

**M.G. Arts, Science and Late N.P.
Commerce College , Armori**

ADOPTED VILLAGE KASVI

Department of Economics

(2017-18)

Annual Report

Submitted By

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Department of Economics

Socio-economic Study Report on

Study of kasvi village farmers with respect to their source of income: paddy fields and agro-based small scale industries

Introduction:

The economy of adopted village *Kasvi* is basically agrarian. In spite of economic development, agriculture is the backbone of the village economy, apart from those who are directly involved in the agrarian sector and a very few number of the population of village is engaged in agro-based activities. Agriculture meets the foods requirements of village. Substantial increase in the production of food grain like-rice, wheat etc. and non-food grains like- fruits and vegetables etc. has made village inhabitant self-sufficient.

It is necessary that farmers of *Kasvi* village should use their potential of agriculture in a systematic and planned manner. We have to develop some new techniques of high production of food grains and non food grains. The basic task of economic planning in village is to bring out a structural transformation of the economy so as to achieve a high and sustained rate of growth, a progressive improvement in the standard of living of the masses leading to the eradication of the problems of poverty, unemployment and inequality as well as building up of self reliant socialist economy.

Aim of the study:

The aim and objective of the study is to eradicate poverty and unemployment through gainful employment opportunities. This can be achieved by starting and developing small-scale industries especially agro-based industries. By doing so, pressure on land will be reduced which leads to increase in the productivity of agriculture sector.

(Signature)



Study Area: Kasvi, Tah- Armori, District- Gadchiroli (M.S.)

Kasvi village is adopted by our College, for five year tenure hence this village is selected for study and survey in view of socio-economical status of inhabitants. According to Census 2011, the location code or village code of *Kasavi* village is 538505. *Kasavi* village is located in Armori Tehsil of Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra, India.

It is situated 7 km away from sub-district headquarter Armori and 43 km away from district headquarter Gadchiroli. The total geographical area of village is 289.48 hectares. The population of adopted village *Kasvi* is 937.

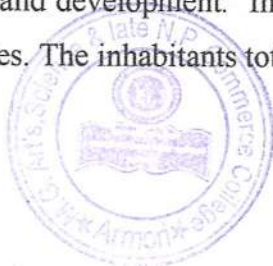
Materials and methods:-

Students of B. A. II Economics are divided into four groups and a questionnaire was prepared by economics department in respect to their source of income and standard of living. In survey from 224 houses only 48 representative houses (Families) survey were done by PBR groups of Economics. Photographs of the families with surveyor PBR students were taken with help of mobile and high megapixel canon camera.

Results and discussion:-

In *Kasavi* village out of total population, 650 people are engaged in agriculture and related work activities. It is observed that 19.8% of workers described their work as agriculture based Work, getting employment or earning more than 6 Months while 80.2% workers involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. No doubt, development of agriculture has raised agricultural productivity but it has not ensured a corresponding increase in employment opportunities.

Therefore, agriculture alone cannot solve the economic problems and ensure rural development; we need to diversify the rural economy by establishing agro-based industries in the rural areas. The agro-industries provide a bridge between agriculture and industry. It helps open up the village economy to the exploitation of its vast potential of growth and development. In the present survey this village has no agro-based small industries. The inhabitants totally depend upon the agriculture alone.



Finding as per the survey of *kasvi*: -

1) Knowledge of Agriculture:-

S. N.	Knowledge of agriculture	Number of families concerned	Percentage
1.	Having proper knowledge	40	83%
2.	Having improper knowledge	08	17%

In the present survey, it is observed that **83%** families have proper knowledge of agriculture whereas 17% families have improper knowledge of agriculture. They cultivate main crop as rice and second is groundnut.

2) Agriculture Land Database:-

S. N.	Having fertile land	Families	Percentage (%)
1.	Fertile land approximately (1 to 2.5 acres)	27	56.25
2.	Fertile land approximately (2.5 to 5.0 acres)	10	20.83
3.	Fertile land approximately (5.0 to 10.0 acres)	02	04.16
4.	Fertile land approximately (above 10 acres)	02	04.16
5.	Fertile land of approximately less than 1 acre	07	14.58

It is observed that **56 %** families have 1 to 2.5 acres fertile land, so their annual income is less and they cannot furnish their basic need in sufficient condition while 14.58% families have insufficient income source due to limited land area and worked as part time labor for their basic need. Only **8.32%** farmers have sufficient income source from their agriculture land because of more land area. Their annual income and standard of living is found to be uplifting than the other inhabitants of adopted *Kasvi* villagers



3) Irrigation Facility:-

SN	Families with irrigated land	Families with non-irrigated land
1.	16	32
2.	33.33%	66.67%

In Kasvi village 66.67% families do not have irrigation facility for agriculture purpose so they are dependent on natural raining. This is the basic reason for Vidarbha underdevelopment.

4) Agriculture loan beneficiaries:-

SN	Banks loan facilities avail	Families	Percentage
1	Dependent on agriculture loan	24	50%
2	Not dependent on agriculture loan	24	50%
3.	Total	48	100%

Farmers of Adopted village *Kasvi* are 50% dependent on cooperative bank loan facility while 50% are independent of bank loan facility. If banks and finance institutions provide loans and other financial supports to the villagers, this village will march towards the real development.

5) Paddy production and income gained per annum-

SN	Average Paddy production (main crops)	Families	percentage
1.	Range of 10 to 25 thousand income per annum	33	68.75%
2.	Range of 25 to 50 thousand income per annum	10	20.83%
3.	Range of 50 to 1 lakh income per annum	04	8.33%
4.	Range of 1 lakh and above income per annum	01	02.08%
5.	Total	48	100%



In *Kasvi* 68.75 % families are in low income group (27 to 68 rupees per day) which is incapable of their daily food requirement. This type of agriculture aspect is dangerous for the development of any nation. Therefore *kasvi* village is waiting for industrial development, education, drinking water, road and electricity are the main concern of this village.

6) Animal Husbandry Database :-

S. N.	Animals	Families	Percentage
1.	Having Cows, Goat and Buffaloes	23	48%
2.	Not having Cows, Goats & Buffaloes	25	52%
3.	Total	48	100%

In present survey it is noticed that day by day villagers made negligence towards animal husbandry in comparison with last three generation database. The reason behind this negligence may be urbanization and much effort in the management of animal. In *Kasvi* 52% families are not interested in the management of animal husbandry.

7) Agro based Activity of Village:-

SN	Land used for	Families	Percentage
1.	Vegetables cultivators	04	8%
2.	Vegetables non-cultivators	36	75%
3.	Flowering plants – (flower fields)	02	4%

Agro-based sector is thus capable of assuring a high rate of growth for the economy as a whole and achieving social as well as economic progress. But present study shows lack of any type of agro-based industries. Hence livelihood and living of standard, literacy rate is found to be in decreasing order day by day.




Conclusion:-

In survey regarding economic status and small scale industries database we came to following conclusion

- 1) It is observed that nearly 56% families have very limited land around one acre which is basic reason for the improvement their basic need. In addition to this 67% families are dependent on natural raining as there is lack of irrigation facility.
- 2) In *kasvi* 52% families are not interesting in management of animal husbandry which was one of the best agro based business in last few decades. Presently it is lack of awareness and work culture diminishes.
- 3) Present development in science and technology and urbanization leads to inertness towards work culture and easily getting food grain by government scheme.
- 4) The agricultural sector can contribute to industrial growth in many ways such as by providing food grains, releasing surplus labor for non-agricultural activities and providing raw-material for agro-processing industries as well as creating demand for agro-input industries.

Recommendation:-

- 1) Farmers should develop a technically up-to-date diversified domestic economic structure by establishing agro-based occupation along with farming.
- 2) Food processing industries should be established within area with support of government such as dairy, poultry farming, goat farming etc.
- 3) Agriculture based seminars and conferences should be organized in order to know recent development in agriculture sector such as organic farming.
- 4) Agriculture with agro based side business cans only a solution for the upliftment of rural people and their contribution to nation development.
- 5) Organic farming should apply for high crop production and nature based development of agriculture sector and eradication of the problems of poverty, unemployment and inequality as well as building up of self-reliant socialist economy.



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- 6) People should promote towards flower farming and fruit farming as well as household farming. (Parasbag)

Field Photography:- Survey by B.A.II Economics Department students



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महात्मा गांधी कला, विज्ञान व स्व. नसरुद्दीनभाई पंजवानी वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, आरमोरी, जि. गडचिरोली

दत्तक ग्राम कासवी

शेती व शेतीपुरक व्यवसायाचे आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण व विश्लेषण

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

सत्र २०१७-१८

प्रश्नावली

अ) कौटुंबिक माहिती :-

अ. क्र.	नाव	हदा/नाते	शिक्षण	वय
१	सिताराम वितारे मरलकोळे	पत्नी	५ वी	६५
२	पुंजा सिताराम मरलकोळे	पत्नी		५०
३	दिगानाथ सिताराम मरलकोळे	पत्नी	५ वी	४०
४	शांतु दिगानाथ मरलकोळे	पत्नी	१ वी	३०
५	निहार दिगानाथ मरलकोळे	कुलुपजा	१२	१९

ब) शेतीविषयक माहिती :-

१. आपणाकडे शेती आहे काय? होय/नाही

२. किती एकर आहे? २

१ ते २.५	२.५ ते ५	५ ते १०	१० च्या वर
अत्यल्प भूधारक	अल्पभूधारक	मध्यम भूधारक	उच्च भूधारक

३. कोरडेवाहू/ओलीताखालील.

४. ओलीताखालील असल्यास : शेतीपंपाची/पाटबंधान्याची.

५. शेतीपंपाची असल्यास :

अ) पंपाला बारमाही विद्युत मिळते का? होय/नाही

ब) भारनियमन असते का? होय/नाही

क) योग्य हंगामाच्या वेळेसच भारनियमन असते का? होय/नाही

ड) शेतीतील विद्युत भरणा वेळेवर करता का? होय/नाही



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क) शेती कर्जविषयक :

१. शेती कसण्यासाठी कर्ज काढता काय? होय/नाही
२. कोणाकडून : सावकार/बँका/नातेवाईक/सोसायटी
३. कर्जाचा पुर्ण वापर शेतीसाठीच करता का? होय/नाही
४. घेतलेल्या कर्जाची परतफेड करता का? होय/नाही

ड) शेतीच्या वापराविषयक माहिती :

१. धानाची शेती करता का? होय/नाही (होय असल्यास)
२. धानाचे किती उत्पादन होते का? क्वंटल ५ रूपयात 21,000
३. कुटूंबाचे वापरासाठी किती ०६
४. विकण्यासाठी किती ०३
५. धानाला मिळणारा भाव//किंमत योग्य मिळते का? होय/नाही
६. धानाच्या उत्पादनातून तुमच्या कौटूंबिक, प्राथमिक गरजा पुर्ण होतात का? होय/नाही
७. खतांचा वापर करता का? होय/नाही
८. शेणखत किती वापरता? (एकरी) २ टाळी
९. रासायनिक किती वापरता? (एकरी) १ पिशवी
१०. किटक नाशकावर किती खर्च होतो? (एकरी) २०००
११. धान उत्पादन फायदेशीर/नुकसानकारक.

ई) भाजीपाला :-

१. शेतीचा वापर भाजीपाला उत्पादनासाठी करता काय? होय/नाही (होय असल्यास).
२. किती एकरात लागवड करता?
३. कोणता भाजीपाला पिकवता?
पालक/मेथी/सांभार/वांगी/चवळी/गवार/फुलगोबी/पत्ता गोबी/टमाटर/इतर भाजीपाला
४. भाजीपाल्यासाठी कोणते खत वापरता? शेणखत/रासायनिक खत/दोन्ही



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५. भाजीपाला विक्री : ठोक/चिल्लर.
६. भाजीपाल्यापासून वार्षिक उत्पन्न किती?
७. भाजीपाल्याचा वार्षिक खर्च किती?
८. भाजीपाला उत्पादन फायदेशीर/नुकसानकारक.

फ) फळशेती :-


१. फळशेती करता काय? होय/नाही
२. कोणत्या फळाचे उत्पादन करता? पेरू/आंबा/सिताफल/बोर/इतर फळ
३. फळाच्या उत्पादनापासून किती उत्पन्न मिळते?
४. किती खर्च केला जातो?
५. फायदेशीर/नुकसानकारक

ग) फुलशेती :-

१. फुलशेती करता काय? होय/नाही
२. कोणत्या फुलांची लागवड करता? शेवंती/झेंडू/मोगरा/इतर फुल
३. कोणत्या बाजारात विकता? स्थानिक/शहरी
४. मिळणारा भाव प्रतिकिलो किती?
५. फुलशेतीवरील एकूण वार्षिक खर्च किती?
६. फुलशेतीपासून मिळणारे उत्पन्न किती?
७. फायदेशीर/नुकसानकारक






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घ) दुग्ध उत्पादन :-


१. आपणाकडे किती जनावरे आहेत?
अ) गाईची संख्या 1 ब) म्हशीची संख्या
२. दुधाळ जनावरांची संख्या किती.
अ) गाई 1 ब) म्हशी
३. दुधाळ जनावरांची काळजी कशी घेता?
अ) गोठा स्वच्छ ठेवता ✓
ब) लसीकरण करता.
क) दुध तपासणी करता.
४. दुधाळ जनावरांच्या चान्यावरील मासिक खर्च किती? जाही
५. मासिक दुध उत्पादन लिटरमध्ये/रूपयात. 1000 रु
६. जनावरांपासून किती शेणखत मिळते? ३ रोपळे
७. शेणखत स्वतःच्या शेतीसाठी वापरता/विकता. ✓
८. दुधसंकलन केंद्र तुमच्या गावी आहे का? नाही
९. दुधविक्री संकलन केंद्रात करता की घरोघरी वाटता? होय, घरोघरी
१०. जास्त पैसा दुग्ध संकलन केंद्राकडून की घरोघरी वाटून मिळतो. घरोघरी


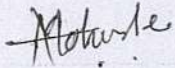

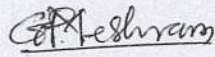
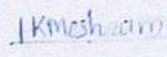
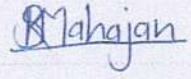
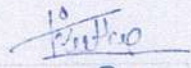
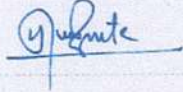
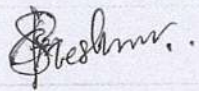
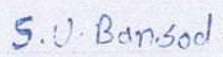
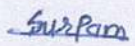
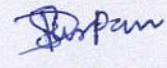
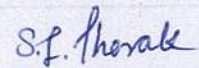
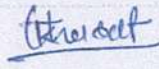
विद्यार्थ्यांचे नाव : अस्मिता सुनील महाजन

सही Mahajan






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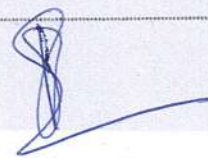
SR.NO.	NAME OF STUDENT	ECO
1	MR AJAY JIWAN KOWACHI	ECO 
2	KU ASHWINA ASARAM MOHURLE	ECO 
3	KU ASHWINI BHAURAO DIVATHE	ECO
4	MR DEVRAM BAKURAM PULO	ECO 
5	KU GAURI PRAKASH MESHARAM	ECO 
6	KU GITANJALI DEVNATH MADAVI	ECO
7	KU HASHINA KEWALRAM MESHARAM	ECO 
8	MR JAGDISH VITTHAL PADA	ECO
9	KU KARISHMA SUNIL MAHAJAN	ECO 
10	KU PRATIKSHA RAJIRAM KUTHE	ECO 
11	MR PRAVIN SURESH SORTE	ECO 
12	KU PUSHPA BAPUJI THAKARE	ECO
13	KU SALONI GOPAL MESHARAM	ECO 
14	KU SAPANA KAWADU DADMAL	ECO
15	KU SHITAL UMAJI BANSOD	ECO 
16	KU SONI DEVIDAS SURPAM	ECO 
17	KU SONU ASHOK KUMBHARE	ECO 
18	MR SURAJ ISHWAR THORAK	ECO 
19	MR TAUNKUMAR KHEMRAJ GHARAT	ECO 

Total of BA - II : 19

Date - 13/01/2018







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