

***“A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS ,PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
CHALLENGES FACED BY FARMERS IN LOPU VILLAGE”***



***A report submitted to Department of Commerce, Higher And Technical
Institute, Mizoram (HATIM) for the academic year 2022-23***

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “A Study on Socio-Economic Status, Production And Marketing Challenges Faced By Farmers in Lopu Village” submitted to the Mizoram University for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, is a record of research work carried out by T. Chiechho, Roll No. 2123BCOM044, IV Semester B.Com. He has fulfilled all the requirements laid down in the regulations of Mizoram University. This dissertation is the result of his investigation into the subject. Neither the dissertation as a whole nor any part of it was ever submitted any other University for any degree.

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DECLARATION

I, *T. CHIECHHO*, hereby declare that the subject matter of this dissertation is the record of work done by me, that the contents of this dissertation did not form to anybody else, and that the dissertation has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other university or institute. This is being submitted to the Mizoram University for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

Date: 17/04/2023

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Thank you,

T. Chiechho

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Working the soil, sowing seeds, and cultivating edible plants are all parts of farming. Farming is another term for rearing animals for milk or meat. A fantastic method to characterise the way of life and work of those who operate in the agriculture sector is to call it farming. Although farming can be incredibly labour-intensive and is impacted by weather and food prices, people frequently have romanticised images of it in their minds, like roosters crowing, farmers operating tractors, and farmers milking goats. The Medieval Latin *firma*, "fixed payment," is where the term farm gets its original meaning of "a lease on farm land."

1.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Farming is a complex, unpredictable and individual business. Farmers must meet the changing needs of our planet and the expectations of regulators, consumers, and food processors and retailers. There are increasing pressures from climate change, soil erosion and biodiversity loss and from consumers' changing tastes in food and concerns about how it is produced. And the natural world that farming works with – plants, pests and diseases – continue to pose their own challenges. While modern agriculture provides a large number of solutions, the outcome is not always the same because each farm is unique: different landscapes, soils, available technology and potential yields

What kind of problems do farmers face?

Farmers need to deal with many problems, including how to:

- Cope with climate change, soil erosion and biodiversity loss
- Satisfy consumers' changing tastes and expectations
- Meet rising demand for more food of higher quality
- Invest in farm productivity
- Adopt and learn new technologies
- Stay resilient against global economic factors
- Inspire young people to stay in rural areas and become future farmers

1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature review is carried to critically review the research variables and review precious works related to the study for better understanding and knowledge. This review contains about the review of the production and marketing of farmers in Lopu area

Mingsheng Fan et al (2013) introduced a country classification – agriculture – based, transforming or transformed economy – and three form of smallholder farming: 1) Subsistence, without profit findings presented in section 1 should be called ‘classification scheme’ because only one classification principle was used to develop its three class ; Substance system, semi – commercial system and commercial system. This was clearly based on an intentional classification approach that was closer to a “categorical assignment” in that the resulting classes were determined by the classificatory principle.

Basavaraju S. M. et al., (2022). States that Organic agriculture is growing rapidly as an alternative strategy to modern million hectares. There has been a gradual increase in organic agricultural land in all the regions .According to the latest FIBL survey on organic agriculture worldwide, organic farming increases by 1.1 million hectares. Many countries are now focusing on organic farming because of healthy crops, fruits, vegetables that are produced purely by organic means, free from any harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides and also eco- friendly. These study analyse the Growth and Status of Organic Farming in India and Global level.

Manabendu Chottopadhyay (1982) mentioned that the labour the Women can provide for cultivating for various crops, planting, harvesting, post operation is explained. According to FAQ the benefits of modernization of agriculture have benefited the wealthy more than the poor and Men more than Women.

Nyamekye et al (2016) contributed to the literature on agriculture productively by a attempting to test the effect of human capital on maize productivity in Ghana. They have explained that agriculture plays vital role in African countries economy and its productively growths deals with economy growth and poverty reduction is the region. Low incomes level household are considered depend on maize for food security. They have felt increase if they have no maize stock. The study have used quartiles and OLS regression model to test the effect of human capital on maize productively in Ghana. The result showed that human capital has not significant effect on maize yield and its effect on productively various across quartiles.

OECD (2006) suggested a typology of five ‘rural world’ to quid policy makers with regard to the diversity of rural and agriculture system in developing pro – poor policies; it was based on level of commercialization, land ownership and poverty level. Three of the rural

world corresponded to smallholders farming: No. 2 – Traditional household and that are not international competitive; No. 3 – Subsistence household, rural and micro entrepreneur; and No. 4 – Landless household, rural world no. 1 related to large scale agriculture, and No. 5 – Chronically poor household that were probably not economically active, Interestingly the typology was associated with a review of the risk face by each category and related mitigation measures.

Tanhampoor and Mahmaudi (2018) investigated the empirical model to evaluate the productivity growth in agriculture sector. The result has been found that average factor production growth rate is – 0.72% and it share in value added is also negative – 19.6% and it has estimated to be 33.8% in fourth development plan. The values added growth in agriculture sector has achieved by the effective capital role in agriculture low. Labour productivity growth does not have positive effect on the values added growth.

Zenka et al (2015) evaluated the important of geographic factor that affected the differences in agricultural labour productivity at micro level region in the Czech Republic. They included labour productivity of agriculture only business companies and corporative. They tested the impact of natural condition, population density, farm size and localization on labour productivity of agriculture. They formed that there is positive relationship between farm size and labour productivity. They did not find any relationship between localization and productivity. The population density is affected productively positive significantly.

Sudhanshu singh et al () *Natural Farming, Benefit and mixed cropping in vegetable farming states* that the mix of high-yielding production techniques has helped the globe to generate a food surplus while also raising worries about soil health and environmental pollution, demand and prices of organically produced vegetables are much higher in market and evidence showed that organically grown vegetables are enriched with nutrients and safe for consumption because of their less exposure with residues of in-organic pesticides. Each individual horticulture sector of agriculture in India is facing different kinds of problems. Mixed farming system is one way of handling such problems because it provides better income returns to farm owners as well as higher productivity. The mixed farming could be in the form of the crop-livestock, crop-forestry, crop-horticulture fish-pig, fish-duck, and paddy-fish etc. Mixed farming system is helpful in decreasing the cost of production per unit area, increasing income and productivity and reducing the risk of farmers.

1.3 RATIONALE OF THE PROJECT

The researcher had started the project in the month of march 2023, the information was collected through questionnaire. The aims of the project is to see the problem faced and market strategy that effected them. The research is conducted because of backwardness in farming status of Lopu. The challenge faced by the farmers and other problems are highlighted or report in chapter II. The agriculture farming played an important role in sustainable development as well as for economy in other places. There are many investment, the farmer are no longer 'jobseeker' they are 'job givers' in other places. The reason why the researcher conducted the project at the location of Lopu is that they are backward at farming in terms of production and marketable product.

1.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROJECT

Farming is one of the important factors of economic in terms of per capita income and per national income. In the absence of farming, the economy of India as well as states and District economic will have huge different. Farming is one of the important factors of sustainable development. Farming played an important role in the economic development of underdevelopment country. The study highlighted is that investing more in farming business if effective for leads to greater development of a nation. Empowering farming activities leads to break the inequality and reduce the poverty. Nowadays, due to adaptation of new technology and recently updated machinery it has been realised that the farmers are no more 'jobseeker' they are 'job givers'.

In Lopu, Siaha district, the status of farmers are little bit low because of lack of technology and material and tools to make attractive farming. Due to unfavourable location to make attractive farm, the farmer cannot performed as their expectation. The marketable product which is Vegetables, Fruits and Juice etc., cannot export or sell to other places due to lack of transportation, compare with other places. The research will focus on the study of production, marketing and the problem faces by the farmers in process of marketing and production.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- To find out the problems faced by the farmers.
- To study the market strategy.
- To analyse and study the economic status

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology simply refers to the practical “how” of given piece of research. More specifically it's about how a researcher systematically design a study to ensure valid and reliable result that address the research aims and objectives.

In this research methodology the process and steps is highlights which is to be carried out during the research. Method used in the data collection will be highlights as well as the methods of samplings. The technique used in the data collection.

1.6.1 Field setting:

Lopu is a village situated in Siaha District, Which is located toward south part in Siaha district. It is about 150km far from Siaha. Lopu is a total household of around 270 and among them ,most of the household depend on the agriculture activities and from that more than 70 household depend and participate in the farming.

1.6.2 Research design:

In this design research quantitative research study is used. Descriptive research is used to describe the prospect and challenge faced in production, marketing and challenge face by the farmer of Lopu.

1.6.3 Source of data:

Primary data – Schedule 4 and 2 ways Likert scale is used to draw out the most suitable information for the research, questionnaire is used to collect the information needed. Interview and questionnaire was the key for primary information.

Secondary data – Article from internet and our seniors research notes was the secondary source of data used to collect the required data.

1.6.4 Sampling design:

The data were collected from 30 respondent who are the farmer of Lopu.

1.7 LIMITATION OF THE PROJECT:

- *The survey has been conducted only on 30 respondent*
- *The data are mainly extracted from a questionnaire asking open ended and semi open-ended question. It may not be exact opinion of the respondent, so there has been a lack of reliability.*
- *The study is limited to only specific area and therefore several other potential samples outside these areas have been neglected.*
- *Due to conservative nature, it is possible that some respondent may not have gives their respondent in the questionnaire in fully manner.*

CHAPTER II
(ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA)

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter has been present into two major parts on the key information interview and through Questionnaire question. Which will portray the objectives of the research on the study of find out the problem/challenge face by the farmer, to study the market strategy and establishment of farming hi profitable or not with the topic of farmer status of Lopu and their marketable product.

1. SCHEDULED INTERVIEW:

The research data collection is made through interview schedule and making question by using of LIKERS questionnaire. The findings are –

TABLE 2. 1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE-

Sl. NO	Particular	No. of respondent	Percentage
1	Age	N - 30	
	Below 30	5	16.67
	30-40	6	20
	40-50	14	46
	Above 50	5	16.67
2	Gender	N-30	
	Male	25	83.33
	Female	5	16.67
3	Size of family	N-30	
	Below 2	----	
	3-4 members	6	20
	4-5 members	8	26.67
	Above 5	17	56.67

The demographic profile first shows the age gaps amongst the farmer as the majority of farmer are usually on the gap of 40 – 50 of age are 46% and 30 – 40 of the year are 20%. Which shows that the farmers of Lopu are usually middle age. Most of the respondent are

male i.e., male 83.33% and female 16.67%. The size of family increase up to eight family members but unfortunately the respondent do not have three in the household.

TABLE 2.2 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND-

Sl. NO	Particular	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Educational background	N- 30	
	Under HSLC	17	56.67
	HSLC	10	33.33
	HSSLC	2	6.66
	Under Graduate	1	3.33
2	Family economic status	N- 30	
	APL	6	20
	BPL	9	30
	AAY	15	50
3	Annual income from farming	N - 30	
	Below 5000	8	26.66
	5000 – 10000	12	40
	10000 – 20000	7	23.33
	Above 30000	3	10
4	Financial support for farming	N - 30	
	Self/ family	17	56.66
	Government	13	43.33

The table shows the educational qualification and qualification background of Lopu of the respondent First we have the educational background of the respondent which is – Below HSLC (56.67%), HSLC (33.33%), HSSLC (6.66%) and Under Graduation (3.33%). The family status are – APL (20%), AAY (50%) and BPL (30%). The annual income from farming are – Below 5000 (26.66%), 5000 – 10000 (40%), 10000 – 20000 (23.33%) and Above 30000 (10%).

It shows that the farmer's annual income is between 5000 – 10000. There are many supports for farming but many of them are not getting any supports for their farm yet, which is also shown in the table i.e. self/family (56.66%), Government (43.33%).

TABLE 2.3. A STUDY ON FIND OUT THE PROBLEM FACE BY THE FARMER.

S/N	Questions	Option			
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	What are the common problem that you face?	Water supply (9%)	Transportation (10%)	Pests (35%)	All of the above (46%)
2	How do you sell your farm product?	To vendor (70%)	To retailer (30%)	To market (0%)	
3	Do you face difficulties in selling your product?	YES (70%)	No (15%)	Sometimes (10%)	Not at all (5%)
4	Is your farm is a far distance from roadside?	Yes (30%)	No (70%)		
5	How far distance is it?	Below 2km (65%)	2km – 3km (35%)	4km – 3km (0%)	Above 4km (0%)

In the study of the problem face by the farmer is focus and the question is asked through the questionnaire and it is one of the objectives of the research which depicts the problem face by the farmer. All the questions are asked through the questionnaire and the findings are -

a) The common problem that they face is asked and majority of them answered all of the above of the options as mentioned above.

b) The majority of farmers in Lopu sell their products to vendors. Because there is no market place to sell their products and in order to sell their products to a retailer or to other towns, it is a little bit difficult due to transportation. Majority of farmers do not have vehicles for transportation.

c) The majority of their farms are not too far from villages. 65% of their farms are below 2km, 2km – 3km is (35%), there are not farms far more than 3km in Lopu area.

TABLE 2.4. A STUDY OF MARKET STRATEGY.

S/N	Question	Option			
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	How do you sell your product?	To vendor (70%)	To retailer (30%)	To market (0%)	
2	Does your village have market place to sell your product?	Yes (0%)	No (100%)		
3	Annual income from farm?	Below 10000 (26.66%)	10000– 20000 (40%)	20000 – 40000 (23.33%)	Above 50000 (10%)
4	Do you think you can make better profit than earlier?	Yes (80%)	No (20%)		
5	Where do you sell your product?	Vendors (30%)	Retailer (20%)	Market (0%)	House to house (50%)
6	Do you face difficulties in selling your product?	Yes (70%)	No (15%)	Sometimes (10%)	Not at all (5%)

The above table shows that upon the study of market strategy in the member of Lopu farmers, they usually sell their product own their own as mention above table. The market strategy is studied and the findings are as follows:

a) The question of how do you sell your product is asked and from the respondent 70% answer their product is sell to the vendors. 30% of them is sell their product to retailer. The production cannot be sold in any of the Government agency as there are no agencies available in the area.

b) In Lopu, majority of farmers which is 70% is face difficulties in selling their product, No (15%), sometimes (10%) and Not at all (5%). Their annual income from the firm is between 10000 – 20000 which is the respondent percentage of 40%, below 10000 (26.66%), between 20000 – 40000 (23.33%) and Above 50000 (10%).

c) Majority of farmer thinks that they can make better profit than earlier from farming. The question of do you think you can make better profit than earlier? Is ask and 80% if respondent say Yes, but at the same time 20% of then are says No. 70% of farmer cannot sell their product as their expected price.

TABLE 2.5. STUDY OF ESTABLISHMENT PROFITABLE OR NOT.

S/N	Questions	Option			
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Do you prefer this kind of farm business for your family?	Yes (30%)	No (70%)		
2	Having agriculture is profitable or not?	Profitable (40%)	Not profitable (60%)		
3	Are you satisfied with your income?	Yes (45%)	No (55%)		
4	Do you feel that it is worth more than your hard work, compare with your hard work and the money that you received?	Yes (70%)	No (30%)		
5	How many times can you harvest in a year?	Once in a year (60%)	Twice in a year (30%)	Thrice in a year (10%)	Above thrice in a year (0%)
6	Can you manage with your annual income?	Yes (20%)	No (80%)		
7	Do you ever employed labour to help you?	Yes (60%)	No (20%)	Not at all (10%)	Everytime (10%)
8	How many wages do you give per a day?	Rs 300 (60%)	Rs 350 (23%)	Rs 400 (10%)	Rs 500 (7%)
9	How many acres is your farm?	Below 1 acres (70%)	Between 1 – 2 acres (20%)	Between 2 – 3 acres (10%)	Above 3 acres (0%)

The above table is the findings of establishing profitable or not in Lopu farmers. It shows details are describe below:-

a) In Lopu farmer, 70% of farmer do not prefer this kind of farm business for their family. At the same times, 30% of them are prefer this business for their family.

b) Having agriculture is not profitable which is the percentage of Not profitable 60% and profitable 40%. In Lopu area, many farmers are not aimed their product for commercial purpose. But almost half of them is trying to make better profit. Because of this situation, 45% of farmer are satisfied with their income and 55% of them are not satisfied with their income.

c) There are many marketable product (vegetables and others) and their harvest time is not the same. 60% harvest once in a year, 30% harvest twice in a year, and 10% can harvest thrice in a year.

d) Majority of farmer of Lopu cannot manage with their income from farming. The farmer also employed labour to help them in the field and they gave wages per days as: Rs 300 (60%), Rs 350 (23%), Rs 400 (10%) and Rs 500 (7%).

e) In Lopu, majority of farmer fields is like this –

Below 1 acres (70%), Between 1 – 2 acres (20%), Between 2 – 3 acres (10%).
There are not more field larger than 3 acres in Lopu area.

CHAPTER III
(FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION)

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter gives information on the general findings from the data collected through primary and secondary data by giving questionnaire and interview with the farmers of Lopu. The project is trying to find out and focus on problems faced by the farmers, market strategy and establishment profitable or not.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

The major finding of this study were drawn based on the criteria of objectives of the study such as :

Objective I : To find out the problem faced by the farmers.

The farmers had faced many problems in their farm, the respondent had given a suggestion and answer a question regarding their problems through questionnaire. The result are as follows :

- The common problem faced by the farmer is Transportation (10%), Pests (35%), water supply (9%) and all of the above (46%)
- Most of the farmer sell their product to vendors.
- The farmer of Lopu had faced many problems in disposal of their product.
- The farmer can harvest the farm product once in a year. But, some crops are harvest 2 – 3 times in a year.
- The farmer had faced a problems insect and parasites in their production especially from RAT. RAT used to eat their product.

The common problems by the farmers are different, 46% of respondent answer all of the above because the option given are recently problems for the farmer. And also the farmer sell their product to vendors it because of there are no place to sell their product in their village. The farmer suggested that technique of cultivation training and the process of nurturing the specific plant. Like ; How to pant? How to watering? And How to fertilizes to improved their production and How to protect their farm product from Pests as well. They also suggested that support for water restoration and distribution tools. The farmer do not have water restoration in their farm also distribution tools. If the Government can donate or provide the material for the restoration of water, it would make huge different in terms of problems they faced.

OBJECTIVES II: To study market strategy.

The marketing process is studied and the farmers also gave suggestion in the marketing strategy. The findings are as follows:

- Farmers sell their product to vendors(70%) because the village does not have market place to sell.
- The farmers annual income from their form in below 5000 (26.6%), 5000-10000(40%), 10000-20000 (23.4%) and above 30000 (10%) which is not satisfactory for them.
- The farmers thought that they could make better profit if their suggestion is fulfilled.
- The farmers faced many problems in disposal of their farm products. Because of lacks of transportation and protection of products from pests

The farmers had given a thought and suggestion regarding the market of the products and suggested that if there can be a Government agency to sell their product there will be no problems in finding the to sell their product. They also suggested that the price of farm product should be fixed in per kgs or per item which would be satisfactory for them. And again, they also suggested that **Fund** from the Government. If fund are provided to the farmer, the process of production can be greatly improved and for the last, they suggested market place/market house for their village.

OBJECTIVE III: To study establishment profitable or not.

The researcher tried to find out the establishment profitable or not. The question was asked through questionnaire. The result findings are as follow:

- The farmers annual income below 10000(26.6%), between 10000-20000(40%), between 20000-40000(23.4%) and above 50000(10%).
- 60% Of respondent employed labour to help them in their field.
- The labour wages per day is Rs 300 (60%), Rs 350 (25%), Rs 400 (10%) and Rs 500 (7%).
- 60% Of respondent says farming is not profitable and 40% of them said profitable.

The farmer had given a thought and suggestion regarding the farming profitable. They suggested that *farmer* association for nurturing the farming marketable product and sold their product as well. Majority of them believed that farming is not profitable for their family maintaining. At the same time, some of them are thought that this kind of business is profitable for their income. Because it not need hight qualification, if they have knowledge and skills it is enough for it.

CHAPTER IV
SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

4.1 SUGGESTION

The suggestion proposed here are mainly based on the result of the study of production, marketing and challenges faced by Lopu farmers:

4.1.1 *Technique of cultivation:*

In the process of cultivating the seed or the stem should be planted in a surfaced and therefore planting the seed dug a hole and fill with a fertilizer can improve the growing process as well as distancing is also very important.

4.1.2 *Fundings:*

If funding are provided regularly to the farmers in kind or in cash to the farmers. The process of production can be improved greatly as association as well as the village and private as well.

4.1.3 *Agency to supply the farming product:*

The farmers cannot sell their product as their expecting price due to the location and lack of transportation and even of the other cases. If there is agency to supply the can also be decreased deflation of market as well as the price of product

4.1.4 *Supply for water restoring and distribution tools:*

The farmers do not have any place for a large water restoration and the tools is lacking for storing the water and distribution tools. If the Government can donate or provide the materials and tools for the storing of water it would make a huge difference in terms of production.

4.1.5 *Association for farmers:*

There are no association for farmers and the farmer could not bring their problems to the agriculture department privately. If there can form association, things should be easier for them. And the tools and materials provides by the Government should also be separate equally through the association. Without Bias.

4.2 CONCLUSION

The present study aims to understand the process of production, to study the marketing process of farming product and to study challenges faced by the farmers of Lopu. All the study focus on the farming status in terms of production, marketing and challenges faced. Challenges and problems arise in every corner of the production and marketing as well as the overall challenges talked in the above result and findings. From the study the farmer has faced many challenges or problems such as Water supply, transportation and also from parasites. Some of them are sold their own product in village to make income from their product. At the same time, majority of them are sold to vendors. The farmer has no proper place to sell their product to make better profit in their town/village. The question 'Do you prefer this kind of business for your family?' is asked and majority of respondent answer "NO". Because they have no choice to make another income to meet their basic needs. Farming is traditional, more than the household of Lopu are farmer. But only some of them are use to practice this kind of business of their basic income. Majority of farmer can harvest marketable product only once in a year, but some of them can harvest twice or thrice in a year. Because there are many different crops which can be different harvest times.

To solve the problems in effective ways the farmers of Lopu has trying to form Association so that they could demand or bring their problems to the Government. With the help of association, they could demand effective material, technique and tools for the farm such as storage of water, crops seeds, cultivation technique and so on. If there is farmer association, they can also be agency for them as well. So, with the help of them, the farmer could sell their product to different location i.e., Town and even in city. If they can go as plan, they thought that they could make better profit than usual which should be satisfactory for their income.

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(APPENDIX)

QUESTIONNAIRE

This is an academic mini research/project being undertaken by T. CHIECHHO 4th semester B.Com, HATIM for the reward of Bachelor of commerce. I will be very grateful if you could respond to the understated questions. All information will be confidential and will be used for academic purpose only.

Part A:

1. Age

(a) Below 30.

(b) between 30-40

(c) between 40-50

(d) above 50

2. Marital status

(a) Married

(b) unmarried

3. Qualification

(a) Under 10.

(b) between 10-12

(c) above 12

4. Sex

(a) male

(b) female

5. Family size

(a) 2

(b) 3 - 4

(c) 4 - 5

(d) above 5

Part B :

1. What are the most common problem that you face ?

(a) Water supply

(b) Transportation

(c) Pests

(d) All of the above

2. Do you face difficulties in selling your product ?

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) sometimes

3. How do you sell your farm product ?

(a) to vendors. (b) to retailer

(c) to market

4. Is your farm is a far distance from roadside ?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) Little far

5. How far distance is it ?

(a) below 2 km (b) between 2 km -3 km

(c) above 3 km

6. Do you face difficulties in disposal of your product?

(a) yes (b) No

(c) sometimes. (d) not at all

7. Do your crops have favourite place to growth?

(a) Yes (b) No

8. What time will be best time to plant the crop?

(a)summer (b) winter

(c) Rainy season

9. Do you prefer this kind of farming business for your family?

(a) Yes (b) No

10. Where do you sell your product?

(a) Market (b) vendors

(c) retailer (d) House to house

11. Does your village have market place to sell your product?

(a) Yes (b) No

12. Having agriculture is profitable or not?

(a) profitable (b) not profitable

13. Do you feel that it is worth more than your hard work, compare with your hard work and the money that you received?

(a) Yes (b) No

14. Annual income

(a) Below 10000 (b) between 10000 –20000

- (c) between 20000 - 40000 (d) above 50000
15. Are you satisfy with your income?
- (a) Yes (b) No
16. How many time can you harvests in a year ?
- (a) Once in a year (b) Twice
- (c) Thrice (d) above thrice
17. Do you think you can make a better profit than earlier
- (a) Yes (b) No
18. Do you have any request or suggestion to the government about farming?
- (a) Yes (b) No
19. Do you receive any support from the Government?
- (a) Yes (b) No
20. If Yes, what kind of support do you received?
- (a) Money (b) Vehicle
- (c) Thresh (d) Or other scheme
21. Are you satisfied with the support you received?
- (a) Yes (b) No
22. Is the support you received helpful for your Farm product?
- (a) Yes (b) No
23. Does your village have farm supporting association?
- (a) Yes (b) No
24. Can you manage with your annual income?
- (a) Yes (b) No
25. Do you ever employed labour to help you?
- (a) Yes (b) no
26. How many wages do you give per a day?
- (a) Rs 300. (b) Rs 400.
- (c) Rs 500. (d) above Rs 500

27. How many acres is your farm ?

(a) Below 1.

(b) between 1-3

(c) between 3-5.

(d) above 5