

## LIVELIHOOD SECURITY OF FARMERS IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:** The present study was conducted to investigate and find out the livelihood security status of the farmers in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Varanasi and Sonbhadra districts were purposively selected because these districts are having differences with respect to irrigated and rainfed farming systems respectively. Pindrablock of Varanasi district and Ghorawalblock of Sonbhadra district were selected based on highest net sown area of food crops and to represent various farming systems. Primary and secondary data were used in the study. To address the objectives set forth for the study, primary data were collected from 200 randomly selected farmers for the period 2016-17. Six different livelihood security indicators were constructed based on the prevailing condition of farmers' households in the study area. The index score of indicator ranged from 0 to 1. Higher value of the indicator implies households are better off and more secured in terms of their livelihood. Economic security and habitat security status are in highly vulnerable situation for rain-fed farmers compare to irrigated farmers. This confirmed that around 53 % of the irrigated farmers and around 62 % of the rain-fed farmers were in livelihood insecurity status in the study area.

**Keywords:** Farming System, Livelihood security, Livelihood security index, Social Security

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