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Authors: Thakur, Pradeep Kumar (/browse?type=author&value=Thakur%2C+Pradeep+Kumar)

Advisor: Malik, M.S. (/browse?type=author&value=Malik%2C+M.S.)

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**Abstract:** The present experiment was conducted on the “Studies on existing agroforestry practices with respect to socio-economic condition in Jamua Block of Giridih District (Jharkhand)” with the objectives to survey and identify the existing agroforestry practices and to assess the socio economic impacts of existing agroforestry practices on the farmers. The study was carried out in four panchayat and eight villages of Jamua Blocks. These villages are Charghara and Kharkho (Panchayat – Charghara), Jorasankh and Mundatanr (Panchayat-Chachghara), Bhupatdih and Bhanodih (Panchayat – Jaridih), Balgo and Pindrabad (Panchayat - Balgo) and in total 160 household of the selected Block. The data were recorded for various parameters like Population profile, caste profile, family structure, literacy status, livestock and poultry status, house hold status, land holding status, land use pattern and also dependency on forest (Fuel wood and Fodder consumption pattern, annual income from agroforestry). The soil properties such as pH, Organic carbon percent, Available N, P, K were estimated in the laboratory. Sole crop (agriculture) had higher Organic carbon percent, nitrogen, phosphorus, potash whereas fallow land had minimum in all the cases except maximum in pH. The maximum 53.75% respondents had 20-30 years age group followed by 21.87% in 31-40 years and only 5% respondents had age group more than 60 years. The maximum number of male population was 63.75% followed by female population 36.25%. Among the four castes, Other Backward Caste 38.13% was the most dominant caste in the study areas; whereas Schedule Caste 11.25% least dominant caste. Majority of 94.37% households had nuclear family whereas 5.62% households had joint family. Maximum 21.875% respondents had 0-1ha land under horticulture, 76.88% respondents 0-1 ha land under agroforestry, 22.50% respondents 0-1ha land under bamboo and 48.12% respondent 0-1ha land under fallow land. The tree species like *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Melia azedarach* and *Syzygium cumini* etc.were found in agrisilvicultural systems. In agrihorticultural systems like *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Litchi chinensis* (Litchi), *Mangifera indica* (Mango) and *Syzygium cumini* and in silvipastoral system tree species are *Dalbergia sissoo* *Mangifera indica* whereas, in homegarden system tree species *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (Jack fruit), *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Dalbergia sissoo* (Sissoo), *Gmelina arborea* (Gamhar), *Leucaena leucocephala* (Subabool), *Melia azedarach* (Bakain) were observed. Maximum 45.62% respondents had produced agriculture crop 3,001-3,500 kg/ha and minimum 15% produce 4,001-4,500 kg/ha of rabi crop. The data on total income generated from animal husbandry 55% respondents Rs (0- 25,000), and poultry 63.12% Rs (1000-2000). Annual income 48.12% respondents had Rs (80,000-1, 00,000) followed by >18.75% Rs (40,001-60,000), >18.12% Rs (1-20,000), > 15 % Rs (20,001- 40,000) and minimum income 6.25% respondents Rs (60,000 – 80, 0000,). In agrisilvicultural system, that maximum income Rs 21,586 yr-1 ha-1 *Acacia auriculoformis* with intercrop followed by *Gmelina arborea* with intercrop Rs 18,886 and the minimum income *Eucalyptus* with intercrop Rs. 8,222. The maximum B: C ratio is found in *Gmelina arborea* with intercrop 1: 2.9 and minimum *Azadirachta indica* with intercrop 1: 1.6.

**Description:** STUDIES ON EXISTING AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES WITH RESPECT TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION IN JAMUA BLOCK OF GIRIDIH DISTRICT, JHARKHAND

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