

Livelihood of Landless Farmers

¹Sameer Ansari, ²Harish Singh, ³Shailendra Kumar, ⁴Shubham Kumar
and ⁵Avichal Verma

B.Sc.Hons.Agriculture, ¹Integral Institute of Agricultural Science and
Technology, Integral University, Lucknow, India

ARTICLE ID: 55

Abstract:

This study has been undertaken to investigate about the Landless farmers of a village Bajehra Nasirsapur of district Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Their way of living, the way they maintain their financial condition, their interest in farming, the major problems they faced, the employment among them and their opinion about government schemes and their benefits.

Keywords: Interest, Challenges, Economic overview, Awareness.

Introduction

The comprehensive survey conducted by this group on the livelihood of landless farmers offers some interesting facts with respect to their social-economic background. 15% of these farmers live in mud house. 30% live in mixed house. Remaining 55% lives in a pucca house due to PM-AY. 85% of these farmers are non-literate. 14% have passed high school, and only 1 percent entered for a degree. 90% of the landless farmers do work in industries for household income. Family members of these farmer's also helps in activities related to household income which is of 70%. Maximum of 5% of the farmers are associated with a corporation. 85 percent of the farmers who surveyed were landless or without any land of their own. 15% are small farmers (those have 1-3 hac of land)).



Figure I: - Me and My Team Visiting the Village Panchayat

Methodology

The current study relies on primary survey across the village BAJEHRA NASISRPUR of SITAPUR District by a gaggle of scholars of INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW conducted from October 2022 to December 2022. The survey was conducted employing a random sampling techniques. We tend to initial excluded the massive farmers and landlords so sampled the village. We tend to then exploitation straightforward random technique when excluding all the marginal farmers those had land quite five hectare. Finally, 40- forty five households were indiscriminately chosen from every sampled village exploitation the updated electoral rolls. A total of 120 chosen electors were approached for household interviews of which 40 household interviews were with success completion. Scheduled Castes respondents comprise 15 percent and OBCs 10 percent. Non-Hindu (Minorities) constitutes 75 percent of the sample household. The interview was conducted face to face at the place of residence of the respondent, using a standard structured questionnaire in the native language spoken and understood by the respondent. To grasp the read of youth and females, we tend to designed a separate structured form for youth and feminine respondents of the. We interviewed 20 youth and 15 females.



Figure II:-Some Houses of Landless Farmers

Major areas of income

As mentioned before, overall of the surveyed farmers solely 10% observe agricultural works to be their main occupation. Moreover, 80% aforesaid massive part of their household's income came from non-agricultural works.(Figure III).

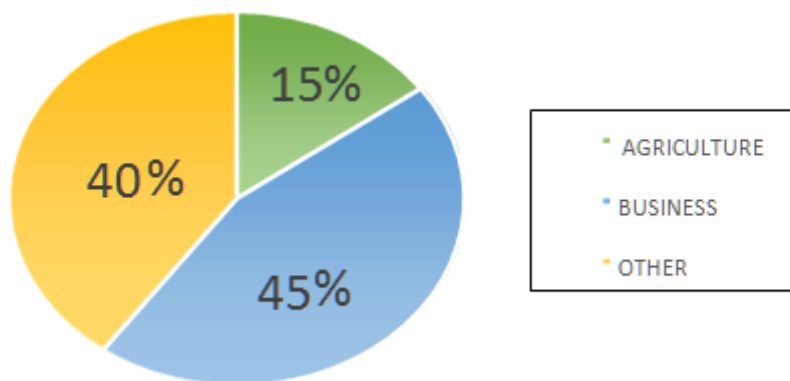


Figure III: - Major Areas of Income

The report shows that 75% of the farmers are doing NON AGRICULTURAL WORKS because it is their ancestors have separate work than agriculture, whereas 25% are new farmers who have joined farming in recent years.

Interest towards Agriculture

The survey found that most of farmers like their occupation. When asked do they love agriculture works or not, 60 percent of the farmers answered yes they are doing whereas 30% farmers aforesaid they do not like doing agriculture works. And from those who like they do not have any land to do farming.(Figure IV.I).

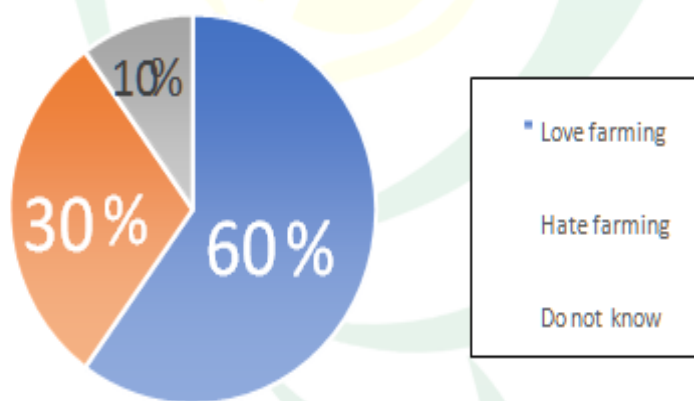


Figure IV.I:- Interest Towards Agriculture

Reasons for affectioned agriculture as an occupation?

Among those who aforesaid they love agriculture, 50% love it as they are passionate about it and doing not have to be compelled to go elsewhere for employment, 15% feel a way of pride in being a farmer, whereas 10% aforesaid that they like farming as it offers them a good income. Another 20% aforesaid they only relish agriculture works. (Figure IV.II)

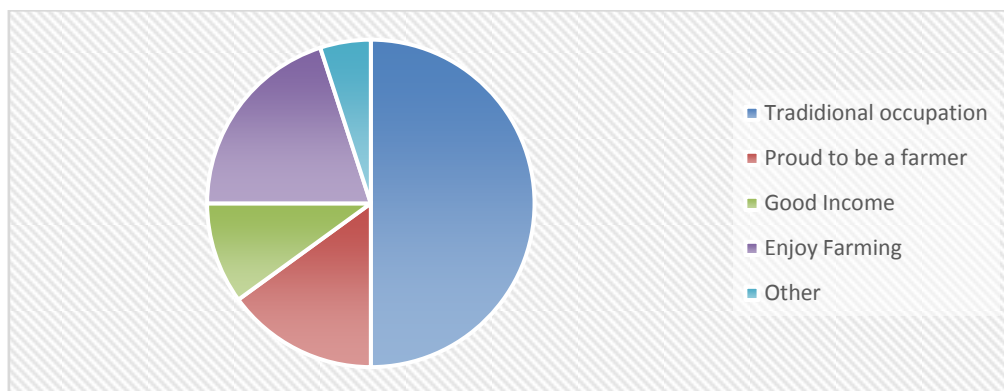


Figure IV.II:- Reasons for affected agriculture as an occupation

Reasons of the 30% who hate agriculture?

Lack of a good income is the main reason for their hate toward agriculture. 45% of the farmers cited this as the reason. 15% of those who dislike farming aforesaid they're doing it solely owing to family pressure. 20% say that they see no future in this sector. 10% said that they need to try to another job, whereas 10% observe agriculture trying or risky and thus don't like doing it. (Figure IV.III)

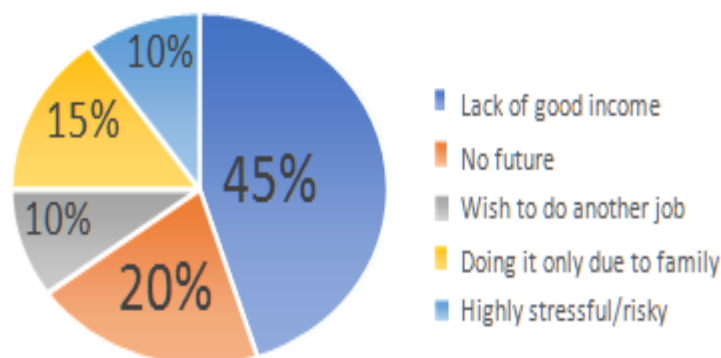


Figure IV.III; - Reasons of the 30% who hate farming.

I. Economic Profile:-

In terms of gadgets 9 out of 10 farmers aforesaid they have a mobile phone and most of farmer households have a TV. Farmers with mobile phones and TVs were found to be least within in the surveyed households. Conjointly chiefly for transportation approximately 50% have motorbike, 35% have bicycle and remaining do not have any vehicles. Concerning 80% farmers in line with the survey have a bank account. But the Aadhar card among farmers is 90%. The survey shows that 96% of the farmers have a ration card. While 62% of the farmers said they have a BPL ration card, 34% have an APL card.

Table V:Forms of Ration cards

Ration card	Percentage
Above Poverty Line	34
Below Poverty Line	62
Do not have any card	4

II. Challenges and Issues long- faced by Landless Farmers

They do not have their own land to grow crops. If they work in a field they do not have right over the crops. They have to figure in alternative work in large farmers land for wages. They purchase each daily purpose product like wheat, rice to feed their family. In some cases they need to require debt from landlords and big farmers. Family members are also having interaction in a while of labor to keep up condition of family. They are ineffective to coach their youngsters. They have to travel in city for employment. They have to work throughout the year for wages. Wages vary widely from region to region and from crop to crop i.e. 250/day, 300/day etc. and socially they're not treated well.

III. Economic Summary:-

The situation of these farmers pretends to be terribly difficult which is that is the reason farmers don't wish to follow agriculture works more. Less profit and production of yield, uneven weather pattern, and minimum amount of support from the govt. pretends to be the foremost valid factors among farmers for such disaffection. We tend to asked farmers concerning their in progress economic scenario. Expectedly, landless farmers are less pleased with their in progress economic scenario. 45% farmers said that relating to past eight years there in progress economic scenario has improved, 40% said no difference, and 15% said that their livelihood have become worse in related to past eight years. However, farmers are idealist about their future. Maximum of the responders feel their economic backwardness will improve, some said it is mostly to be the same, and 12% thinks their condition will become worse in upcoming days. The disaffection with economic scenario have found at the heart of why maximum farmers (70%) assume that city are far better choice. Few farmers (20%) think that the village will be always helpful for them.

The survey shows that landless farmers show a much stronger preference for city over village. One most heard explanation is that there are more job and work opportunities in cities in comparison to villages.

On being asked whether they would stop agriculture works if they get a job opportunity in the city, 65% of the farmers said yes and 26% said they would not. Half the farmers who said they are ready to stop agriculture works if given work in the city said that they would do it only if the city job will be good one. Landless Farmers or who have a small land are more clear to stop agriculture works and migrating to cities for jobs that give a higher income.

IV. Awareness about Agricultural Schemes

Mainly landless farmers don't even know the govt schemes if a number of them is aware of about schemes they didn't get a lot of profits of them. We additionally asked farmers have they detected or profited from government schemes like Kisan creditcard, National Agriculture Insurance theme, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rashtriya KrishiVikasYojana, National Food Security Mission, Gramin Beej Yojana, and Loan waiver scheme. Figure VIII shows that farmer's area unit unaware of those schemes and so haven't take good thing about them.

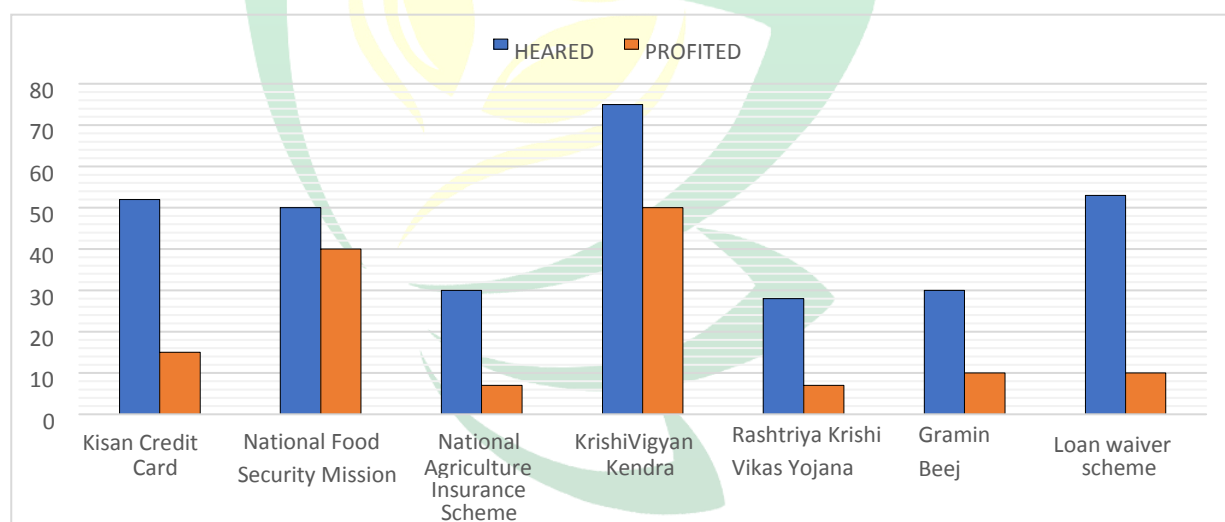


Figure VIII: Awareness about government schemes

Conclusion

This is report on the idea of our survey throughout RAWE session 2022-23. It had been ready once eliminating the massive Farmers and Marginal Farmers.



This study concludes that the issues faced by agricultural landless labourers aren't thus sensible, their living customary and financial gain is extremely low. Agricultural landless labourers standing is low by all social economic conditions.

Their resource is maintained by doing labour work either in farms or in industrial sector. The wages area unit found to be variable on the gender basis and therefore the quite work they perform. The landless farmer's area unit in sizable amount and most of them belong to SC or Minorities. Moreover they're additionally pheriwala United Nations agency feed their families with this kind of employment. Most of them area unit engaged in Non- agricultural activities. They even face several drawback like they're ineffective to feed their families all the thrice. They need to travel too so much for employment like in cities close to by like Sitapur and Lucknow.

The proficient landless laborers from different districts found operating in farm works as drivers and machinery operators. They are not the migrants from a number of different states. They need all the documents associated with their residence. They are facing these issues as their ancestors wiped out past by not owing any land for themselves. The wholesome of this can be within the gift situation of our country there area unit still innumerable land less farmers; this can be the survey of just one village. We have a tendency to don't even fathom several different villages of our country. We should always remember of them and allow them to fathom government schemes and new agricultural technologies that area unit enforced for them to form their resource additional easier.

Acknowledgment

The survey was designed and analyzed by a bunch of scholars of INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW throughout their RAWE Programme at KVK- II, KATIYA, SITAPUR within the session of 2022-23. The cluster enclosed Sameer Ansari, Harish Singh, Shailendra Kumar, Shubham Kumar and Avichal Verma.

Dr. Shailendra Kumar Singh directed this village survey. The pinnacle incharge of K.V.K Dr. Daya Shankar Srivastava and therefore the different scientists of KVK like, Dr. Anand Singh, Dr. Yogendra Pratap Singh, Dr. Shishir Kant Singh and Dr. Sachin Pratap Tomar has additionally provided their suggestions throughout the complete exercise.

References

- 1) Figure 1, geographical satellite image from google maps.

- 2) Images with the help of GPS CAM.
- 3) Data representation idea with the help of IM4CHANGE.
- 4) Ideology of expression with the data and format provided by website.
- 5) Farmer's contact details are available for confirmation of the data.

