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The effect of income and employment on diversified farms of Kanpur Dehat (U.P.)

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ABSTRACT

The aims of the study to analyse the trends and patterns of agricultural diversification to commercial crops/commodities become an essential strategy that can increasing income in agriculture minimize risk due to crop failure and above all earn foreign exchange. It can also suggest as a means for rapid rural of small and marginal holdings to help poverty alleviation and a planned diversification increases both individual and social gains.
Key word - *commercial crops, income, diversification and etc.*

INTRODUCTION
The purpose of national food security, price/income stability and protection of bio-diversity, there is need for maintaining a tender balance between those farming activities which are potentially more profitable and those which are relatively less profitable but ecofriendly. On the whole, it is generally agreed that crop diversified farming system if adopted in a planned manner may lead to greater individual as well as social gains. It is in the interest of both individual farmers and the nation as a whole to plan for horizontal diversification within agriculture as well as vertical diversification, involving income earning activities by farmers outside agriculture. In spite of that a number of studies are available in the literature on the extent and determinants of diversification [1-5]. Though there is a need to have a. Look on the scenario of agriculture with regard to various dimension of diversification in u.p.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The present investigation was undertaken to study the diversification of Agriculture in Kanpur dehat
"The effect of income and employment on diversified farms of Kanpur Dehat (U.P.)''.
The enquiry was conducted by survey method. The primary data were collected by direct personal interview with the farmers. The data were obtained on well prepared schedules developed earlier in advance for the purpose of present enquiry visits were made for the collection of data during the course of investigation. Every possible care was taken for accuracy of the data and whenever, possible suitable cross checking were made. The help of B.D.O's, V.D.O's and village leaders was sought for obtaining and reliable information.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Income measures approach is a crucial total of estimating the degree of farm business achievements. It guides producer's farmer about success and farm enterprises, efficiency and productivity of resources. It is also helpful in decision making, organization and separation of the farms as a what gross income, farm business income, family labour income, net income and farm investment income are the key components of income measures approach.

Table 1: Size group wise per hectare different incomes of wheat crop. (Rs/ha)

S. No	Particulars	Size group of farms		
		Marginal	Small	Average
Diversified farms				
1	Gross income	72850.00	76900.00	74267.50
2	Net income	32007.31	33182.40	32418.59
3	Family labour income	36230.40	45547.15	39491.26
4	Farm business income	55332.19	56793.94	55843.86
5	Farm investment income	51109.10	52375.29	51552.27
Non-diversified farms				
1	Gross income	67450.00	71500.00	68908.00
2	Net income	27490.54	29652.50	28668.84
3	Family labour income	31361.55	33800.44	32239.55
4	Farm business income	50182.99	52900.97	51161.46
5	Farm investment income	46311.98	48752.97	47190.74

Table 1: reveals that the average family labour income, farm business income and farm investment income of diversified farms came Rs. 39491.26, Rs. 55843.86 and Rs. 51552.27 respectively and on the non-diversified farms, family labour income, farm business income, farm investment income observed Rs. 32239.55, Rs. 51161.46 and Rs. 47190.74 respectively.

Table 2: Size group wise per farm different income.(Rs/Farm)

S. No	Particulars	Size group of farms		
		Marginal	Small	Average
Diversified farms				
1	Gross income	53909.00	144572.00	84664.95
2	Net income	23685.41	62382.91	36957.19
3	Family labour income	26810.49	85628.64	45020.04
4	Farm business income	40945.82	106772.60	63661.93
5	Farm investment income	37820.73	98465.54	58769.58
Non-diversified farms				
1	Gross income	37097.50	122980.00	66840.76
2	Net income	15119.79	51002.30	27420.78
3	Family labour income	17248.85	58136.75	31272.36
4	Farm business income	27600.64	90989.66	49626.62
5	Farm investment income	25471.58	83855.10	45775.01

Table 2: clearly shows that per farm all over average of family labour income, farm business income and farm investment income came on diversified farms observed Rs. 45020.04, Rs. 63661.93, and Rs. 58769.58 respectively and on non-diversified farm overall average of family labour income, farm business income and farm investment income came Rs. 31272.36, Rs. 49626.62 and Rs. 45775.01 respectively.

CONCLUSION
The nature and extent of diversification in agriculture made considerable after on the income and employment of farms in the study area. However**,** there is need of the policies to encourage rapid diversification of the rural economy. One of the major problems facing the agricultural economy is the dominance of the marginal and small farms. Not only in terms of number but also in terms of the area cultivated, they constitute a significant entity. Because of the small operational case, it becomes difficult to improve of these households merely by raising the yields of the crops on their holdings. So, the introduction of high value Crops or enterprises on these holdings is necessary for increasing income of these farmers. The increase in area through in cropping intensity can be brought under vegetable in the irrigated areas and cash crops in the fallow and waste lands. The country possesses competitive expert advantages in onion and potato tomato vegetable and banana, grapes, fruits. In addition production of other exportable commodities like flower, herbs etc can also be encouraged, where possible.

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