ITEM 3 (a)

Initial Results: Punjab Field Studies

The project commissioned COMSTAT University to undertake field survey studies in Punjab (mango, citrus and dairy) and Sindh (dairy and mango). The focus of the field studies centred on obtaining primary information from smallholder farmers on production constraints, input and output pricing, credit usage, extension services, marketing, demographics, incomes and assets, gender, and community participation.

At the time of writing, results from the Punjab surveys are available for analysis. This paper presents a wide range of charts highlighting results from the Punjab surveys. One hundred and fifty farmers in Punjab in each product area were surveyed. Three per cent of dairy farmers, 25% of mango farmers and 29% of citrus farmers surveyed were found to have more than 12.5 acres of land. In this paper, these farmers were excluded, as the study focuses on farmers holding land up to 12.5 acres. The data for those farmers with more than 12.5 acres has been kept and is available for analysis, if required at a later time.

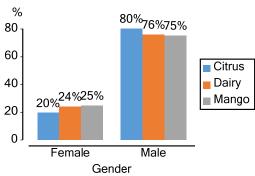
The key results from this initial analysis are as follows.

- The profile of dairy farmers shows that they are more disadvantaged than either mango or citrus farmers. They have lower incomes, lower levels of education, higher levels of using credit and lower levels of land ownership – indeed 18% of dairy respondents have no land at all.
- 49% of surveyed dairy farmers had annual incomes of up to Rs. 240,000 and 85% up to Rs. 480,000. For citrus farmer respondents, 70% had incomes up to Rs. 480,000; and this was 60% for mango growers.
- For all three sectors, their principal income activity was from within their individual sector. Thus mango growers obtain most of their income from mangoes and so on with citrus and dairy. Mango growers also obtain income from other fruit sales and some from non-farm income activities. Nonfarm income earning activities were particular important to citrus farmers who also sold some dairy/livestock products. Dairy farmer respondents reported little alternative farm income activities and reported some off-farm activities.
- The major production constraints for citrus farmers were access to chemical inputs, credit at affordable prices and access to water when required. Mango growers responses were similar to citrus, but harvesting and post-harvest handling tetchiness were also important, with access to water when required less important. Dairy farmers faced a different set of production constraints. The most important was access to higher yielding milk cattle breeds at affordable prices. Other important production constraints were access to

- credit, cool rooms for milk storage, and fodder all at reasonable prices.
- 44% of respondents use credit with dairy the highest (52%), followed by mango (42%) and citrus (34%).
- Sources of credit varied markedly between the sectors. Dairy farmers obtained credit mostly from friends and relatives (58%) and contractors (21%). Citrus farmers gained credit mostly from friends and relatives (36%), input suppliers (33%) and government banks (14%). However mango growers were most reliant on credit from contractors (50%) from whom they have other commercial obligations. A further 29% obtained credit from friends or relatives and 17% from government banks.
- Relatively small numbers of respondents were restricted to where they could sell their products – mango (27%), citrus (23%) and dairy (7%). However, of those that were restricted, 100% of dairy, 93% of mango and 43% of citrus were restricted due their previous use of credit from suppliers.
- A large majority of respondents in all three sectors:
 - do not expect future selling arrangements to change;
 - o do not use extension services;
 - do not access other government programs;
 and
 - do not have any formal training in their principal or other income earning activities.
- 85% of respondents had access to irrigation water with the highest being for citrus (99%) and lowest for dairy (73%). However, of those with access to irrigation water, only 44% had access when required. This was highest for mango (52%) and lowest for citrus (28%). Thus for citrus growers 99% had access to irrigation water, but only 28% had access when required.
- The level of land ownership was highest for citrus farmers (86%) and lowest for dairy farmers (64%). The level of home ownership was higher around 93% for the three sectors.
- Household sizes were fairly large with 74% of respondents having a household of more than 6 persons and 31% having more than 10 in their households. Mango and dairy respondents had on average more than 4 children and citrus more than 3.

96% and 92% of mango and citrus growers stated that there were no community-based activities in their villages that assisted in increasing their incomes. However, 57 % of mango and 79% of citrus growers stated they would participate in such activities, if available. A higher percentage of dairy farmers stated there were community-based activities (30%) to assist them earn additional income and 95% of dairy respondents stated they would participate in additional activities, if available. Of the dairy farmers that stated there were activities, most of these activities related to picking cotton or other work on cotton farms.

Punjab Respondents Profile



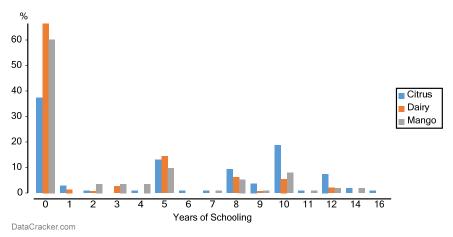
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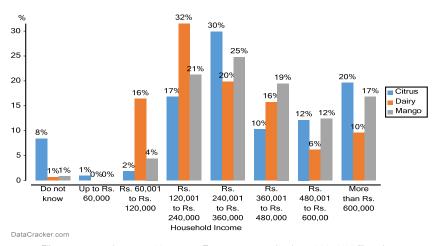


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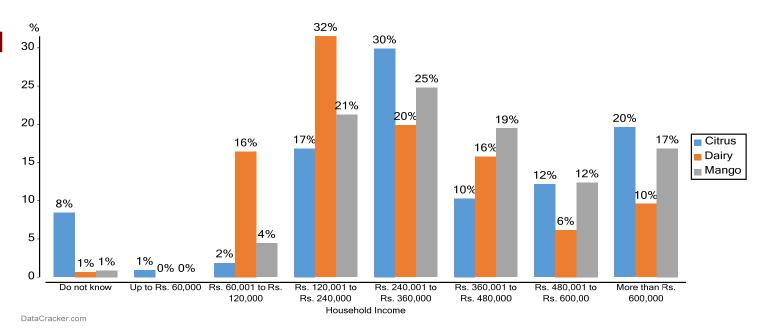
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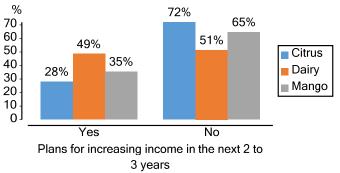
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Household Income

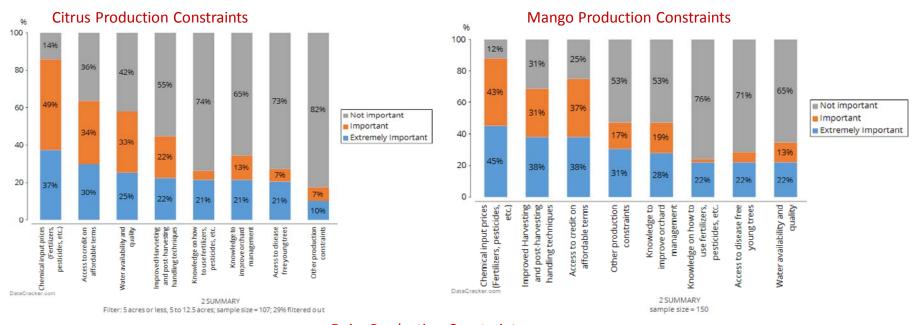


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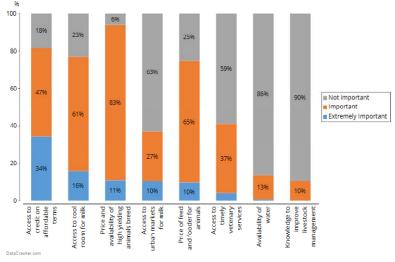


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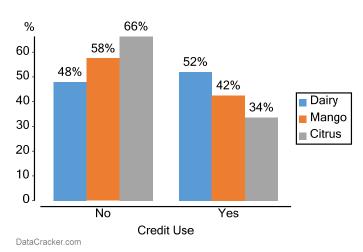
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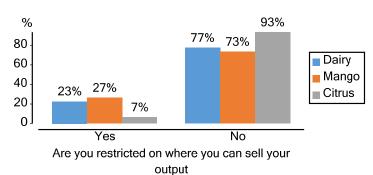




Punjab Credit

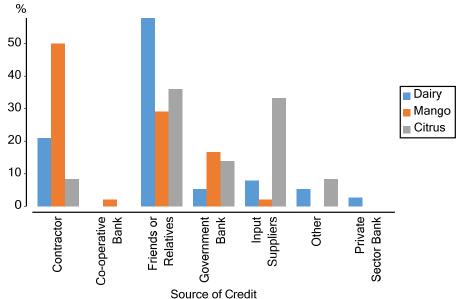


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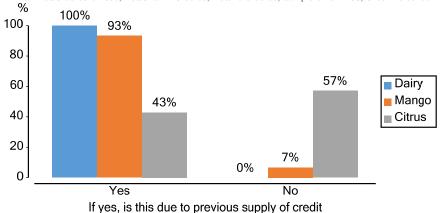
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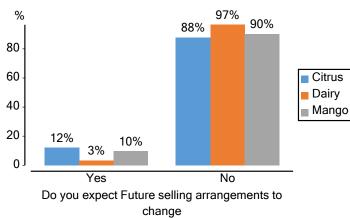
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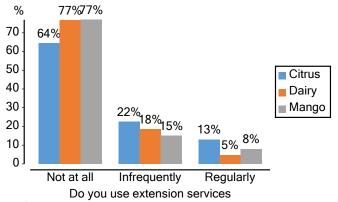
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Future Selling Arrangement and Training



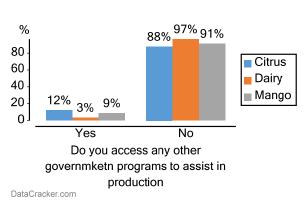
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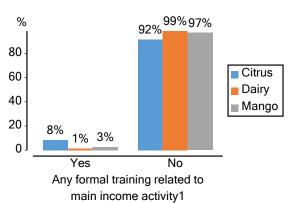


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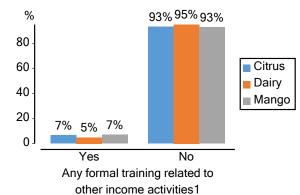


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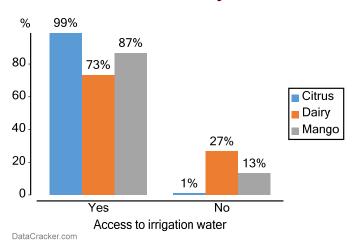
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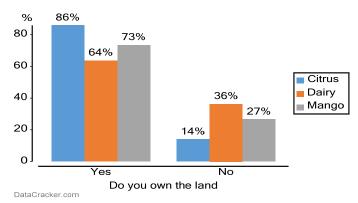


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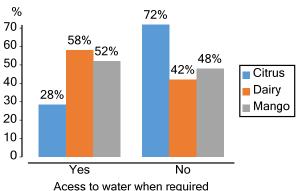
Punjab Assets



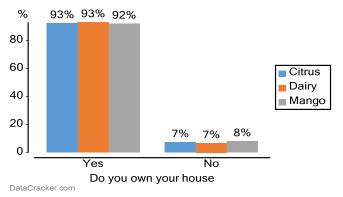
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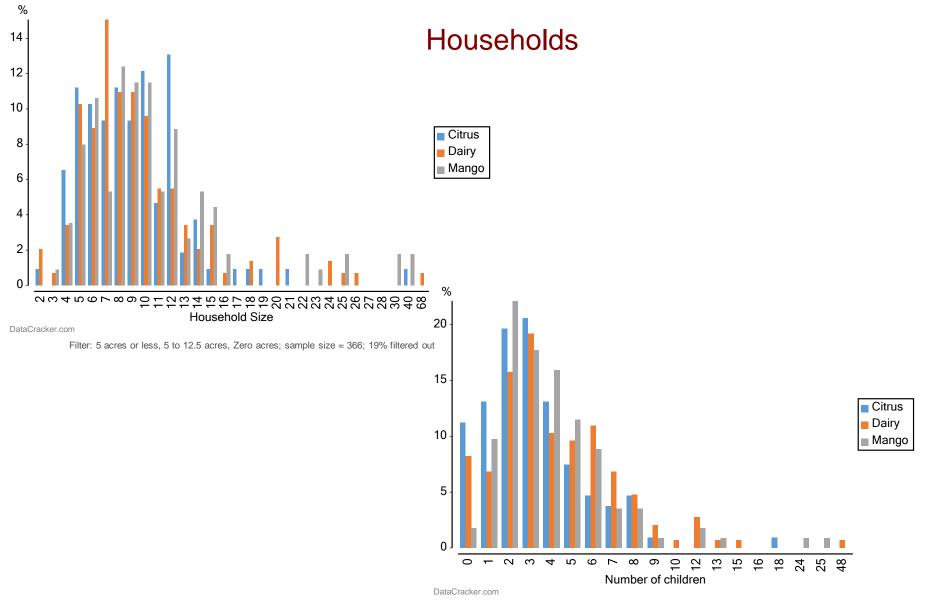
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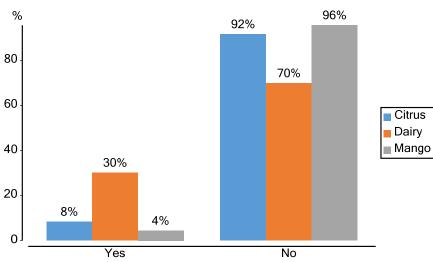
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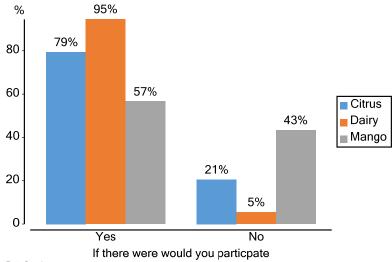
Punjab Community



Are there any community activities in your village that can assist to increse your income

DataCracker.com

Filter: 5 acres or less, 5 to 12.5 acres, Zero acres; sample size = 366; 19% filtered out



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