



Economic evaluation of different farming systems in district Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The investigation was carried out during 2007-08 in district of Lucknow to evaluate the different farming system in context to income and employment generation. The complete economic evaluation of different farming systems at selected farmers revealed that six major components / enterprises of farming systems were popular and in adoption to the selected farmer viz., crop husbandry, dairy, vegetable, poultry, goatary and apiary. The crop husbandry and dairy enterprises were usually of common practice in adoption of all the selected farmers. Component wise vegetable farming was most remunerative venture among all. Crop husbandry ranked second, dairy have third position, goat rearing on fourth, apiary on fifth and poultry farming was on sixth position on the basis of return in the study area. The system wise, crop + dairy + vegetables farming system fetched highest net return of Rs. 31720 and 254 days of human employment ranked first in income as well as employment point of view. While crops + dairy + goatary system ranked second with a net return of Rs. 20285. Crops + dairy + apiary farming system reflected Rs. 16566 as net income with third position while crops + dairy + poultry farming system earned lowest net profit of Rs 16234 but created 231 days of employment and ranked second on the basis of employment generation among all four prevailing farming system in the study area.

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INTRODUCTION

Farming system is more or less stable arrangements of farming activities managed by a household. Farming systems ecologically and socio-economically not only involve crop production but are also dependent upon their integration with other enterprises like animal husbandry, horticulture, vegetable production, piggeries, fisheries, apiculture, goatary, poultry, sericulture, and agro-forestry. The concept of farming system takes case of the component like soil, water, crops, live stock, labour and other resources available with farm families.

The best strategy for economic viability is flexibility within agriculture system for production of milk and its products, food, fodder, fuel, eggs and fish etc. The enterprise flexibility can be achieved through reduced input cost and increased diversification of activities providing more and more employments. A forming system approach is a farming pattern or combination of farming activities practiced on farm. It is a production system that provide an opportunity for farmer to exploit the full

productive potential of their farm through the optimal use of ecological and economic resources over a long time frame. The concept of farming system is complex of soil, water, plant, animal, implements, power, labour, capital and other inputs controlled in parts by farming families and is influenced to varying degrees by capital, economic, institutional and social forces that operate at many levels (Singh, 1999).

A combination of one or more enterprises with cropping when carefully chosen, planned and execute gives greater dividends than single enterprise specially small and marginal farms with large surplus farm labour and big human force, large supplies of products and farm waste for cycling and diverse climate and there is a great scope of integrated farming system in India (Jayanthi *et al.*, 1994).

METHODOLOGY

A multi stage simple random sampling technique was adopted to select the block, village and farmers. District Lucknow was

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