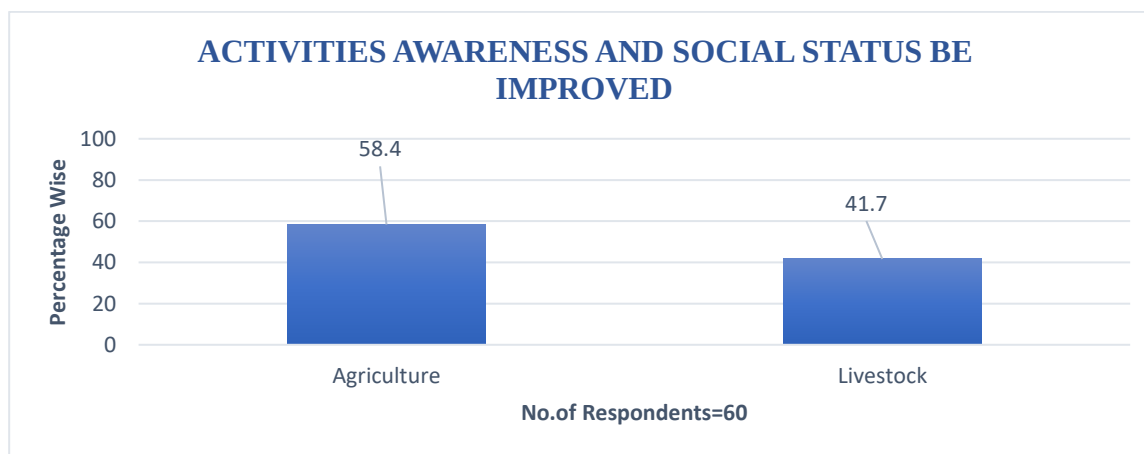
This graph will show that respondents of Lokadrusti are involve in agriculture activities. The maximum 66.7% farmers are agriculture farmer. 28.3% respondents are doing labour work because of kharif season. Minimum farmers where went for out of state or in-state for labour work. 5% farmers were doing animal husbandry in their home as business activity.

4.INCOME INCREASE IN AGRICULTURE



In this graph Respondent are in Agriculture Income Will Increase maximum 66.7% are increase and 11.7% are said they are not satisfied for their Income they think they will be running same Income 21.7%.

5.ACTIVITIES AWARENESS WILL IMPROVED AND SOCIAL STATUS ALSO ENHANCE

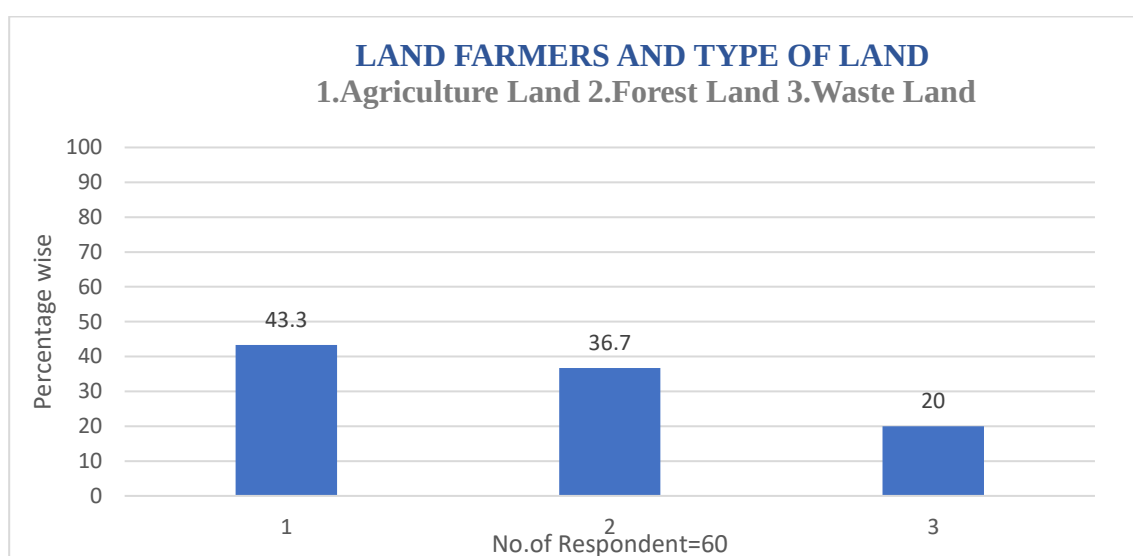


Respondent of both blocks has increased their awareness activities in Agriculture and Livestock program and other vocational trainings because they will do regular meetings and went attend for exposure programme.

8.(3) OPINION OF THE RESPONDENTS TOWARDS SHG FUNCTIONING

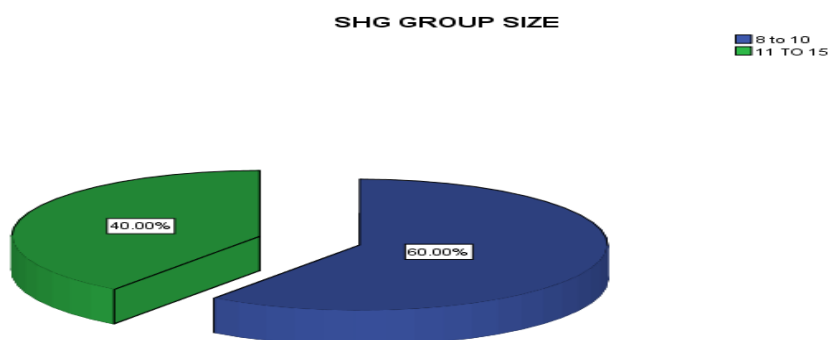
The motive of functioning of the SHGs is to improve the economic, social status of the members and it is depending on functioning of various data it helps to understand the functioning status of SHGs.

1.RESPONDENT TYPE OF LAND ACRE WISE



Respondent of Lokadrusti highly depends on agriculture activities and 43.3% will have agriculture land, 36.7% respondents have forest land 20% will have waste land they are minor farmers and some are doing farming activity and some are doing non farming activities ,some are doing horticulture activities in their waste land.

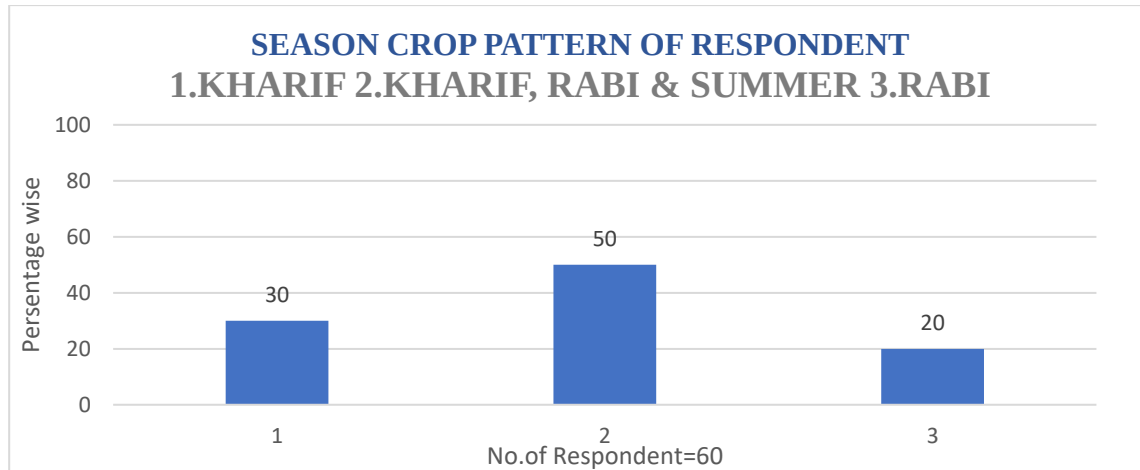
2.GROUP SIZE OF THE RESPONDENT



No. of Respondent=60

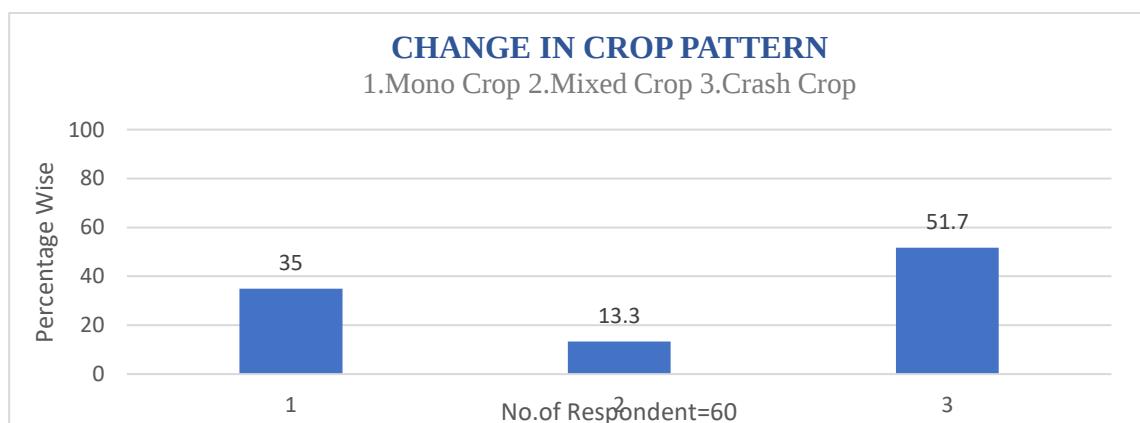
The universal standard of self-help group size is 10-12 members and, in this chart, we can understand the standard of self-help group size of the sample. The maximum call is 60% of 8-10 members in a group followed by 40% of the 11-15 members in a group of SHG.

3.RESPONDENT SEASON CROP PATTERN



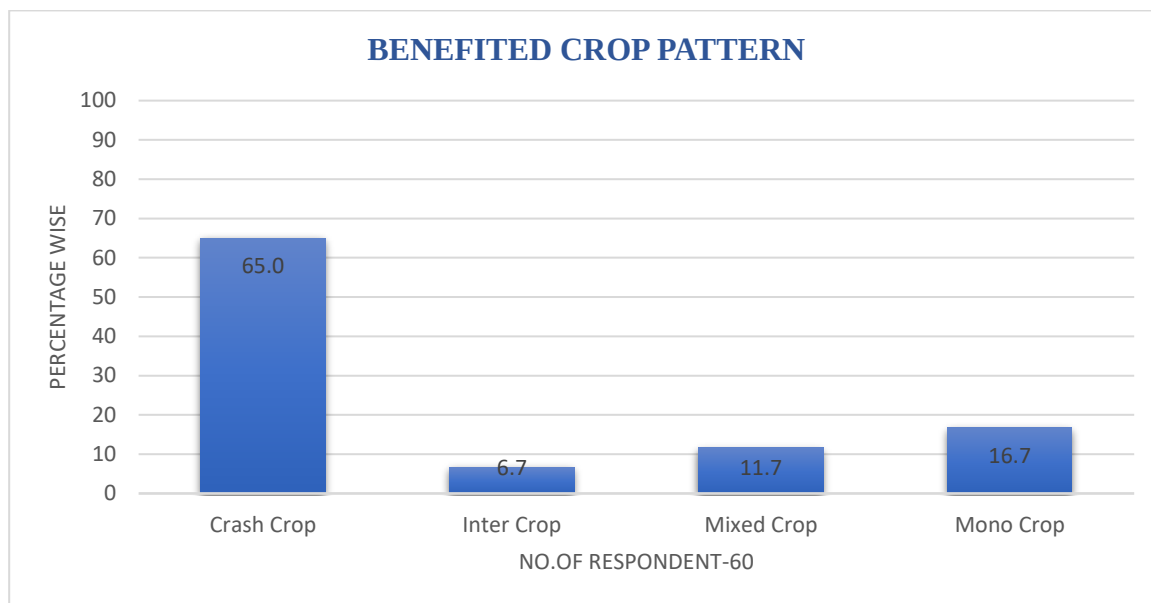
With the help of this chart we can understand the trust of respondent in micro credit activity that from how long they are the part of it. Maximum number of respondents entitled with the group for 2 years and their percentage is 46% and about 28% of the respondent is the part of SHG for 3 years. About 14% of the respondent involved with SHG from 1 year and only 12% are the part of it since last 4 years.

4.CHANGE IN CROP PATTERN



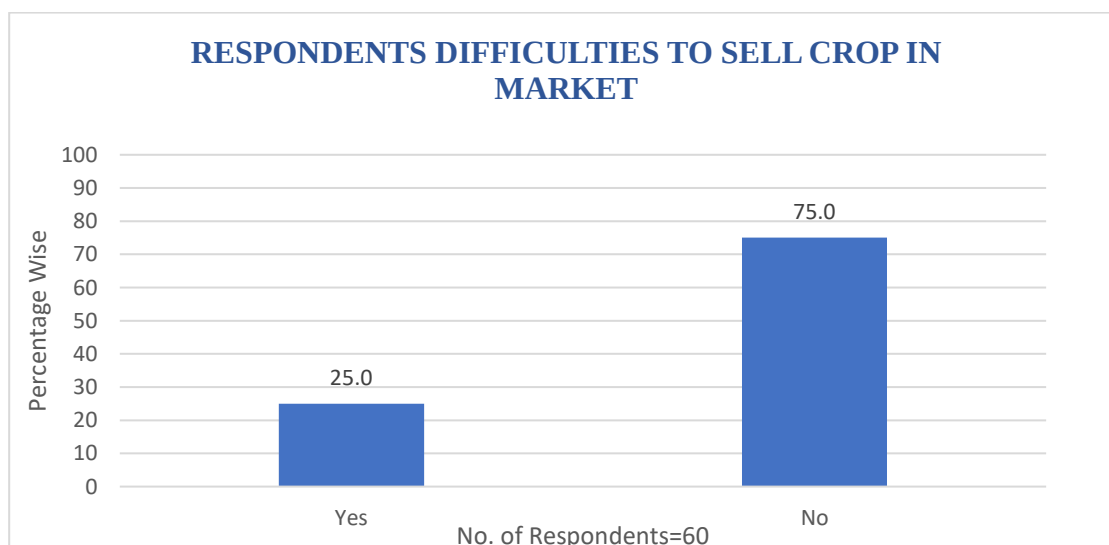
The farmers groups are mostly undertaken by the NGO's and with the help of this chart we can understand the change in crop pattern. Maximum respondent is interest on cash crop which they can hand to hand sell them and earn direct money. To sustain their life. 13.3 are do mono crop which is very good for their land fertilization and the crop they sell is (spinach, like Palak, Saros, Latia, Methi) etc. These crops they can sell their hand to hand in their farm. 35% respondent are do mono crop(paddy) for their consumption.

5.RESPONDENTS BENEFITS FROM CHANGE IN CROPPING PATTERN



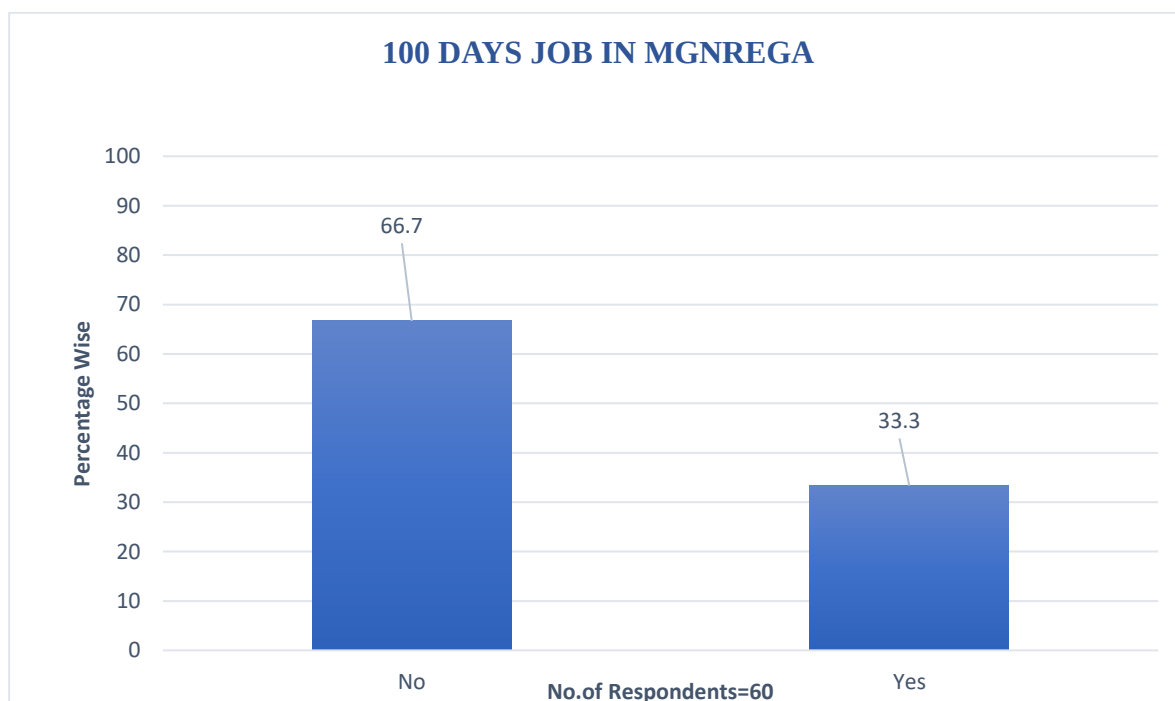
In this graph 65% respondents are growing cash crop, 6.7 % are inter crop, 11.7% will growing mixed crop and rest 16.7 %of the farmers grow mono crop.

7.FARMERS DIFFICULTIES TO SELL CROPS IN MARKET



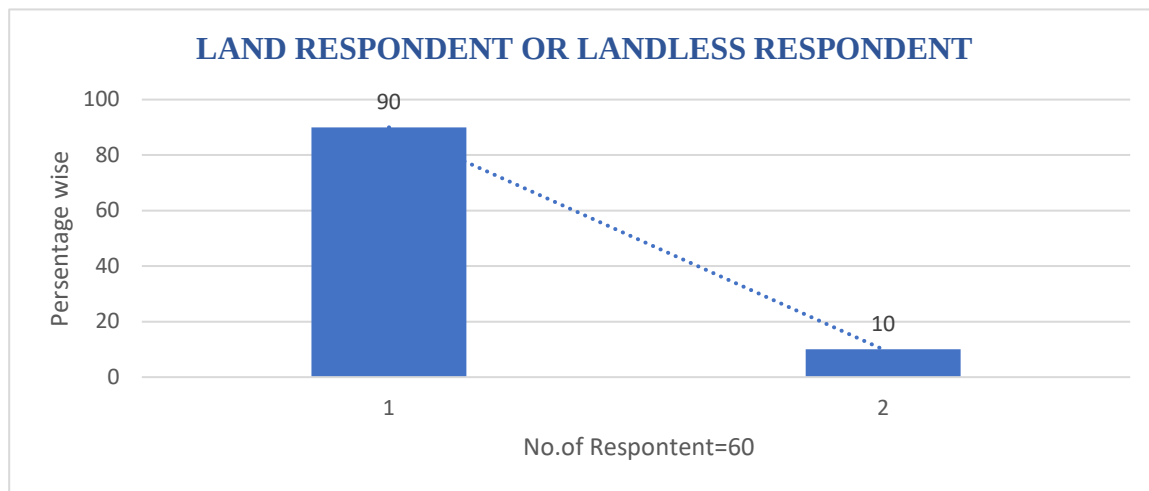
With the help these diagram we can understand the difficulties of the respondents .How much they stragel to sell their products in market.75% of the respondents are sell their crop their own and they are take all the risk to sell their crop in weekly market or regular .Next day they have to sell crop in near by villages.25% respondents are weekly seller ,so they have bulk sell their crops in main markets.They are indirect seller and they will not earn much benefit from their products. They are depending upon pikers to take bulk of crops from them.

8.FARMERS OPINION ON EMPLOYEMENT GENERATION THROUGH MGNREGA



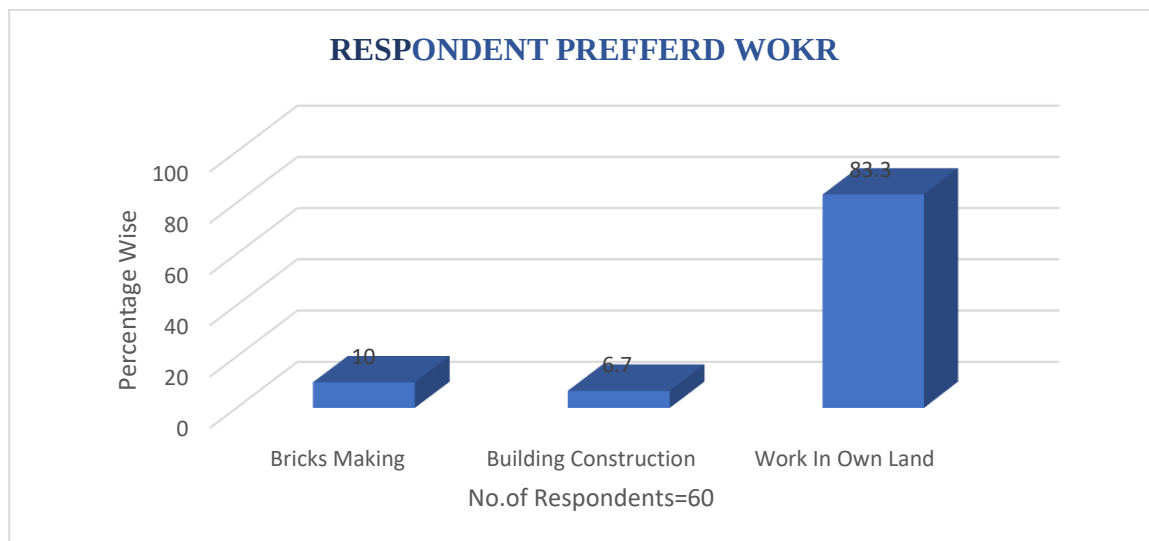
In these graph MGNREGA 100 Days guaranty job has very bad impact in this area because of the payment was no came in weekends or a month it will came after two-three months.66.7%respondents have very bad experience in MGNREGA.And 33.3% has got job not 100 days.

9. LAND FARMERS AND LANDLESS FARMERS RESPONDENT PERCENTAGE WISE



With the help of this chart we can understand the maximum no. of respondent has their land and they do farm in their lands. 90% respondents are doing cash crop (ladyfinger, brinjal, ground-nut, onion, chilli) etc. 10% respondents are doing labour work in local places they work in kharana shops and daily market for which they can earn money in daily bases.

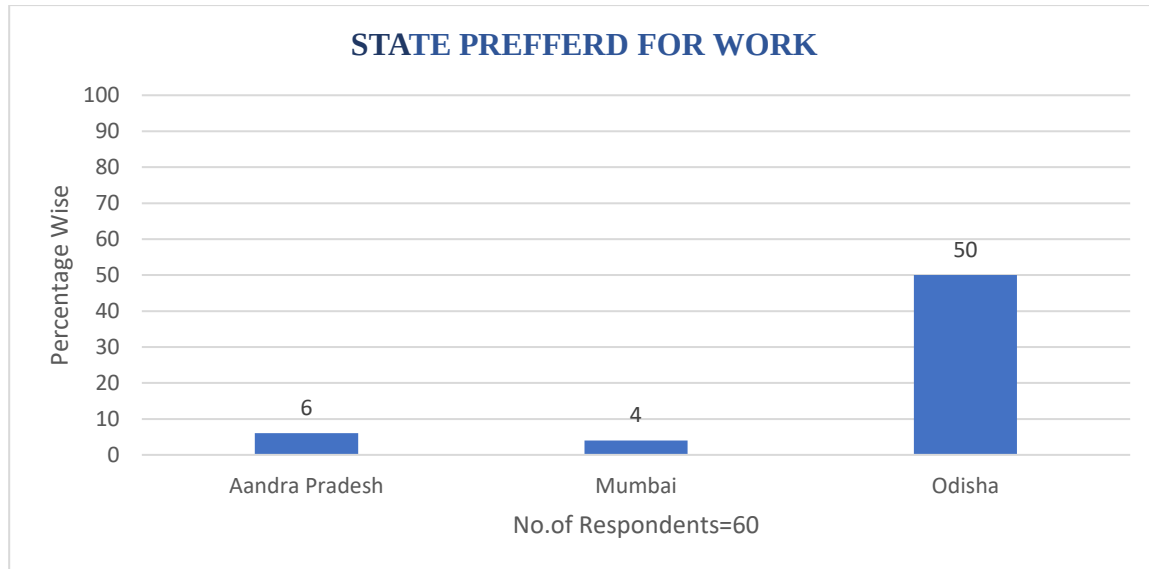
10. RESPONDENTS MAINLY WORK IN THIS SECTORS



Respondents of Lokadusti will also migrate for work in some states they do bricks making 10%, 6.7 are in Building construction and rest are involved in work own land or work in

their state but after they are not satisfied from their jobs. And they will not get enough income for survive.

11.RESPONDRNTS PREFFERD FOR WORK IN STATE WISE



Many respondents are work on Odisha 50% but 6% and 4% are work in outside of the state. They are Agriculture land they migrate in kharif season because that time they are free and interested for outside work for roaming and earning basess both .

CHAPTER 9. FINDINGS

THE ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT RESEARCH, THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Change of Agriculture Pattern and Establishment of Entrepreneurship in Nuapada (Odisha)

Like all other rustic ranchers of India, the ranchers of Nuapada were additionally attempting to endure. Contingent upon the nature and conventional cultivating systems for yields where a decent storm results in a strong development for the economy in general, while a poor rainstorm prompts a lazy development. As precipitation is regularly deficient, unsure and sporadic, it prompts low profitability. The NGO Lokadrusti, Nuapada with government's help has connected different endeavours to take out the ranchers from this basic circumstance by furnishing preparing and limit working alongside supply of development systems and machines to the townspeople. Hand holding backing and normal direction were given and change in agribusiness design, crop pivot, HYVs, multi trimming cultivating, bug the board and farming based business enterprise gradually and slowly the life of locals changed. Economically as well as with the personal satisfaction and socially.

MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY AND TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF FARMING

MORE PROMINENT USAGE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY

The parts of current innovation as far as improved seeds, manures and pesticides were made accessible to the ranchers at reasonable costs. Ranchers were given preparing about the use of these segments particularly manures and synthetic pesticides. The administrations of consistent ability, direction and guiding about seeds sowing, time of sowing were created.

BETTER CREDIT FACILITIES

Ranchers were given convenient and adequate budgetary help which is the precondition to improve use of better innovation. Linkages were finished with Government propelled plans

and with the organizations to improve horticultural acknowledge, for example, foundation of agreeable banks, country parts of nationalized banks, grameen banks and so forth.

REBUILDING CROPPING PATTERN

The ranchers and nearby Ngo's have centred for the most part in multi-editing leap forward regarding improved assortments of seeds must be investigated for different harvests.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES

The fundamental deterrent in utilizing the advanced innovation is the water lack. The between connecting of waterway ventures was actualized quickly to decrease the evil impacts of floods and dry spells. The more prominent utilization of dry and business editing that requires lesser utilization of water were energized. The surface-water system and water-siphoning game plans were additionally expanded.

ADVANCEMENT OF WAREHOUSING AND DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

There were no warehousing offices or go downs in the region. The ranchers gathering and the organizations are attempting to begin the cutting-edge warehousing offices, transportation framework and promoting strategies to expand the accessibility of sustenance to the majority which will give motivators to attractive surplus among ranchers and go far to improve efficiency.

PRESENTATION OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING AND MARKETING

There were co-agents in close-by spots yet all were inert. The Ngo's are attempting to set up co-employable to have more prominent operational opportunity and to develop their exercises including banking and showcasing of agro items.

CHAPTER 10. SUMMERY & CONCLUSION / SUGGESTIONS

- ✚ Value insurance to ranchers in the post-WTO routine when all the quantitative confinements are evacuated.
- ✚ Private division interest would be advanced through contract cultivating and land renting courses of action to permit quickened innovation exchange, capital inflow, guaranteed markets for yield generation, particularly of oilseeds, cotton and green harvests.
- ✚ Private division interest in agribusiness would be energized, especially in territories like horticultural research, human asset improvement, post-collect administration and promoting.
- ✚ Government would expand inclusion of fates markets to limit the wide variances in ware costs as likewise for supporting their dangers. The arrangement wanted to accomplish manageable advancement of farming, make productive business and raise ways of life.
- ✚ The Policy visualizes advancing a "National Livestock Breeding Strategy" to meet the necessity of milk, meat, egg and domesticated animals' items and to improve the job of draft creatures as a wellspring of vitality for cultivating tasks.
- ✚ Plant assortments would be ensured through an enactment to energize research and reproducing of new assortments. Advancement of creature cultivation, poultry, dairy and aquaculture would get top need.
- ✚ The limitations on the development of rural products all through the nation would be dynamically destroyed. The structure of assessments on sustenance grains and other business harvests would be looked into.

- ✚ The extract obligation on materials, for example, ranch hardware and executes and manures utilized as contributions to rural generation, post-reap capacity and handling would be surveyed.
- ✚ Suitable measures would be embraced to guarantee that agriculturists, all things considered, stayed outside the administrative and expense gathering framework.
- ✚ Rustic charge would be given high need as a prime mover for farming improvement.
- ✚ The utilization of new and inexhaustible wellsprings of vitality for water system and other rural purposes would be empowered.
- ✚ Dynamic organization of rustic and ranch credit would be proceeded for giving opportune and sufficient credit to ranchers.
- ✚ Attempt would be made to give a bundle protection approach to the ranchers, directly from sowing of yields to post-gather activities, incorporating market variances in the costs of agrarian produce.

The horticulture strategy, 2000 underscored on the hierarchical and institutional changes to improve agribusiness development. The expansive zones of its inclusion incorporate

- ✚ **Asset reforms** to ensure that a farmer household in villages either possesses or has access to a productive asset or marketable skill.
- ✚ **Water use efficiency** the stress on awareness and efficiency of water use will be given.
- ✚ **New technologies** like biotechnology, information and communication technology (ICT), renewable energy technology, space applications and Nano-technology would be encouraged for improving productivity per unit of land and water on a sustainable basis.
- ✚ **National Agricultural Bio-security System** would be established to organize a coordinated agricultural biosecurity programme.
- ✚ **Seeds and Soil Health** Quality seeds, disease free planting material and soil health enhancement hold the key to raising small farm productivity. Every farmer is to be issued with a soil health passbook containing integrated information on farm soils with corresponding advisories.

- ✚ **Support services for women** Appropriate support services like crèches, child care centres and adequate nutrition needed by women working in fields would be funded.
- ✚ **Credit & Insurance** The financial services would be galvanized for timely, adequate and easy reach to the farmers at reasonable interest rates.
- ✚ **Gyan Chaupals** will promote learning of farmers thereby strengthening extension services.
- ✚ Necessary steps would be taken to put in place an **appropriate social security scheme** for farmers.
- ✚ **Minimum Support Price (MSP)** mechanism to be implemented effectively across the country so as to ensure remunerative prices for agricultural produce.
- ✚ **Food Security basket** is to be enlarged to include nutritious millets such as bajra, jowar, ragi and millets, mostly grown in dry land farming areas.

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15. Which crops are more benefited for income generation _____

16. Is market facilities available _____

17. How do you sell your crops _____

18. Did you face any difficulties to sell the products _____

19. What are the sources of credit. _____

20. Source of irrigation: a. Well -----1 b. Dug well -----2 c. Ring well -----3
- d. Canal -----4 e. Deep borewell -----5 f. Any other facilities --6

21. Energy use for irrigation: a. Electricity (Lift Irrigation) -----1

b. Diesel -----2 c. Any others -----4

22. Which type of practices (use in your crop)? a. Organic -----1 c. Both a and b -----3
b. Inorganic -----2

23. What was the labour payment (per day)? (For landless Activities) _____1

24. What type of practices (machineries) are you taking for cultivate in past 5 years and now

25. Did you get any govt. benefits in past 5 years _____

26. Did you get govt. benefits (organic-seeds, fertilizers, equipments, trainings) and technical support by LOKADRUSTY _____

27. Did you get livestock training and capacity building practices in (poultry and goatery) _____

28. What problems did you face in these training and suggestion to improvisation _____

29. Productivity is increases or decreases within 5 years

a. Increase -----1 b. Decrease -----2 c. Same -----3

30. Income will increase or decreases within 5 years by agriculture

31. Income generation increases or decreases within 5 years by agriculture

a. Increases -----1 b. Decreases -----2 c. Same -----3

32. Did you learn new skills or training from LOKADRUSTI

33. What efforts put to increase productivity and income by LOKADRUSTI

a. Land levelling -----1 b. Stop chemical use -----2 c. Change sowing method -----3
d. Adopt technical irrigation method -----4 e. Change irrigation method -----5
f. Improved Variety -----6 g. Change variety -----7 h. Improved Organic fertilizers -----8

34. What are the support you want from LOKADRUSTI for agriculture and Livestock

35. Any suggestions to adopt Improved system/method

36. Any support to improvisation in seeds and livestock to increase income _____

37. What is your opinion on employment/income generation _____

38. On which activities your awareness and social status is improved _____

39. Will you get 100 days job in MGNREGA a. Yes-----1 b. No-----2--

40. What is the wage rate getting by MGNREGA _____

41. Is MGNREGA job help you to stop continuing distress migration _____

42. Is MGNREGA support you to secure of foods and sustainable assess _____

43. Is MGNREGA supports your children's to continuing their school _____

44. What type of work are you getting and how much distance are you cover _____

45. Is MGNREGA generate your employment a. Yes _____1 b. No _____2

FOR LAND LESS FARMERS:

1. Did you have job card a. Yes _____1 b. No _____2

2. What you do for sustaining _____

3. Which Govt. scheme help you out for income generation _____

4. Did you take land (in less bases) for farming a. Yes _____1 b. No _____2

5. Did you have livestock and how many are they (No's): a. Yes _____1 b. No _____2

6. Did you have Kitchen Garden and how much (Acre): a. Yes _____1 b. No _____2

7. What are the rate of land take by farming (Lease land) _____

8. How much benefit did you get from farming and for how many months _____

9. What is the purpose of lease farming _____

10. What activities you do for income generation/sustaining _____

11. What benefits did you get from Govt. schemes _____

12. In your assumption which activity is more benefited for your sustaining

a. Livestock _____1 b. Kitchen Garden _____2

c. Agriculture _____3 d. Labour Work _____4

13. Will you do crop insurance a. Yes _____1 b. No _____2

14. What are the processes for getting insurance amount?

15. Did you get loan from Bank. If no what is the reason _____

16. What type difficulties did you face from Banks _____

17. Will you get loan from SAHUKAR or MICRO FINANCE. Why _____

18. Will you move outside of the Odisha for work a. Yes _____1 b. No _____2

19. How many months did you stay in outside and how much money did you get _____

20. Which State/Please will you prefer for work _____

21. What type of work are you prefers for work _____

22. What problems do you face in outside _____

23. What is the difference in interest rate of Govt. Banks and others micro finance _____

24. Did you get any benefited from Govt. in Agricultural schemes through LOKADRUSTI _____

25. Did you get any training and capacity building from LOKADRUSTI _____

26. What benefits did you get from LOKADRUSTI _____

27. What problems did you face and what works should need to be improved _____

2. PICTURES OF CROP PATTERNS AND THEIR STORE HOUSE AND SUPPORTED BY LOKADRUSTI

