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Abstract: The present experiment was conducted on the “Study of Agroforestry Practices and Socio economic Analysis of Namkum Block of Ranchi District” with the objectives 1. To identify the existing agroforestry practice. 2. To study the tree growth parameters of agroforestry trees. 3. To study the influence of agroforestry practices in the socioeconomic aspect of farmer. The study was carried out in eight villages of four panchayats of Namkum Block of Ranchi District, Jharkhand. These villages are Chene and Ulatu (Panchayat –Rampur), villages Kharsidaag and Konchbong (Panchayat –Lalkhatanga), villages Hardaag and Siri (Panchayat –Dungri) and village Jamgai and Saudag (Panchayat –Saudaag). The data were recorded for various parameter like Population profile, Caste profile, Family structure, Literacy status, Livestock and Poultry status, Land holding status, land use practices, Farm size, annual farm income, annual income from livestock, annual income from agricultural crops, income from timber tree species and total annual income. Growth parameters like height, diameter and volume of prominent tree species of Namkum Block has been calculated. Study of crops and yield of agricultural and horticultural crop under agroforestry system has been done. Population of ST was found maximum (84.37%) in selected villages followed by OBC (11.87%) and minimum general category (1.25%). Literacy status was found in order as Primary (41.87%) > High school (24.37%) > Intermediate (15.62%) > Illiterate (10.62%) > Graduation (7.5%). Land holding status of household are as follows less than 1 ha (90.62%) > 1-2 ha (6.25%) > 2-4 ha (3.12%). Regarding Agroforestry activities, Agrisilviculture (37.50%) and Agriculture (36.87%) are the important land use practices followed by households in Namkum Block. Animal husbandry has also been adopted by most of the people in Namkum Block with maximum percentage of goat rearing (60.00%). Maximum people (56.25%) were having shortage of fodder and (43.75%) had adequate fodder supply from their farms. The mode of feeding cattle was both stall feeding and grazing by (90%) households and only grazing by (10%) households. In growth parameters of agroforestry trees, average height, diameter and volume of trees of the block has been recorded and was found maximum in *Shorea robusta* (0.646 cu.m) and *Madhuca indica* and minimum in *Melia azaderach* (0.110cu.m). The total annual income of the households from various sources such as farm, livestock, poultry, agricultural crops, daily wages and timber tree species has been calculated. 35% households had total annual income category of Rs 50,001-1,00,000 followed by 27.50% households had income of Rs 1,00,001-1,50,000 and minimum 3.12 % households had annual income of more than Rs 3,00,000. 83.75 % households had annual income upto Rs 10,000 from timber tree species. In agrisilviculture system, the yield of *Oryza sativa* and *Zea mays* were 26.20 qha-1 and 18.65 qha-1 whereas yield of *Zingiber officinale*, *Capsium annum* and *Colocasia schott* were 2.35, 6.50 and 4.2 qha-1 respectively in agrihorticulture system. The yield of *Triticum aestivum*, *Brassica nigra*, *Pisum sativum* and *Solanum tuberosum* were 17.30, 6.65, 13.25 and 10.08 qha-1 respectively under agrisilviculture system. The yield of *Lycopersicon esculentum* was 12.85 and 13.39 qha-1 in agrisilviculture and agrihorticulture system respectively. The yield of *Allium cepa* and *Solanum melongena* was 9.10 and 2.95 qha-1 respectively in agrihorticulture system.

Description: STUDY OF AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF NAMKUM BLOCK OF RANCHI DISTRICT, JHARKHAND

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