

Crop Diversification and Improve Farmers Earning Power in Chikkaballapur District of Karnataka

N. R. VANI¹, R. H. PAVITHRA² and K. NARASIMHA MURTHY³

¹Department of Economics, Government Arts College, Bangalore - 560 001, Karnataka, India

²Department of Studies in Economics, Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangotri, Mysore - 570 006, Karnataka, India

³Department of Mathematics, Government First Grade College Sidlaghatta, Chikkaballapur, Karnataka, India

Received: 18 Oct 2023; Revised accepted: 02 Dec 2023; Published online: 23 Dec 2023

Abstract

The study analysis complicated problem of farmers to improve earning and tackle the poverty in the Chikkaballapur District sample of 120 farmers each from the Taluk were selected for the study opinion survey was conducted and results reveal that Agriculture Income become a crucial element in the analysis of poverty in the district with the perceived shortage of income for farmers. Crop diversification gradually increased in the benefits of the sustainable development in these changing Trends and handsome human capabilities in a developing economy and also promotes better income productivity, empowering females, and employment opportunities agriculture is a major land-use driver of a Chikkaballapur and is the primary occupation of the majority of the people in the district. However due to lack of surface irrigation facilities forming in the district is dependent on monsoons underground water to a large extent. The presence of groundwater extraction is enormous the resulting farmers shifting to crop like Ragi pulses commercial agricultural volatile Horticulture crops and crop diversification that guarantee food and income security.

Key words: Intensive use, Regional and social imbalance, Traditional, Mechanization, Cultivation

Agriculture is an essential activation for income and employment in developing countries and particularly for the rural and is widely considered to be the major Indian of economic growth in most of the developing countries (Haroon salad and Sandip Prasad) what's the climatic and institutional factors are crucial in determining the land use pattern the extent of land use is also influenced by technological changes [1]. Agriculture is a land-based activity and assets land and water have been the basic elements of life support system and important resource of the economic life of a majority of the people in India [2].

Crop diversification in India means a shift from traditionally grown less remunerative crafts to more emulor crafts it depends on geo-climatic socio-economic conditions and technological development in a region due to diverse Agro climatic conditions in the country. A large number of agricultural products are produced in our Karnataka. Crop diversification designed to a shift from the regional dominance of crop to regional production of a number of and crops and meet ever increasing demand of equally premium of the agro-ecosystem crop diversification in intent to promote technological innovations for sustainable agriculture and animal farmers to choose crop alternatives for increase productivity and income [3] it is a paradoxical situation that on the one hand more production is required from the soil resources for meeting the demand of ever expanding population [4]. Cropping pattern refers to adoption of particular type of crops by the farmers in a particular region it is expressed that

macro-level that is district, Taluk, village level. The present Study was conducted with the specific objectives to analyze the reasons of Crop diversification, less labor-intensive crops, how it changes living standard of farmers over the years in selected Chikkaballapura district.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present study in multistage random sampling technique was adopted for the selection of study area and the respondents. The command area Chikkaballapur district of Karnataka purposively selected as this district have regional and social imbalance that exist resulting in considerable adequate income and Employment is a primary requirement for humans to be able to new quality and fulfilling life specific focus on existing irrigation systems 120 pharmacies from the Taluk was selected by using simple random sampling method opinion survey was completed in the area to analyze the derived focus and priority to overcome the income shortage in order to facilitate the interpretation of kind finding a statistical measures like a percentage and average or used wherever necessary.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social economic features of sample respondents of Chikkaballapura district (Table 1) indicates that out of total respondents eating respondents were aged the below 35 years constituting 15% of the total and 46 between 35 and 50 years

*Correspondence to: N. R. Vani, E-mail: vaninrpalli@gmail.com; Tel: +91 944843435

constituting 38.33 percentage of the total 56 above 50 years constituting what is 46.67% of the total member of respondent respectively the average age of the respondents were rounded to 47 years with respect of education of the total respondents 34 had primary education, 21 had education after high school sixth had college education 3rd degree and 47 respondents were elected the interesting thing is 7.5% of the respondents were able to read and write to without any formal education it was observed that 83 respondents had nuclear families constituting 37 had a joint families 30.83 percentage of the total respondents the average family size of the responding were around 49 in case of nuclear and joint family respondent had an average land holding out of the total respondents 90% of the respondents had their own land with an average size of the land holdings [5-7].

Socio-economic features of respondents		
Classification	Chikballapur district	
	No. of respondents (n=120)	Average
Age group		
Below 35 years	18 (15.00)	28.67
35-50 year	46 (38.33)	40.43
Above 50 years	56 (46.67)	57.59
Overall	120 (100.00)	46.68
Education level		
Primary	34 (28.33)	
High school	21 (17.50)	
Pre-university	06 (05.00)	
Degree	03 (02.50)	
No formal education	09 (07.50)	
Illiterate	47 (39.17)	
Family type		Family size
Nuclear	83 (69.17)	03.98
Joint	37 (30.83)	08.65
Land holding (ha)		Land holding
Own land	108 (90.00)	3.00
Leased in	62 (51.67)	4.41
Leased out	05 (04.17)	1.68
Overall	120 (100.00)	4.98

Economic features of sample respondents of Chikballapur District (Table 1) indicated that out of total respondent 18 respondents were aged below 35 years constituting 15 percent of the of the total 46 between 35 and 50 years constituting 38.33% of the total 56 above 50 years constituting 46 points 67% of the total number of respondents respectively the average age of respond was around 47 years. With respect of education of the total response that is 4 had primary education 21 had education up to high school 6 had college education 3 had degree and 47 response were in feet rate the interesting thing is 7.5% of respondents were able to read and write it without any formal education it was observed that 83 response had nuclear families constituting 37 had joint families 30.8 83% of total response the average family size of the response was around four and nine in taste of nuclear and joint family [8].

Agricultural income District and taluk income

The growth of the India's economy is measured in terms of the (GDP) and current prices likewise the growth of Karnataka economy is measured in term of State domestic product (SDP) similarly the growth of Chikkaballapur district and its Taluk can be measured in terms of District domestic Product (DDP) and Talukdomestic product (TDP) and current prices.

Strategies adopted by the farmers in overcome income shortage

The opinion survey was conducted in the study area to analyze the strategies adopted by the farmers to overcome the income shortages.

Mechanization

It is evident from the (Table 1) that all the farmers the majority of the farmers in the district was small and marginal farmers does largely limit the choices of Agricultural diversification district have not any major dams are kennels and water harvesting it is mainly dependent on the ground water and lakes for its irrigation needs.

Shift towards alternative crops having less investment requirement

Farmers who have invested a lot in the bore wells many of which have failed in a span of 5 to 6 years and some of them have failed within 2 years and within 15 days 22 months in some cases a common feature among almost all the farmers in truth is that they have shifted from open well to bore well for irrigation failure of the bore wells as well as open well that have functioned of our decades is the digging up another bore well by neighbouring farmers in a close proximity in cases where the bore wells have not failed over the years hills have considerable reduced [9-10].

Many farmers have started growing sericulture and more recently for its floriculture high value horticulture grape production high value commercial commodities act together with Ragi and Ivy gourds and perennial vegetables in the parts of their land seeking better financial returns [11-13].

Exports of large horticulture fruits

Srinivaspura is particularly known for its mango production and Shidlagatta Silk production and dairy products are the best sector in district have immense scope for increasing agro based industry high wage rates and the choices for exporting activity related to Agricultural value addition and exports larger and the districts have to ititalize this advantage that is unique only available to the industrial areas established in the district.

Sustainable practices

Rainwater harvesting and water saving mechanisms have to be invariably followed in the district to handle the challenges of water in the future.

Shift in irrigation methods

Dependence on tanks and traditional water holding structure to new systems.

Providing education and better employment position in the society

Is your cousin the weather better for you sing in the society education lead to increased productivity by providing a basic and exhibition kings to cultivate land in the new techniques.

Strategies adopted by the farmers to overcome shortage income

- Mechanization
- Shift towards alternative crops having less investment requirement
- Exports of larger Horticulture fruits
- Sustainable practices
- Shift in irrigation methods
- Providing education and better employment positions in the society

CONCLUSION

It is clear from the above observations that farmers are adapted different strategies to face income shortage in the study area among the land ownership and irrigation projects are a key enable of an household ability to move out of the power to trap having the shift towards traditional to new mechanizations by reducing amount of profile and possibility of investment for

increasing economic development their land holding better in Chikkaballapur District show that high majority of the farmers in the district are either watch null or the small farmers this shows that there is a larger scope need for a crop diversification. Effort to facilitate income and meaningful efforts are taken to opportunities to all citizens irrespective of gender class are cast and such socio-cultural categories in a society like Karnataka with the special reference to Chikkaballapur.

LITERATURE CITED

1. Singha K, Chakravorty A. 2013. Crop diversification and growth of maize in Karnataka: An assessment. Working paper 299. The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, Karnataka.
2. Hiremath G, Reddy V, Nagaraj N. 2017. An assessment on effect of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on growth and stability of major pulses production in India and Karnataka. *Indian Jr. Econ. Dev.* 13: 476.
3. Sajjad H, Prasad S. 2014. Analyzing spatio-temporal pattern of crop diversification in Jalandhar district of Punjab India. *Asian Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development* 4(3): 242-256.
4. Vijayan B, Nain MS, Singh R, Kumbhare NV. 2023. Socio-economic transformation through National Food Security Mission in Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, India. *Current Science* 124(8): 976-980.
5. Pandey R, Yadav R, Singh R. 2020. Socio-economic status of mustard growing farmers of Haringtonganj block of Faizabad district (U.P.). *Ann. Agri. Bio. Res.* 20: 149-252.
6. Sood A, Choudhury BU, Sharma PK. 2009. Crop diversification: a viable means to sustain agricultural production in the state of Punjab. *Agricultural Situation in India* 65(11): 683-688.
7. Narain, Prem, Rai SC, Bhatia VK. 1997. Regional Pattern of Socio-economic Development in Karnataka. *Journal of Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics* 50(3): 380-391.
8. Quddus MA. 2009. Crop production growth in different agro-ecological Zones of Bangladesh. *Journal of Bangladesh Agricultural University* 7(2): 351-360.
9. Chand R, Chauhan S. 2002. Socio-economic factors in agricultural diversification in India. *Agricultural Situation in India* 58(11): 523-529.
10. Kurosaki T. 2003. Specialization and diversification in agricultural transformation: The case of West Punjab, 1903-1992. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 85(2): 372-386.
11. Acharya SP, Basavaraja H, Kunna LB, Mahajanashetti SB, Bhat ARS. 2011. Crop diversification in Karnataka: An economic analysis. *Agricultural Economics Research Review* 24: 351-357.
12. Gulati A, Terway P, Hussain S. 2021. Performance of agriculture in Uttar Pradesh. *Revitalizing Indian Agriculture and Boosting Farmers Income* 2021: 175-210.
13. Joshi PK, Gulati A, Birthal PS, Tewari L. 2004. Agriculture diversification in South Asia: Patterns, determinants and policy implications. *Economic and Political Weekly* 39(18): 2457-2467.