IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A STUDY ON FARMERS PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES OF GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU

[1]VIJIYAN AJITH, [2]Dr. TR. KALAI LAKSHMI

[1] Student, School of Business Administration,[2]Assistant Professor, School of Business Administration,

Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai-119, India.

***Abstract*:** Agriculture is the back bone of Indian economy. To insulate farmers against risks in agriculture, government has launched several schemes. But their coverage seems to be limited among the farmers primarily due to lack of full information. This study is done using descriptive research design method and data are collected by primary and secondary sources. The questionnaire method is used as the methodology to collect primary data for the study and sample size of 140 employees has been taken in this study. The results are analyzed and interpreted through simple percentage analysis and Chi-Square test. The data analysis and interpretation done is being presented through graphs.

***Index Terms* - Schemes for farmers, Crop insurance, Organic farming.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture, with its allied sectors, is the largest source of livelihood in Tamil Nadu. More than two third of rural households in the State still depend primarily on agriculture for their sustenance, with 93 percent of farmers being small and marginal.

The welfare and well-being of the State's population mainly depends either directly or indirectly on fortunes of agriculture. Moreover, the primary responsibility of the State Government is to ensure stability in agricultural 2 sector and sustainability in agricultural production of the State.

Agriculture is undergoing perceptible changes as it gets transformed from traditional to modern economy which is an important step towards economic development. The traditional farming of agriculture is followed in the academic year and the organic farming of cultivation is good agriculture practices focusing on environment for production of food grains are gaining momentum in the modern agriculture. The State Government is promoting environment friendly sustainable agriculture and encouraging farmers to adopt such practices with an objective to meet the demands put forth by the growing population in the food segment as well as the raw materials for agro-based industries in an eco-friendly sustainable way. Government of Tamil Nadu is taking all out efforts to increase productivity and farmers' income by adopting frontier agriculture technologies to a larger extent for various crops cultivated in Tamil Nadu by actively involving farmers and extension officers with due research backing.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is taking plethora of sound policies and revolutionary strategies to give impetus to agriculture by bringing in various agrarian reforms and crop specific, season specific, soil specific, climate specific, farm specific approaches in agriculture which is beleaguered by enigmatic weather, uncertainty in rainfall, slumping land area, plummeting water resources, deteriorating soil fertility, unrestrainable pests & diseases, 4 increased costs of critical inputs, difficulty in horizontal expanse of land resources, labour scarcity and vacillating market prices.

Government of Tamil Nadu has set a remarkable footprint in food grain production by achieving more than 100 Lakh Metric Tonnes since 2011-12. The technological breakthrough in increasing the productivity and the cultivable area with interventions such as integrated approach to enrich the Soil fertility; Mission on Sustainable Dryland Agriculture, System of Rice Intensification, Collective farming, Integrated Farming System, Farm mechanization; adoption of water conservation measures with Micro Irrigation; post-harvest management of crop produces, Risk Insurance, Agro information technological interventions; Organic farming, Food Processing Policy and interlinking agricultural markets through eNAM etc., have removed the impasse in agriculture production and paved way for the State to surpass 100 Lakh Metric Tonnes of Food Grain production Six times in a row during 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2017-18 5 and 2018-19 (4th advance estimate) except 2012-13 & 2016-17 being the years of severe drought. The State was conferred with “Krishi Karman award” four times (2011-12, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16) in a period of seven years by Government of India.

In order to achieve 115 lakh tonnes of food grain production during 2019-20, the state has conceived a slew of technology based smart schemes right from sowing to marketing the commodity. Tamil Nadu is a leading horticulture state, thanks to diversified agro-climatic conditions suitable for a wide range of horticulture crops.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

AHMAD, TAUFIQ & HANEEF, RIFAT. (2019).

Government agricultural schemes in India a review. A farm relief or booster package for the farmers was expected in the Interim Budget 2019, given the focus of the Government on addressing the agrarian crisis. Living up to these expectations and walking a tightrope between financial prudence and populism, the Government announced an income support scheme for poor farmers. A gigantic outlay of ₹75,000 crore for FY 2019 and ₹20,000 crore for FY 2018 (starting December 2018) was announced under Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, which will be funded entirely by the Central Government. Under this scheme, farmers holding less than 2 ha of land will receive ₹6,000 annually, in 3 installments. This amount will be credited directly to farmers' account.

RAGHUVANSHI, RUPAN & ANSARI, MOHAMMAD ASLAM & AMARDEEP, (2017).

A Study of Farmers' Awareness About Climate Change and Adaptation Practices in India. Agricultural Sciences. 3. 10.11648/j.ijaas.20170306.13. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy, and climate change significantly affects agriculture productivity. The present study was conducted in one district of Uttarakhand state in the North Himalayan region of India bordering Nepal and China. The study sample comprised 110 farmers selected by using simple random sampling. Study findings indicate that all the farmers were found to be aware of the climate change, and majority of them reported "erratic rainfall, diminishing agricultural yield and increase in temperature" as the indicators of climate change. The increasing industrialization, overpopulation and deforestation' were perceived by farmers to be the main causes of climate change. Further, most of the farmers reported crop failures, migration to other places and flooding' as three major consequences (impact) of climate change. The study findings will help in preparing a roadmap for policy formulation as well as undertaking mitigation measures besides helping the agriculture extension agencies to design and plan locale specific adaptation strategies and agriculture development programmes.

DR. SAROJ KUMAR SINGH (2016).

Progress and performance of agriculture in India. The history of agriculture in India dates back to the Rig-Veda. Today, India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry and fisheries accounted for 13.7% of the GDP (gross domestic product) in 2013, about 50%of the workforce. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-

economic fabric of India. India exported $39 billion worth of agricultural products in 2013, making it the seventh largest agricultural exporter worldwide and the sixth largest net exporter. Most of its agriculture exports serve developing and least developed nations.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research has conducted the study in Gummidipoondi and has considered the farmers to collect the samples. The objective of the study is to analyze the farmers perception towards the benefits of agricultural schemes to encourage them to do agriculture. Descriptive Research design is adopted by the researcher. The sample size consider for the study is 140. Data is collected from the farmers. Respondents have been chosen for study from the study area according to the convenience of the researcher, Convenience sampling and non-parametric- Direct interview method is adopted to take survey from 140 respondents. The researcher has analyzed the data of percentage analysis and chi- square test for significant is used to understand the farmers perception towards the agricultural schemes.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Table 4.1.1: Awareness of the Agriculture Schemes

S.no	Particular	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	87	62%
2	No	53	38%
	TOTAL	140	100%

Source: Primary Data

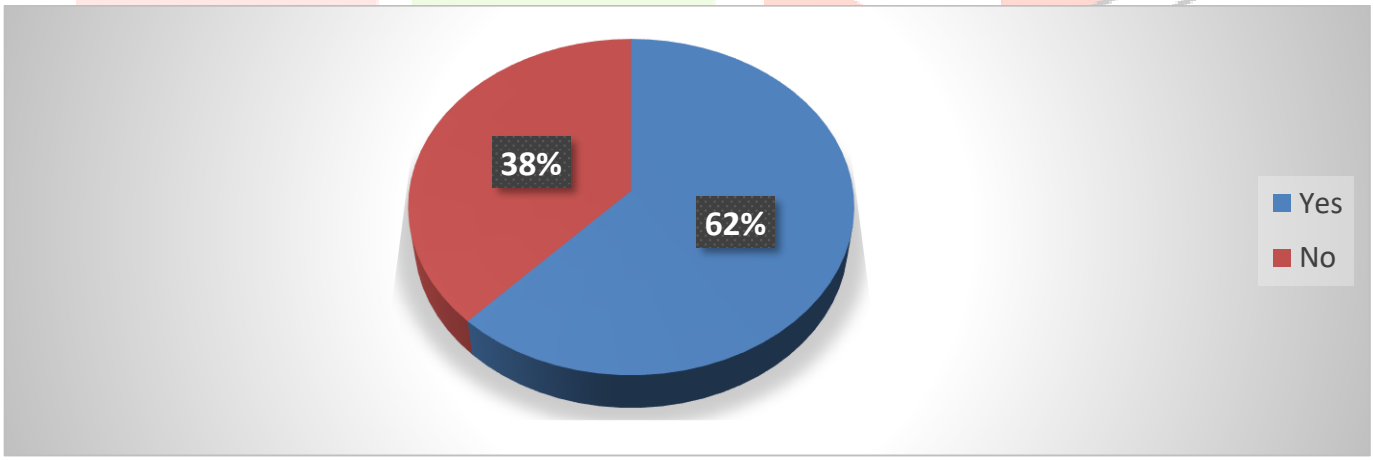

Chart 4.1.1: Awareness of the Agriculture Schemes

Interpretation:

From the above table is interpreted 62% are aware of the agricultural schemes and 38% are do not aware the agricultural schemes.

Inference:

Majority of (62%) aware the agricultural schemes.

Table 4.1.2: Satisfaction of Schemes to Support the Farmers

S.NO	PARTICULAR	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Highly satisfied	26	19%
2	Satisfied	42	30%
3	Neutral	31	22%
4	Dissatisfied	22	16%
5	Highly Dissatisfied	19	13%
	TOTAL	140	100%

Source: Primary Data

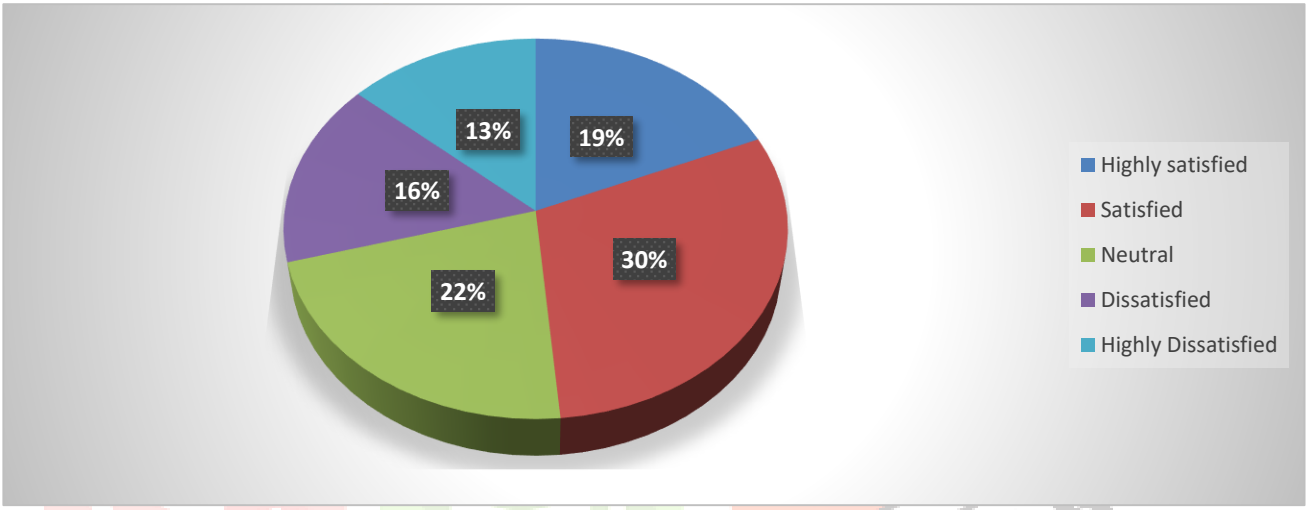

Chart 4.1.2: Satisfaction of Schemes to Support the Farmers

Interpretation:

From the above table is interpreted 19% highly satisfied, 30% satisfied, 22% is neutral, 16% dissatisfied, 13% highly dissatisfied with the supporting of agricultural schemes.

Inference:

Majority (30%) satisfied with the supporting of agricultural schemes.

4.2 ONE WAY ANNOVA

Age of farmers and available of agriculture schemes.

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no association between age of farmers and available of agriculture schemes.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): There is association between age of farmers and available of agriculture schemes.

Descriptives

Age

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum	Between-Component Variance
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
No	62	2.85	.921	.117	2.62	3.09	1	4	
Yes	78	2.55	.863	.098	2.36	2.75	1	4	
Total	140	2.69	.898	.076	2.54	2.84	1	4	
Fixed Effects			.889	.075	2.54	2.83			
Random Effects				.152	.75	4.62			.035

Tests of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Age	Based on Mean	.028	1	138	.869
	Based on Median	.077	1	138	.782
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.077	1	135.887	.782
	Based on trimmed mean	.103	1	138	.749

ANOVA

Age

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.183	1	3.183	4.030	.047
Within Groups	108.988	138	.790		
Total	112.171	139			

Robust Tests of Equality of Means

Age

	Statistic[a]	df1	df2	Sig.
Welch	3.970	1	126.894	.048
Brown-Forsythe	3.970	1	126.894	.048

a. Asymptotically F distributed.

Interpretation:

From the above analyzed data, it is interpreted that the Anova 0.047 which is less than the significance level 5, therefore reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis. Thus, there is no association between the available of agriculture schemes.

4.3 CHI-SQUARE TEST

Annual income of farmers and how much land do you own.

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no significance difference between annual income of farmers and how much land do you own.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): There is significance difference between annual income of farmers and how much land do you own.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Annual_income * How_much_land_do_you_own	140	100.0 %	0	0.0%	140	100.0%

Annual_income * How_much_land_do_you_own Crosstabulation

Count

		How_much_land_do_you_own						
		1-3 acres	3-5 acres	5-8 acres	Above 8 acres	Below 1 acre	None	Total
Annual_income	1-3 lakh	13	10	3	1	14	7	48
	3-5 lakh	11	4	0	6	6	2	29
	above 5 lakh	5	7	13	8	1	2	36
	Below 1 lakh	13	3	2	0	7	2	27
Total		42	24	18	15	28	13	140

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	52.682[a]	15	.000
Likelihood Ratio	57.860	15	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.006	1	.157
N of Valid Cases	140		

a. 12 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.51.

Interpretation:

Since p value (0.000) is less than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. We accept the alternative hypothesis (H1) and reject null hypothesis (Ho). Hence, there is significance difference between annual income and how much land do you own.

SUGGESTIONS

- Farmers should adopt the techniques like continues farming, use of fertilizers, pesticides, etc.
- Farmers should follow the organic farming.
- Small farmers should be given seeds on loan.
- Commercial Banks should be directed to provide loans to small farmers on easy terms.

CONCLUSION

Agriculture is the main profession of the India. So that the India's annual GDP is always dependent on the agricultural productivity. Government of Tamil Nadu is taking all efforts to increase production of crops and farmers' income by adopting an agriculture technology to a larger extent for various crops cultivated in Tamil Nadu.

In order to achieve 115 lakh tonnes of food grain production during 2019-20, the state has conceived a slew of technology based smart schemes right from sowing to marketing the commodity. Tamil Nadu is a leading horticulture state, thanks to diversified agro-climatic conditions suitable for a wide range of horticulture crops.

REFERENCE

[1] Angeline Mujeyi, Maxwell Mudhara And Munyaradzi Mutenje (2021). The impact of climate smart agriculture on household welfare in smallholder integrated crop–livestock farming systems: evidence from Zimbabwe.

[2] Dr. Saroj Kumar Singh (2016). Progress and Performance of Agriculture in India.

[3] Ahmad, Taufiq & Haneef, Rifat. (2019). Government agricultural schemes in india a review.

[4] Raghuvanshi, Rupan & Ansari, Mohammad Aslam & Amardeep,. (2017). A Study of Farmers' Awareness About Climate Change and Adaptation Practices in India.Agricultural Sciences. 3. 10.11648/j.ijaas.20170306.13.

[5] Gunjan Tomer, Gaurav Singh Chauhan, Prabin Kumar Panigrahi (2016). Feasibility of m-governance in agriculture: insights from a multimodal study in rural India

[6] Suresh Chandra Babu, Jikun Haung, P. Venkatesh, Yumei Zhang (2015). A comparative analysis of agricultural research and extension reforms in China and India.

[7] Renuka Mahadevan (2004). Productivity growth in Indian agriculture:

[8] Seema Joshi (2012). Role of science and technology for agricultural revival in India.