

**GENERATION OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT THROUGH BAMBOO CULTIVATION UNDER
WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALLAHABAD DISTRICT OF EASTERN
UTTAR PRADESH**

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ABSTRACT: The study indicated that bamboo plantation in wasteland condition plays vital role for the generation of income and employment. It increased the income of poor farmers one hand and chick migration from rural to urban area another hand. The size of family in non- adopted villages was bigger than the adopted villages due to socio – economic backwardness of the society. The other backward community 50 and 57.14 percent were higher than schedule 25, 10.52 percent and schedule tribe 12.50, 14.29 percent in adopted villages and non - adopted respectively. The education standard up to graduate and intermediate was only 6.25 percent in adopted village and non – adopted villages was 4.70, 9.52 percent. The gross income of adopted villages Rs. 21412.93 was higher than non – adopted villages Rs. 8394.07. Out of total more than fifty percent income of adopted villages and non - adopted villages were contributed from the agricultural sector while non- agricultural sector income was vice-versa. The total mayday per employment in adopted villages and non - adopted villages was 55.14 per cent higher than the non-ort villages 44.86 per cent.

KEYWORDS: Landless, agriculture, labour, income, employment, wasteland, development.

Bamboo belongs to grass family Poaceae (old Gramineae) with 125 indigenous as well as exotic species under 23 genera, bamboo is found all over the world, Bamboos form an important constituent of the deciduous and evergreen forests of the country with spread from tropical to temperate regions, extending from alluvial plains to high mountains and ascending in altitudes to 4000 m above mean sea level. These are found in the under storey of forests of almost all the states except the Kashmir Valley. They form rich belts of vegetation in well-drained parts of tropical and sub-tropical habitats and rise up to 3700 m altitude of the Himalayas. right from the tropical region to the temperate region and from the alluvial plains to the high mountains.: The only execution, where they do not occur naturally is Jammu & Kashmir. The principal bamboo genera are: *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Chmonobambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Dinochloa*, *Gigantochlos*, *Indocalamus*, *Ochlandra*, *Oxytenanthera*, *Phylostachys*, *Pleioplatus*, *Pseudoxytenanthera*, *Schizostachyum*, *Semiarundinaria*, *Sinobambusa*, etc. More than 50 per cent of these genera are found in Eastern India viz; Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizorum, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. Other areas include the Andamans, Bastar and Balaghat, (Madhya Pradesh) and Western Ghats. India is a country of farmers. The livelihood of farming-community is directly or indirectly depends on agriculture

and allied activities. The agriculture is total labour based enterprise, since land is a fixed factor in agriculture and per capita total land-man availability ratio is only 0.32 hectare. Out of more than sixty percent income of agricultural landless laborers derived from wages employment and remaining from the agriculture and allied activities. Hence income and employment pattern of the agricultural landless laborers obviously needs serious consideration, it is identified that major factor responsible for their poorest in the poor was socio-economic backwardness. The study was conducted in College of Forestry Samhigginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj-2016-17

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: The study based on intensive enquiry in the farmers of Champatpur Dadari, Kanti, and Bagmna were under adopted villages and the farmers of villages Bansawar, Narayan pur , Bhadara and Dandupur was under non – adopted in Jasara block, district Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Total eighty farmers were selected from each village. Of the total fifty farmers were from adopted villages and remaining thirty farmers from non- adopted villages. The data was collected on the pre- tested schedule thorough bench mark survey, purposive random sampling method. The collected information was based on keeping in their memories and referred year 2015 - 16.

Table-1: Family size of bamboo cultivated farmers adopted and non- adopted villages

Family Size	Adopted villages	Non-Adopted villages
0- 4	6(37.40)	8(42.11)
4-6	5(31.25)	4(21.05)
6-8	4(25.00)	5(26.32)
Above -8	1(6.25)	2(10.52)
Total	16(100)	19 (100)
Average Size of Family	6.34	7.66

Note: Figures in parenthesis represents percentage

Table-2: Age distribution of bamboo cultivated farmers under adopted and non- adopted villages

Family Size	Adopted villages	Non-Adopted villages
0- 18	4 (25.00)	6(28.57)
19-59	9 (56.25)	12 (57.15)
Above – 60	3 (18.75)	3 (4.28)

Note: Figures in parenthesis represents percentage

Table-3: Caste composition of bamboo cultivated farmers under adopted and non- adopted villages

Caste	Adopted villages	Non-Adopted villages
Schedule	4 (25.00)	2(9.52)
Schedule tribe	2 (12.50)	3 (14.29)
Backward	8 (50.00)	12 (57.14)
Others	2(12.50)	4(19.05)

Note: Figures in parenthesis represents percentage

Table-4: Literacy of the bamboo cultivated farmers under adopted and non- adopted villages

Caste	Adopted villages	Non-Adopted villages
Illiterate	9(56.25)	11(52.38)
Primary	3 (18.75)	4 (19.05)
Middle	1 (6.25)	3 (14.29)
Intermediate	1(6.25)	2(9.52)
Graduate and above	1 (6.25)	1(4.70)
Total Literacy	7 (43.75)	10(47.62)

Note: Figures in parenthesis represents percentage

Table-5: Income from **Agricultural** and Non - Agricultural Sources Rupees/ House hold

Particulars	Adopted villages	Non-Adopted villages
Agriculture Sector		
(I) Average income from bamboo poll/year	11250.00(52.58)	Nil
(II) Milk, milk products & allied activities	2273.23 (10.68)	1895.74 (22.58)
(III) Hired out on farms	2532.12 (11.85)	1941.18 (23.12)
Sub Total	117305.35(75.98)	3836.92(45.71)
Non – Agriculture sector		
(I) service / Business / others	2458.36(11.49)	2412.03(28.73)
(II) wages / other than agricultural sources	2654.22(12.39)	2145.12(25.56)
Sub Total	5112.58(23.88)	4557.15(54.29)
Gross Income	21412.93 (100)	8394.07 (100)

Note: Figures in parenthesis represents percentage

Table-6: Family labour employment on farm operation (MD/ household)

S. No.	Operations	Adopted villages	Non-Adopted villages
1.	Tillage	7.15(12.97)	6.98(15.56)
2.	Sowing/ Transplanting	7.12(12.91)	3.27 (7.29)
3.	Manuring & Fertilizers application	1.06(1.92)	1.03(2.29)
4.	Irrigation	3.33(6.04)	2.28 (5.08)
5.	Plant protection	1.72 (3.12)	1.23 (2.74)
6.	Intercultural practices	6.04 (10.95)	6.12 (13.64)
7.	Harvesting	21.24 (38.52)	18.70 (41.68)
8.	Threshing & winnowing	5.46(9.90)	4.14 (9.22)
9.	Transportation & storage	2.02 (3.67)	1.11 (2.50)
Gross employment		55.14(100)	44.86(100)

Note: Figures in parenthesis represents percentage

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: It can be seen from the table- 1 that the average size of family was 6.34 in adopted villages and 7.66 in non –adopted villages. Family size below 4 was 37.40 and 42.11 per cent in adopted and non- adopted villages respectively. The size of family in non- adopted villages was bigger than the adopted villages due to socio – economic backwardness of the society. Size of family plays vital role to keep the standard of living better as well as economic status of the society (S.B. Lal, et.al. 2005).

The perusal of table- 2 shows that more than fifty percent of the total population contributed from age group 19-59 years was 56.25, 57.15 in adopted villages and non - adopted respectively which is the highest of other age groups. While the age group belongs 18 year was 25 and 28.57 per cent in adopted villages and non-adopted villages respectively (Ramchandra, et.al. 2007). The other backward community 50 and 57.14 per cent were higher than schedule 25, 10.52 per cent and schedule tribe 12.50, 14.29 per cent in adopted villages and non - adopted respectively. It is depicted in the table - 3 that the communities' of others were only 12.50, 19.05 per cent in adopted and non - adopted villages.

This is illustrated from the table- 4 that education status in adopted villages were very poor than non - adopted villages. The total illiteracy of adopted villages and non - adopted villages were 56.25 and 52.38 per cent respectively. The educational standard up to primary level was 18.75, 19.05 per cent higher than the middle 6.25, 14.29 per cent and there no students in high school in

adopted villages and non – adopted villages respectively. While the education standard up to intermediate was only 6.25 per cent in adopted village and non – adopted villages was 9.52 per cent (Ramchandra, et.al. 2008).

It is concluded from table -5 that the gross income of adopted villages Rs.21412.93 was higher than non – adopted villages Rs. 8394.07. Of the total more than fifty percent income derived from agricultural sector in adopted and non - adopted villages. Agricultural sector income contributed from milk, milk products and allied activities of adopted villages non - adopted villages was 75.98,45.71 per cent higher than non - agricultural sector income from service, business and others and wages other than agricultural sources (23.88,54.29 per cent). The gross incomes of adopted villages were higher than the non – adopted villages due to adoption of bamboo cultivation. The adopted villages are more depended on agricultural sector income than non adopted villages and non - adopted villages due to lack of technical knowledge in agricultural sector.

The gross employment of adopted villages and non - adopted villages were 55.14 and 44.86 per cent man days respectively. The employment of adopted villages was higher than non adopted villages as indicated in table -7(Ramchandra et al, 2009).

CONCLUSION:

The study is indicated that cultivation of bamboo uplift the socio- economic status of the adopted villages in comparison to the non - adopted villages. The farmers of non – adopted villages were running pillars for their day

by day meet out. It is found from the study that income of farmers was increased due to bamboo cultivation at large scale. Thus it is necessary to initiate a systemic and long term project planning for agricultural laborers to check migration from villages towards urbanization.

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