



# A Study On Awareness And Impact Of Government Schemes For Farmers In Coimbatore District (Sulur Taluk)

**Dr. P. JAYASUBRAMANIAN M.Com., M.Phil., Ph.D., PGDCA., MBA., Ph.D.**

**Professor**

Department of Commerce with Computer Application.

Dr. N. G. P. Arts and Science College, Coimbatore-48.

**KAMALESH.V**

B.COM CA Dr. N.G.P. ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE COIMBATORE – 48

## **ABSTRACT**

This study investigates the awareness and impact of government schemes among farmers in Coimbatore District, specifically focusing on Sulur Taluk. With agriculture being a vital sector in India, government schemes play a crucial role in supporting farmers and enhancing agricultural productivity. However, the effectiveness of these schemes relies heavily on farmers' awareness and their ability to access them. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions are conducted to gather data from a representative sample of farmers in Sulur Taluk. The study assesses farmers' awareness levels regarding various government schemes, their access to information channels, and the perceived impact of these schemes on their agricultural practices and livelihoods. Preliminary findings suggest that while there is a moderate level of awareness about government schemes among farmers in Sulur Taluk

## **1.1 INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY**

Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy, employing a significant portion of its population and contributing substantially to its GDP. In the pursuit of ensuring food security, promoting rural development, and alleviating poverty, the Government of India has implemented various schemes and policies aimed at supporting farmers and enhancing agricultural productivity. However, the success of these initiatives relies heavily on the awareness and participation of the farming community. Coimbatore

District, located in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, is renowned for its agricultural diversity and significance. Within the district, Suler Taluk stands as a microcosm of agricultural activity, comprising a mix of smallholder farmers, landless laborers, and agro-based industries. Despite the government's efforts to introduce schemes targeting rural development and agricultural welfare, the extent to which these schemes benefit farmers in Suler Taluk remains underexplored.

The significance of this study lies in its potential to inform policymakers, agricultural extension services, and other stakeholders about the ground realities faced by farmers in accessing and benefiting from government schemes. By identifying bottlenecks, challenges, and success stories, this research seeks to contribute to the formulation of evidence-based strategies aimed at enhancing the livelihoods of farmers, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and fostering rural development in Suler Taluk and beyond.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The agricultural sector is still in development and is also growing significantly to getting schemes by the government. The aim of the government on establishing the schemes are to help out the farmers in an efficient way, the main problem is not all the farmers are known to the schemes announced and the satisfaction obtained by the farmers towards schemes. This research is mainly carried out to find awareness, level of satisfaction, opinion of farmers and issues of farmers towards government schemes and to find out a best possible solution to the problems faced by farmers in obtaining government schemes. This study focuses on awareness and impact of government schemes for farmers in Coimbatore city has been analyzed.

## **1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

- To study about the awareness of the farmers regarding government schemes.
- To study about the level of satisfaction and opinion of farmers towards agricultural government schemes.
- To study about the issues faced by farmers in agricultural government schemes.
- To analyze the risk relief measures undertaken by the farmers.

## **1.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- The sample respondents may not represent the entire population
- The respondents may vary over a time period
- Size limited to only 120
- Samples are restricted to Coimbatore district only

## **1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research methodology gives an idea about the type of research design, the sampling techniques, the process of data collection and the instrument used for data collection

## 1.5 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETION

### 1.5.1 SIMPLE PERCENTAGE:

Simple percentage analysis refers to a special kind of rates, percentage are used in marketing comparison between two or more series of data.

#### Formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = \text{Number of Respondents} / \text{Total Number of Respondents} * 100$$

S.NO	VARIABLE	CATEGORIES	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERRCENTAGE
1	Gender	Male	96	80%
		Female	24	20%
2	Age	Below - 25	10	8.2%
		26 - 40	34	28.3%
		41 - 60	58	48.3%
		Above - 60	18	15.2%
3	Educational Qualification	School level	26	21.7%
		Under graduate	42	35%
		Post graduate	30	25%
		No education	22	18.3%
4	Marital Status	Married		68.3%
		Single		31.7%
5	Monthly Income	Below Rs50,000	24	20%
		50,000-1,00,000	43	35.8%
		1,00,000-2,00,000	41	34.2%
		Above-2,00,000	12	10%
6	Easy access to information	Yes	73	60.8%
		No	47	39.2%
7	Land ownership	Own land	89	74.2%
		Lease land	31	25.8%
8	Beneficiaries got information about scheme	Television	22	18.3%
		Newspapers	36	30%
		Government officials	33	27.5%
		Word of mouth	29	24.2%
9	Influencing your decision to participate in scheme	Potential financial benefits	24	20%
		Ease of	25	20.8%
		application	35	29.2%

		process		
		Trust in government initiatives	15	12.5%
		Recommendations from fellow farmers	21	17.5%
		All the above		
10	Primarily rely on farming related information	Agricultural extension services	13	10.8%
		Farming coming community discussions	42	35.1%
		Local agricultural fairs	40	33.3%
		Internet and digital platforms	25	20.8%
11	Government officials regarding farming related	Daily	9	7.5%
		Weekly	39	32.5%
		Monthly	44	36.7%
		Never	28	23.3%
12	Most beneficial for farmers	Subsidies on agricultural inputs	10	8.3%
		Training and capacity-building programs	25	20.9%
		Access to credit & loans	51	42.5%
		Infrastructure development in rural areas	34	28.3%
13	Transparency of application process	Highly satisfied	14	11.7%
		Satisfied	49	40.8%
		Neutral	43	35.8%
		Dissatisfied	14	11.7%
14	Specific needs of small-scale farmers	Highly effective	18	15%
		Somewhat effective	22	18.3%
		effective	39	32.5%

		Neutral	26	21.7%
		Ineffective	15	12.5%
		Very ineffective		
15	Agricultural cooperatives in promoting	Extremely important	15	12.5%
		important	31	25.8%
		Somewhat important	30	25%
		important	23	19.2%
		Neutral	21	17.2%
		Not important		
		Highly important		
16	Improving agricultural productivity	Significantly positive	31	25.8%
		Somewhat positive	17	14.1%
		positive	30	25%
		Neutral	27	22.5%
		Somewhat negative	15	12.5%
		negative		
		Significantly negative		
17	Accountability & monitoring mechanisms	Very confident	13	10.8%
		Confident	31	25.8%
		Neutral	30	25%
		Not very confident	27	22.5%
		confident	19	15.9%
		Not confident at all		
18	Significant barrier preventing farmers	Lack of awareness	26	21.7%
		Bureaucratic hurdles	31	25.8%
		Bureaucratic hurdles	38	31.7%
		hurdles	25	20.8%
		Bureaucratic hurdles		
		Corruption		

**Source: Primary Data**

**Inference:**

From the above table we found that 80% of the respondents were Male and 20% of the respondents were Female. From the above table we found that 8.2% of the respondents age is below -25 year, 28.3% of the respondents age is 26 - 40 year, 48.3% of the respondents age is 41 - 60 years and 15.2% of the respondents is above 61 years From the above table we found the 21.7% of respondents were school level,

35% of the respondents were completed under graduate, 25 of the respondents were completed post graduate and 18.3% of the respondents of the farmer is illiterate. From the above table we found that 68.3% of the respondents were Married and 31.7% of the respondents were Unmarried. From the above table we found that 20% of the respondents were month income is below than Rs50,000, 35% of the respondents monthly income are 50,000 - 1,00,000, 34% of the respondents monthly income is Rs1,00,000 - 2,00,000 and 10% of the respondents monthly income is above- Rs2,00,000 . From the above table we found that 60.8% of the respondents were Yes and 39.2% of the respondents were No . From the above table we found that 74.2% of the respondents were own land and 25.8% of the respondents were lease land . From the above table we found that 18.3% of the respondents were got information through Television, 30% of the respondents got information through Newspapers, 27.5% of the respondents got information through Government officials and 24.2% of the respondents were information through word of mouth.

## FINDING

- Majority 80% of respondents were Male.
- Majority 48.3% of respondents age is 41 - 60 years
- Mostly 35% of respondents of the farmers is under graduate.
- Majority 68.3% of the respondents were married.
- Majority 35% of the respondents were monthly income is 50,000-1,00,000.
- Majority 60.8% of the respondents were Yes .
- Majority 74.2% of the respondents were own land .
- Majority 30% of the respondents were newspapers .
- Majority 29.2% of the respondents were Trust in government initiatives.
- Majority 35.1% of the respondents were Farming coming community discussions.
- Majority 36.7% of the respondents were monthly.
- Majority 42.5% of the respondents were Access to credit & loans .
- Majority 40.8% of the respondents were satisfied.
- Majority 32.5% of the respondents were neutral.
- Majority 25.8% of the respondents were somewhat important.
- Majority 25.8% of the respondents were somewhat negative.
- Majority 25.8% of the respondents were confident.
- Majority 31.7% of the respondents were insufficient funding.

## SUGGESTION

- Proper awareness of crop Insurance schemes and procedure to buy policy should be created.
- All crops need to be covered to make it a strong risk mitigating tool.
- Indemnity payment should meet the loss incurred and it should not be negligible amount.
- Procedure to purchase Crop Insurance should be made easy and at farmers door step or nearest place

## CONCLUSION

Government schemes for farmers play a vital role in promoting agricultural development, improving farmers' livelihoods, and ensuring food security in Coimbatore District (Sulur Taluk). By providing financial assistance, technical support, and infrastructure development, these schemes empower farmers to overcome challenges and achieve sustainable growth in agriculture. Through effective implementation and targeted interventions, government schemes can contribute significantly to the prosperity and well-being of agricultural communities in the region. Through effective implementation and targeted interventions, government schemes can contribute significantly to the prosperity and well-being of agricultural communities in the region.

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