



Income generation and Nutritional security through Ksheera sagara scheme in rural area farmers at Y.S.R. Kadapa District

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Abstract:

Dairy farming plays a vital role in economic sustainability , employment and nutritional security of rural farmers. The livestock sector witnessed a phenomenal growth especially in the last decade owing to increased demand for food and food products of animal origin. In India majority of rural households belong to small and marginal farmers in terms of land and animal holding. In Andhra Pradesh in order to create employment , income generation and nutritional security Govt of Andhra Pradesh ,A.H. Department implemented Ksheera Sagara scheme in drought prone area like Y.S.R. Kadapa district. In this scheme government taken care of pregnant animals in order to increase milk production and reduce calving interval by input supplement and their nutritional security and calorie intake were calculated through information obtained by structured questionnaire interview schedule and also from A.H Department .The net income generated by the beneficiaries of Ksheera Sagara scheme stood at Rs. 63,435 per annum, Non-beneficiaries received an amount of Rs. 25,888. The total calorie intake of the beneficiaries was 2021 k.cal while that of non-beneficiaries it was 1780 k.cal. Ksheera Sagara scheme provided family labour with an employment of 103 man days against 66 man days in respect of non-

beneficiaries. This study indicates that Ksheera sagara scheme helps the rural farmers in income generation nutritional security and employment.

Key words : Ksheera sagara , Nutritional security, Dairy unit, Dairy farm, Calorie intake

Introduction :

Under the agricultural domain, animal husbandry has occupied a prominent place by generating income ,employment , nutritional security to the resource poor rural households. Livestock is an important component of small farmers' livelihood to meet their needs of milk, meat, food security and daily cash incomes. It is a good source of employment generation, a tool for poverty alleviation and help in socioeconomic uplift in the country. Rural poverty is largely concentrated among the landless and the marginal households comprising about 70 percent of rural population (Kozel and Parker 2003; Taneja and Birthal 2004). Several empirical studies indicate that livestock rearing has significant positive impact on equity in terms of income and employment and poverty reduction in rural areas (Thornton *et al.*, 2002; Birthal and Ali 2005) as distribution of livestock is more egalitarian compared to land (Taneja and Birthal 2004). Y.S.R. Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh comes under scarce rainfall zone where most of the livestock farmers thrive on A.H. activities. Dairy farming offers multiple opportunities in upliftment of rural livestock farmers through sustainable income and employment generation. In this context to alleviate poverty in the rural areas, Government of Andhra Pradesh have implemented poverty alleviation programme in chronic drought prone district of Y.S.R. Kadapa.

Material and Methods

The present study was undertaken at Kadapa District, a total of 100 farmers were selected 50 members beneficiaries , 50 members non beneficiaries, beneficiaries were given the In this scheme government supplied (5 Ewes + 1 Ram) on 50 % subsidy basis to the targeted families along with inputs like feed, healthcare and insurance coverage to animals enrolled on subsidy. Returns, Income and employment generation details were obtained using structured questionnaire interview schedule of farmers and some information obtained from the A.H. Department.

Results and Discussion

For (5+1) sheep unit, the total returns, net returns and gross margin were found to be Rs.24,850, Rs.12,214 and Rs.13,566 for beneficiaries and for non beneficiaries they were of the order of Rs.21,445, Rs. 2,560 and Rs.6,989, respectively as presented in Table 1. The current findings are in agreement with Sanda (2011) .Closer findings of present study were found in the research conducted by Roopa (2007) on economic-analysis of sheep and goats rearing in Chikmagalur district-Karnataka state

Nutritional security of Jeeva kranthi scheme sample respondents is presented in Table 25. The consumption of pattern of beneficiaries was relatively encouraging for beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries. Cereals consumption by the beneficiaries stood at 182.0 kg / annum against 121.0 kg / annum by the non-beneficiaries. Pulses were consumed to the extent of 12 kg by beneficiaries against 8.0 kg by non-beneficiaries. Oils were consumed to an extent 5.0 kg / annum by beneficiaries and only 3.5 kg by non-

beneficiaries. Milk consumption to an extent of 51 kg by the beneficiaries while it was only 45 kg for non-beneficiaries. Meat was again consumed in higher amounts of 13.0 kg by beneficiaries compared to 6.8 kg by non-beneficiaries. The number of eggs consumed were 89 for beneficiaries and 70 for non-beneficiaries. The consumption of fish, vegetables and fruits was higher for beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries.

The total calorie intake of the beneficiaries was 2301 k.cal while that of non-beneficiaries it was 1785 k.cal. Jeeva kranthi scheme also enabled the beneficiaries to come closer in terms of k.cal as per the recommendations of the ICMR. The mean calorie intake had fallen short by 99. While in respect of non-beneficiaries it was less by 615 k.cal. The amount spend for the calories obtained for various food items was Rs. 11,866 by the beneficiaries and Rs 8,199 by the non-beneficiaries. Relatively, beneficiaries had spent higher amounts on all the items compared to non-beneficiaries. These results also somewhat deviated from the reports of National Council of Applied Economic Research New Delhi (2014) and NSSO (2016).

Calorie (K.cal/day) intake of sample respondents of Jeeva kranthi scheme is depicted in Fig 1.

For both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries the family labour employment generated was estimated and cropping activity provided the beneficiaries with an employment of 95 man days and 71 man days for non-beneficiaries. Livestock i.e. Jeeva kranthi provided family labour with an employment of 19 man days against 11 man days in respect of non-beneficiaries. 88 days of employment was found by the beneficiaries from working as agricultural laboures while 76 days of employment was found by the non-beneficiaries under this category of employment. Non-farm occupation too provided employment for about 93 days in respect of beneficiaries and 72 days for the non-beneficiaries. Virtually beneficiaries could able to find relatively more no of days of employment from various sources compared to non-beneficiaries.

Table 1: Returns from Ksheera sagara scheme (Rs)

S.No	Particulars	Beneficiaries		Non –beneficiaries	
		Per unit	%	Per unit	%
1	Appreciation on the value of animal	4500	4.20	4400	6.19
2	Returns from sale of milk	94500	88.09	60120	84.52
3	Returns from sale of farm yard manure	3027	2.82	2487	3.50
4	Calf value	5250	4.89	4120	5.79
5	Total returns	107277	100	71127	100
6	Net returns	63435		25888	
7	Gross margin	102129		31480	
8	Returns per rupee of expenditure	2.50		1.53	

Table 2 : Nutritional security of sample respondents of Ksheera sagara scheme

S.No	Name of the scheme	Nutritional security (kg/year)		Calorie intake (k.cal/day)				Nutritional security (Rs /year)	
		beneficiaries	non – beneficiaries	beneficiaries	%	non – beneficiaries	%	beneficiaries	non – beneficiaries
1.	Ksheera sagar								
	a. Cereals	139.0	119.0	490.0	24.24	469.0	26.34	3460.0	3006.0
	b. Pulses	10.0	7.7	278.0	13.75	283.0	15.89	600.0	462.0
	c. Oil	4.0	3.2	149.0	7.37	141.0	7.92	320.0	256.0
Livestock products									
	d.Milk	48.0	43.0	466.0	23.05	324.0	18.20	1920.0	1720.0
	e. Meat	10.0	7.0	120.0	5.93	111.0	6.23	2000.0	1400.0
	f. Eggs (No)	79.0	68.0	119.0	5.88	104.0	5.84	316.0	272.0
	g. Fish	0.70	0.57	105.0	5.19	99.0	5.56	105.0	85.5
	h. Vegetables	28.0	19.0	198.0	9.79	165.0	9.26	840.0	570.0
	i. Fruits	4.9	3.9	96.0	4.75	84.0	4.71	269.0	214.5
	Total			2021.0	100.0	1780.0	100.0	9830.0	7986.0

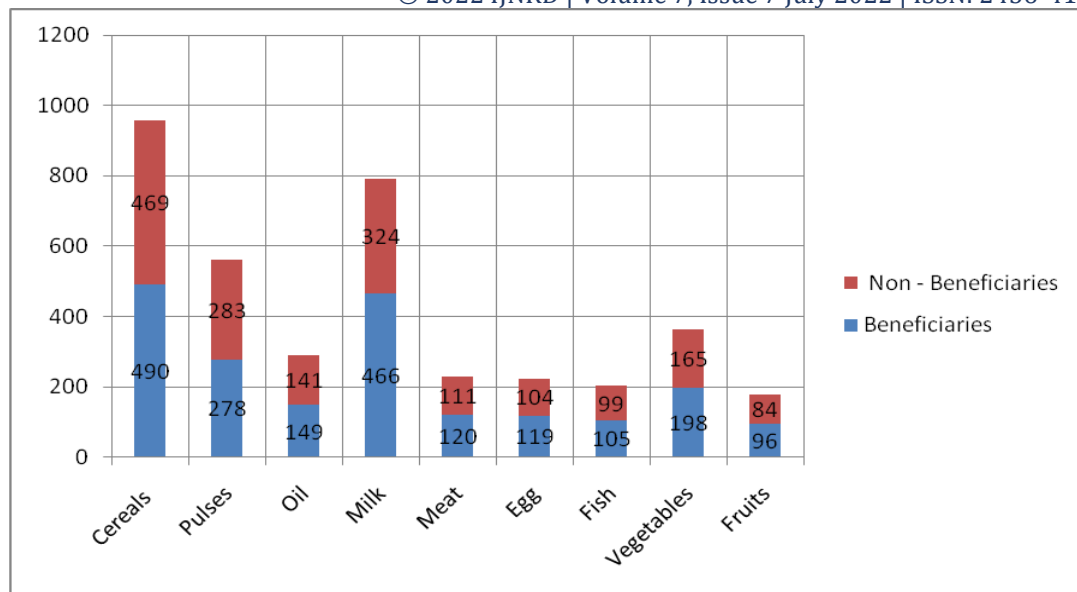


Fig. 1: Calorie (K.cal /day) intake of sample respondents of Ksheera sagara scheme

Table 3: Family labour employment for different occupations of farmers of selected Government schemes in man days per annum

S.No	Particulars	Ksheera sagara scheme	
		Beneficiaries	non - beneficiaries
1.	Cropping		
	a.male	30.0	30.0
	b.female	40.0	32.0
	Total	70.0	62.0
2	Livestock farming		
	a.male	38.0	37.0
	b.female	47.0	31.0
	Total	85.0	68.0
3	Agricultural labour		
	a.male	49.0	28.0
	b.female	38.0	41.0
	Total	87.0	69.0
4	Non – farm occupation		
	a.male	75.0	42.0
	b.female	28.0	24.0
	Total	103.0	66.0

Conclusion

Ksheera sagara scheme provides sustainable income, employment generation and family labour employment . Due to implementation of Ksheera sagara scheme in rural farmers increased the nutritional security and calorie intake in beneficiaries than non beneficiaries. Government needs to implement such type of schemes to improve the nutritional and calorie intake of farmers.

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