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# Research Paper

## Socio-demographic and economic profile of NAIP beneficiaries

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The project selected four Talukas of Bidar district and six villages in each Taluka based on the degree of backwardness. It covered 1200 families during the project period. The base line survey was carried out in 2008-09. The result indicated that majority of the families were having 5 members with a major occupation of farming and more than 70 per cent of respondents were having thatched house and did not possess any farm machinery. Thirty three per cent of the respondents were illiterate. Thirty six per cent farming families fell under small farmer, 31 per cent under landless, 22 per cent under marginal farmer, 9 per cent under medium farmer and only 3 per cent under large farmer category. 40 per cent respondents participated in social activity .Average annual family income was Rs.28587/- and twelve per cent of the total respondents were migrating in search of employment for a period of 3-6 months seasonally.

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Key words: Livelihood security, Socio-demographic profile, Economic profile, Rural entrepreneurship

#### Introduction

Though India has achieved a growth rate of 9 per cent, the condition of population below the poverty line (35 per cent) continues to be of great concern and challenge. It is also a fact that majority of India's population resides in rural area and mainly depends on agriculture which is predominantly rainfed with irrigation potential being only about 35 per cent. Further, land fragmentation, land degradation, shrinking resources etc. have posed serious threat to the agriculture. These factors have limited the growth rate of agriculture to 2 per cent and the rural livelihood system has been unsustainable.

Various sustainable rural livelihood system models have been suggested. Three attributes namely, possession of human capabilities, access to tangible and intangible assets and existence of economic activities hold the key to sustainable livelihood system. Livelihood security is the need of hour and is very essential to prevent the farm families from being surrendered to death. In such situation, ICAR is concerned about upgrading income of farm families and to sustain agricultural under this NAIP has risen as a mega project aimed to support sustainability. One of such component of NAIP was sponsored by ICAR

to K.V.K. Bidar. The project on livelihood security through resource and entrepreneurship management in Bidar district aimed at promoting sustainable rural livelihood options through efficient utilization of human and natural resources.

Bidar district located in the northern most part of Karnataka is one of the backward regions. The number of below poverty line (BPL) families is around 40 per cent and villages have low access to technological and other facilities. Dairy is one of the livelihood options for many families, and the other opportunities are agriculture, daily wage earnings, etc.

The project has the main components namely, IFS, dairy, goat rearing, food processing and value-addition and off-Farm activities. These livelihood options are proposed based on resource availability and capabilities with systematic analysis and technical support. The project selected four Talukas of Bidar district and six villages in each Taluka based on the degree of backwardness. It covered1,200 families during the project period. The present study is part of the baseline survey conducted to assess the socio economic status (SES) background of target group under this study

The data generated in the baseline survey will help