

## Impact of Livestock on Farmers and Crops System

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### Commentary

The majority of the farmers engage in only one activity (crop cultivation), and their income is entirely dependent on crop value. Furthermore, an unbalanced market, as well as poor agricultural demand and supply management, have a detrimental impact on crop income. Mixed farming, which combines livestock and crops with a focus on fodder crops, should be given more attention. Climate resilience technologies are being used in all crops to combat climate change. In agrarian villages, improving farmer's potential for sustainable agriculture with higher returns is crucial for food security [1]. A mixed farming system is one way to deal with such problems because it gives farm owners with improved income and production returns. Monoculture farming could be the only way to grow crops alongside cattle. Mixed Farming is an agricultural system in which farmers combine multiple agricultural methods, such as cash crops and livestock [2].

A list of the farmers having less than or equal to one hectare of operational holding in the selected villages, were prepared with the help of JLG and SHG members of FPO's. All the farmers are small and marginal farmers. Thus, in 15 farmers success stories will be covered for the purpose of the present study.

A well-structured schedule were prepared to obtain the relevant information regarding the family size and its composition, land size, the total cultivation cost, cropping pattern, input use, variable and fixed costs, bank loan and income from land, and product marketing were also be collected from the selected sample households [3].

Agriculture is highly dependent on good weather, if it's good they can sell it for a better price. It also helps to identify villages which meets its food and feed demand based on the present and potential crop yields [4]. The women ensure food security for their families throughout the year. It creates a difference and sign of pride and strength of women empowerment.

FFCs can save transportation costs and improve their negotiating position for farmers' produce by aggregating. Supporting FPCs will assist to address rural employment challenges and offer small and marginal farmers with a new source of income and livelihood [5]. Women should be encouraged to join JLGs and SHGs and participate in a variety of activities that are supported by banks, KVKs, the Agriculture Department and Research Institute, and insurance companies, as well as provide logistics tools to sell their produce directly to customers. JLGs and SHGs provide a wide range of services to members, including financial, insurance, and social security services, as well as business and leadership training, which enhances the economy of villages and leads to self-sufficiency.

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### Conflict of interest

None

### References

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