

Dynamic of area production and productivity of Gram in Madhya Pradesh

H. K. Niranjana and J. K. Gupta

Department of Agriculture Economics, MGCGV, Chitrakoot, Satna, (MP), India

E-mail: office.hemant@gmail.com

The present study covered time series data from 1979-80 to 2010-11 of area, production and productivity of gram in Madhya Pradesh. This period of study divided into 3 sub-periods i.e. 1979-80 to 1994-95, 1995-96 to 2010-11 and 1979-80 to 2010-11 for better interference of the study. The study revealed that the area, production and productivity of gram found to be increased positively and significantly in overall period of study. The area, production and productivity was found to be increased in pre-WTO period as compared to post WTO period. The area, production and productivity shared less fluctuation in post-WTO period as compared to pre-WTO period revealed that productivity of gram in Madhya Pradesh is maintaining its sustainable level over the period of time.

Keywords: Growth, Gram, sustainability yield index and production.

Role of farm women in large cardamom operations and decision-making process at North Sikkim, India

B. A. Gudade, K. Dhanapal, Sreekrishna Bhat and Tsheringma Bhutia

Indian Cardamom Research Institute, RRS, Spices Board, Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim- India

E-mail: bgudade@gmail.com

Women constitute nearly half of the adult population in India and 77 per cent of them belong to the rural area. The major occupation of rural women is agriculture and related activities and thereby they contribute about three-fourth of the labour required for agricultural operations. Farm women workers play a significant role in large cardamom operations and development. This study was conducted in Dzongu areas of North Sikkim during June 2013 to July 2015. Participation of farm women in large cardamom operations and decision making has been a very crucial in enhancing the crop production. Results of the study reveal that participation of farm women in large cardamom operations found high level of participation followed by medium operations and low operations. In case of decision-making process of farm women in large cardamom operations found low level followed by medium and high level.

Keywords: Decision-making process, farm operations, large cardamom, women participation.

Technology, practices & livelihood security in Western Himalayas: An analysis of constraints faced in *Rajmash* cultivation by the hill farmers of J&K State

S. P. Singh, Sanjeev Kumar, Jyoti Kachroo, Anil Bhat and Harminder Singh

Division of Agricultural Economics and ABM, SKUAST- J, Main Campus, Chatha, Jammu

E-mail: singh_sp073@yahoo.com

The Hill farming is supposed to be very fragile due to topographic conditions. The resource poorness of the hill farmers is an obstacle towards their livelihood security. Due to hilly terrains the land holdings are too small to be suitable for large farming. As we keep on going towards the high altitudes the farming profession becomes tough due to many constraints. The most advantageous methods of farming in such areas for sustainable development are the Indigenous Technology methods. The hills