

Analysis Economic Condition of Farmers in Sahibzada Ajit Singh District Mohali of Punjab

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Abstract: Overall, the data presented in these tables provides insights into various aspects of rural livelihoods and agriculture in the five villages. Policymakers and researchers can use this data to understand the distribution of landholdings, the costs of farming, the returns on investments, and the profitability of businesses in the region. This can help inform policies and interventions aimed at improving rural livelihoods and agricultural production in the region. The current study is based on preliminary data collected during an economic survey to analyse vital information about agronomic practices, economic status, and animal output among farmers in the SAS Nagar district of Punjab. The study was carried out using a proper questionnaire from several villages. Nearly 150 farmers were interviewed in order to assess the socioeconomic status of the respondents. We created a questionnaire to collect information about the farmer's socioeconomic profile, such as income status, caste system, education status, family composition, cropping system, availability of implements and machinery, availability of loans, source of information, and so on. To reach meaningful conclusions, each item was thoroughly examined and explained. Better health-care facilities and accessibility superior health facilities, the availability of superior crops, and the provision of low-cost fertilizers all contribute to farmers' attractiveness. According to interaction findings, farmers' socioeconomic standing can be improved by teaching technical knowledge, boosting their education level, and increasing their involvement in society. There was a lack of awareness in the subject of disease and pest management, as well as farming inputs. As a result, for the sake of the farming community's well-being, new technologies such as disease surveillance using accessible software technology and machine learning should be implemented for sustainable agriculture.

Keywords: Gross domestic product, sustainable agriculture, rural employment.

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1. Introduction

Agriculture, together with its linked industries, is without a doubt the main source of employment in India, particularly in the vast rural areas. Additionally, it makes a sizeable contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For all-encompassing rural development, sustainable agriculture is crucial in terms of food security, rural

employment, and environmentally friendly methods like soil conservation, sustainable natural resource management, and biodiversity protection. India has experienced a green revolution, a white revolution, a yellow revolution, and a blue revolution in agriculture and related fields. Agriculture plays an important role in contribution of countries GDP; it almost contributes 18% in GDP. It also plays a major role in food for ever increasing population. Socio economic status is a combined measurement of an individual's or group's social and economic position in

relation to others in society. It plays a role in influencing one's access to shared resources, livelihood pattern, household food & nutritional needs.

(<https://www.india.gov.in/topics/agriculture>)

Babatund et al. investigated the socioeconomic status drivers and discovered that food security, farm size, household income, household size, and educational level are some of the essential statuses of farmers. It reflects an individual's or a group's standard of living. If an individual has easy access to resources, his socioeconomic position will be high. A country's socioeconomic status reflects its economic and social situations. (Babatunde et al. 2007) Farmers' poor socioeconomic condition contributes to agriculture's slow rate of development. Agriculture contributes significantly to economic growth. More than half of India's population still depends on agriculture as their primary source of income and an essential source of raw materials for a variety of industries. (Singh et al. 2016)

Material and Method: The formula and method used to determine various calculation are given as follows;

1 Average Cost Formula: Ratio of total cost of Production/numbers of units produced

2 Mean formula: Sum of the terms / number of observations

3 Average Input Cost: Total Cost / number of goods or entity produced

4 Net PROFIT: Gross Return – Total Input Cost

1.2. Income Status

1.2.1. Land Holding

The given table presents data about landholding patterns in five different villages: Shakrullapur, Rora, Bibipur, Batta, and Thehri. The data is divided into five categories of landholdings: less than 1-1ha, 1-5ha, 5-10ha, 10-20ha, and above 20ha. The table shows the number of respondents in each village who fall into each category of landholding. For example, in Shakrullapur, 12 out of 30 respondents (40%) own less than 1-1ha of land, 14 respondents (46%) own between 1-5ha of land, and 4 respondents (13%) own between 5-10ha of land. Overall, the table suggests that the majority of respondents (60%) own land between 1-5ha, while only a small percentage (18%) own land between 5-10ha. Additionally, the data suggests that there is some variation in landholding patterns across the five villages, with Bibipur having the highest percentage of respondents owning less than 1-1ha of land (43%), while Rora has the highest percentage of respondents owning land between 1-5ha (32%).

Overall, the data presented in the table provides insights into the distribution of landholdings in five different villages, which can be useful for policymakers and researchers interested in understanding rural livelihoods and agricultural production in the region.

| S. N O | LA ND HO LD IN G | SHAK RULL APUR (n=30) | RO RA (n=25) | BI BI PU R (n=35) | BA TT A (n=30) | TH EH RI (n=30) | OVER ALL(N=150) |
|--------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Le ss tha n 1- | 12(40 %) | 10 (40 %) | 15 (43 %) | 9(30 %) | 12 (40 %) | 58(38 %) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1ha | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1-5ha | 14(46%) | 8(32%) | 14(40%) | 14(47%) | 10(34%) | 60(40%) |
| 3 | 5-10ha | 4(13%) | 7(28%) | 6(18%) | 2(6%) | 8(26%) | 27(18%) |

Table:1.1: Land holding

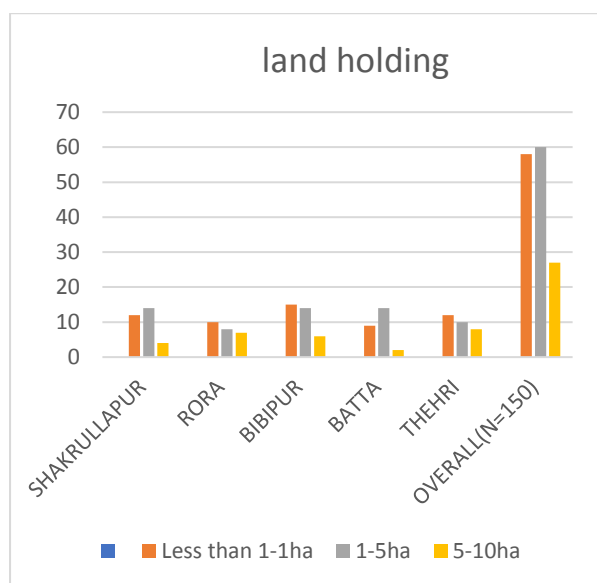


Fig 1.1: Land holding

2. Annual Input Cost

This table shows the annual input cost of farming in five different villages: Shakrullapur, Rora, Bibipur, Batta, and Thehri. The table presents data for a total of 150 farmers, with 30 farmers from Shakrullapur, 25 from Rora, 35 from Bibipur, 30 from Batta, and 30 from Thehri.

The input costs are categorized into three groups: less than 1 lakh, 1-2 lakh, and 2-3 lakh. The percentage of farmers falling in each category is shown for each village, along with the overall percentage for all the villages. The table also shows the average input cost per year for each

village, calculated by summing up the total input cost for all farmers in a village and dividing it by the number of farmers in that village.

Overall, the data suggests that most farmers across all five villages have an annual input cost of less than 2 lakh rupees. The highest average input cost per year is observed in Rora at 1,49,600 rupees, while the lowest is in Bibipur at 90,285 rupees. The average input cost per year for all villages combined is 1,13,443 rupees.

| S | ANNUAL INPUT COST | SHAKRULLAPUR (n=30) | RORA (n=25) | BIBIPUR (n=35) | BATTA (n=30) | THEHRI (n=30) | OVERALL(N=150) |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | Less than 1 lakh | 16(53%) | 14(56%) | 18(51%) | 12(40%) | 15(50%) | 75(50%) |
| 2 | 1-2Lakh | 12(40%) | 10(40%) | 14(40%) | 17(56%) | 12(40%) | 65(43%) |
| 3 | 2-3Lakh | 2(6%) | 1(4%) | 3(8%) | 1(3%) | 3(10%) | 10(6%) |
| | AVERAGE | 1,17,333 | 1,49,600 | 90,285 | 1,03,666 | 1,06,333 | 1,13,443 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| E | | | | | | | |
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| R | | | | | | | |
| YE | | | | | | | |
| AR | | | | | | | |

Table:1.2: Annual input cost

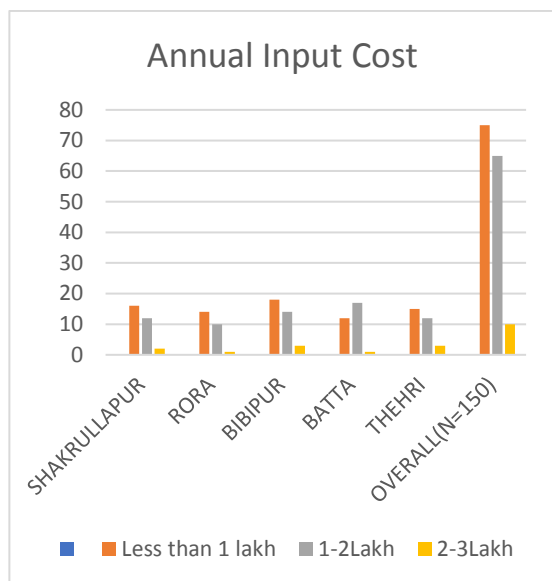


Fig 1.2: Annual input cost

3. Annual Gross Return

This table presents information on the annual gross return of investments in five different villages: Shagrullapur, Rora, Bibipur, Batta, and Thehri. The data is based on a sample of 150 investments (30 from Shagrullapur, 25 from Rora, 35 from Bibipur, 30 from Batta, and 30 from Thehri).

The table is divided into three sections. The first section shows the range of the annual gross returns in each village. The returns are divided into three categories: less than 1 lakh, 1-2 lakh, and 2-3 lakh. For example, in Shagrullapur, 9 out of 30 investments had a gross return of less than 1 lakh, 11 out of 30 investments had a

gross return between 1-2 lakh, and 10 out of 30 investments had a gross return between 2-3 lakh.

The second section shows the percentage of investments in each village that fall into each category. For example, in Shagrullapur, 30% of investments had a gross return of less than 1 lakh, 37% had a gross return between 1-2 lakh, and 33% had a gross return between 2-3 lakh.

The third section shows the average gross return for each village. For example, the average gross return for investments in Shagrullapur was 1,62,333 rupees.

Finally, the table provides an overall summary of the data for all 150 investments. For example, 28% of all investments had a gross return of less than 1 lakh, 37% had a gross return between 1-2 lakh, and 35% had a gross return between 2-3 lakh. The overall average gross return for all investments was 1,65,987 rupees.

| S. N O | AN GR OS RE TU RN | SHAK RULL APUR (n=30) | RO RA (n=25) | BI BI PU R (n=35) | BA TT A (n=30) | TH EH RI (n=30) | OV ER AL L (N=150) |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Les than 1 lakh | 9(30%) | 7(28%) | 11(31%) | 5(17%) | 10(33%) | 42(28%) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 2 | 1 - 2 lakhs | 11(37%) | 6(24%) | 16(46%) | 10(33%) | 13(43%) | 56(37%) |
| 3 | 2-3 lakhs | 10(33%) | 12(48%) | 8(30%) | 15(50%) | 7(23%) | 52(35%) |
| | Average Gross Return | 1,62,333 | 1,78,400 | 1,50,57 | 1,88,333 | 1,50,00 | 1,65,987 |

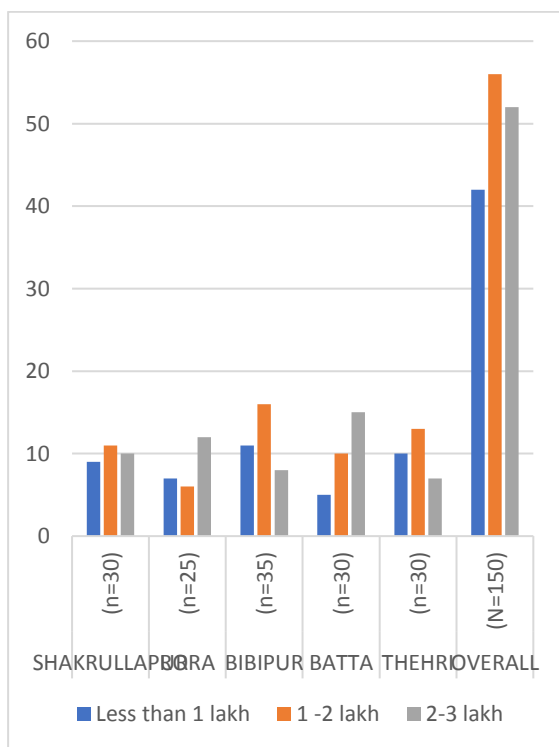
Table:1.3: Annual gross return

Fig:1.3: Annual gross return

4 NET Profit: the table shows the net profits and their distribution among five different villages (Shakurallapur, Rora, Bibipur, Battta, and Therhi) in a region. The data is based on a sample size of 30 for Shakurallapur and 30 for each of the other four villages, making a total sample size of 150.

The net profit has been categorized into three ranges – 1-2 lakhs, 2-4 lakhs, and 4-6 lakhs. The number of businesses generating profit within each range and the percentage of businesses in that range has been shown for each village. Additionally, the overall percentage of businesses generating profit within each range has been shown for the entire region.

The RORA village has the highest percentage of businesses generating profits within the 2-4 lakhs range, while BIBIPUR has the highest percentage of businesses generating profits within the 4-6 lakhs range. On the other hand, SHAKRULLAPUR has the highest percentage of businesses generating profits within the 1-2 lakhs range.



| S.NO | NET PROFIT | SHAKRULLAPUR (n=30) | RORA (n=25) | BIBIPUR (n=35) | BATTA (n=30) | THEHRI (n=30) | OVERALL (N=150) |
|------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 1-2LAKHS | 6(20%) | 8(32%) | 9(26%) | 6(20%) | 5(17%) | 34(22%) |
| 2 | 2-4LAKHS | 10(33%) | 9(28%) | 12(34%) | 11(37%) | 10(33%) | 52(35%) |
| 3 | 4-6LAKHS | 14(47%) | 8(32%) | 14(40%) | 13(43%) | 15(50%) | 64(43%) |
| | Net profit | 45,000 | 28,800 | 60,572 | 84,667 | 43,667 | 52,541 |

Table:1.4: Net profit

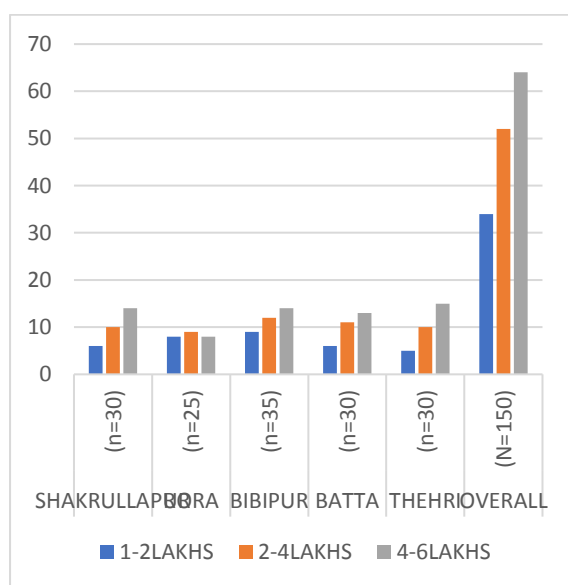


Fig:1.4: Net profit

4. Conclusion

The Rural Agricultural Work Experience (RAWE) is a fieldwork curriculum designed to familiarize agricultural students with real-world field situations. To assess the viability of knowledge learned in the classroom and its implementation in the farmer's field. Every minute in RAWE has been thrilling, exploring, enlightening, enriching,

adventurous, and unforgettable, from orientation to report submission. The village survey was successfully completed in the five villages of Shakurallapur, Rora, Bibipur, Batta, and Fatehpur Thehri in the district of Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Punjab). It was discovered that almost all of them cultivated wheat (100%) during the Rabi season, while many of them farmed rice (80%) during the Kharif season. The three tables provide information on landholding patterns, input costs, and net profits in five different villages in a region. Overall, the data suggests that there is variation in these factors across the villages, with some villages having higher percentages of small landholders, lower input costs, and lower net profits, while others have higher percentages of large landholders, higher input costs, and higher net profits.

Policymakers and researchers interested in promoting rural livelihoods and agricultural production in the region could use this information to develop targeted interventions that address the specific needs of different villages. For example, villages with higher percentages of small

landholders might benefit from initiatives that promote collective farming or provide training in sustainable agricultural practices. Similarly, villages with lower net profits could benefit from interventions that promote entrepreneurship, access to credit, or market linkages.

Based on the interactions and findings, it is suggested that farmers' socioeconomic standing can be enhanced by providing technical knowledge, boosting their education level, and increasing their social involvement. There was a lack of awareness in the subject of disease and pest management, as well as farming inputs. This should be investigated by the government, non-governmental organizations, and agricultural professionals.

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