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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF SMALL FARMING IN ANNUR TALUK

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the backbone of India. It not only contributes to overall growth of the economy. But, also reduces poverty by providing employment and also food security. In farming the face many problems like lack of find, quality of seeds, climate changes, transportation facility and so on. Government gives many schemes to the farmers but, utilisation is not up to the level. Here the study focused on the problems and prospects of small farming in annur taluk.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, these farming techniques are necessary as day-to-day farming lands are becoming apartments and factories. Actually, everything is happening in a contrast as for the increasing population. There should be an increase in agriculture land, but instead it is in a decreasing stage. Some Farming Techniques are been identified through their own research and it is been spreading in Newspaper and also through internet nowadays. But we forget that many villages do not have internet connection and, in another case, they are some peoples who don't know to read. In such a case, the awareness among the farmers is Lacking. The government has to take some initiatives about such issues and appoint some persons to spread awareness about the profitable techniques of farming to uneducated farmers. Some are Non-eco-friendly but we still continue the same. We must have some awareness about those things which may give profit in instant, but not an everlasting one. It will be dangerous in future. So, that it is better to follow the profitable Eco-friendly farming techniques than anything else for better future.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

India is the world's largest producer of milk, Pulse and Juke, and rank as the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables and fruits. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about 58% of India's population. Recently in our country the farmers were protesting against the three new laws introduced by the central government that is loosened rules around sale, pricing and storage of farm products which have protected them from free market for years.

Therefore, the present study is done on the problems faced by the farmers and the chances of being successful in future by using the schemes, subsidy and incentives provided by the government. Also, to know whether the farmers are aware of the government policies, provided to safeguard the farmers.

OBJECTIVES

- To know the problems faced by the small farmers.
- To analyse the level of awareness about the government schemes among small farmers.

SCOPE

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy. It has many opportunities, but utilization of those opportunities is not up to the level. This study was mainly focused on problems and prospects of small farming. The intention is to know the socio-economic factors affecting the farmers. Therefore, this study is to understand the problems and prospect faced by farmers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design-Descriptive design.

Sample design-convenient Sampling

Source of data-Primary and Secondary data

Statistical tools-simple percentage and ANOVA is used.

Sample size and area of study-The study was done by collecting 125 respondents. It was confined to Annur taluk.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- The study is limited to farmers in Annur taluk with cultivated land of less than 2 hectares.
- The data has been collected through structured questionnaire and analysed based on the Information given by the respondent.
- The data has been collected from 125 respondent.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Mahesh Singh, Anamika Pandey (2021), Small scale farming referred to the method of farming in which farming has been done on a small piece of land. Apart from various benefits of small scale farming such greater productivity, improved quality and provide more employment, it has some drawbacks such as financial uncertainty, less profit etc., Because of high quality of the food produced by small scale farming, the demand of the respective food is also high that leads to the improved health. By considering the all aspects of the small farming, this review paper discussed about the problems and prospects of small-scale farming.
2. Martin (2016), reveals that Organic Farming can be viable alternative production method for farmers, but they are many challenges. One key to success is being open to a alternative Organic approaches to solving production problem. Determine the cause of the problem, the assess strategies to avoid or reduce the long term problem rather than short term fix for it.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. SIMPLE PERCENTAGE

TABLE-1 PROBLEMS FACED DURING INITIAL STAGE

S. No	Factors	No.of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Lack of knowledge about seeds	23	18.4
2	Lack of marketing knowledge	45	36.0
3	Difficulties in controlling pests	31	24.8
4	Lack of awareness on agriculture schemes	26	20.8
TOTAL		125	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that out of 125 respondents, 18.4% of respondents face problem by lack of knowledge about seeds, 36% of respondents face problem by lack of marketing knowledge, 24.8% of respondents face problem by difficulties in controlling pests and 20.8% of respondents face problem by lack of awareness on Agri schemes.

Majority of respondents that is 36% are lack of marketing knowledge.

TABLE-2 ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE CROP INSURANCE PROVIDED

S. No	Factors	No.of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Highly satisfied	24	19.2
2	Satisfied	43	34.4
3	Neutral	38	30.4
4	Dissatisfied	18	14.4
5	Highly dissatisfied	2	1.6
TOTAL		125	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that out of 125 respondents, 19.2% of the respondents are highly satisfied, 34.4% of the respondents are satisfied, 30.4% of the respondents are neutral, 14.4% of the respondents are dissatisfied and 1.6% of the respondents are highly dissatisfied.

Majority of the respondents that is 34.4 are satisfied.

2.ANOVA

ANNOVA FOR AGE AND COMMON PROBLEMS FACED BY FARMERS

TABLE-3 ANNOVA FOR AGE AND LACK OF QUALITY OF SEEDS

HYPOTHESIS

H₀: There is no Significant mean difference between age and lack of quality of seeds.

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Lack of quality seeds	Between Groups	0.319	3	0.106	0.343	0.794
	Within Groups	37.473	121	0.310		
	Total	37.792	124			

INTERPRETATION

As the calculated significant value of 0.794 is greater than 0.05, we accept the null hypothesis. Therefore, there is no significance mean difference between age and lack of quality seeds.

TABLE -4 ANNOVA FOR AGE AND LACK OF SUFFICIENT FUND**HYPOTHESIS**

H0: There is significant mean difference between age and lack of sufficient fund.

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Lack of sufficient fund	Between Groups	4.051	3	1.350	2.295	0.081
	Within Groups	71.197	121	0.588		
	Total	75.248	124			

INTERPRETATION

As the calculated significant value of 0.081 is lesser than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, there is significance mean difference between age and lack of sufficient fund.

TABLE-5 ANNOVA FOR AGE AND ATTACK OF DISEASES AND INSECTICIDES**HYPOTHESIS**

H0: There is no Significant mean difference between age and attack of diseases and insecticides.

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Attack of diseases and insecticides	Between Groups	0.842	3	0.281	0.404	0.750
	Within Groups	84.070	121	0.695		
	Total	84.912	124			

INTERPRETATION

As the calculated significant value of 0.750 is greater than 0.05, we accept the null hypothesis. Therefore, there is no significance mean difference between age and attack of diseases insecticides

TABLE-6 ANNOVA FOR AGE AND LACK OF WATER MANAGEMENT**HYPOTHESIS**

H₀: There is no Significant mean difference between age and water management.

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Lack of water management	Between Groups	1.387	3	0.462	0.529	0.663
	Within Groups	105.813	121	0.874		
	Total	107.200	124			

INTERPRETATION

As the calculated significant value of 0.663 is greater than 0.05, we accept the null hypothesis. Therefore, there is no significance mean difference between age and lack of water management hypothesis

TABLE-7 ANNOVA FOR AGE AND LACK OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE**HYPOTHESIS**

H₀: There is no Significant mean difference between age and lack of technical knowledge.

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Lack of technical knowledge	Between Groups	1.953	3	0.651	0.632	0.596
	Within Groups	124.639	121	1.030		
	Total	126.592	124			

INTERPRETATION

As the calculated significant value of 0.663 is greater than 0.05, we accept the null hypothesis. Therefore, there is no significance mean difference between age and lack of water management hypothesis

FINDINGS & SUGGESTION**1.SIMPLE PERCENTAGE**

- Majority of respondents that is 36% are lack of marketing knowledge.
- Majority of the respondents that is 34.4% are satisfied.

2.ANOVA

❖ ANNOVA FOR AGE ON COMMON PROBLEMS FACED BY FARMERS

- **Hypothesis is accepted.** Therefore, there is no significance mean difference between age and lack of quality seeds.
- **Hypothesis is rejected.** Therefore, there is significance mean difference between age and lack of sufficient fund.
- **Hypothesis is accepted.** Therefore, there is no significance mean difference between age and attack of diseases insecticides.
- **Hypothesis is accepted.** Therefore, there is no significance mean difference between age and lack of water management.
- **Hypothesis is accepted.** Therefore, there is no significance mean difference between age and lack of technical knowledge.

SUGGESTION

- Awareness should be created among the farmers to make use of those loans scheme provided by government.
- Framers should try maximum to go with organic farming it will help our future generations to grow well and also to secure the fertility of the soil.
- Produced goods should have minimum fixed amount and that should be decided by farmers association without mediator.
- Transportation facilities should improve to market the yield of the farmers.
- Government should take necessary steps to increase youngsters' involvement in farming.
- Farmers should be given training about the emerging techniques in farming to adapt themselves to the modern farming.

CONCLUSION

This study is done on problems and prospects in small farming. It is evident from the study that most of the farmers prefer mixed cropping, method of irrigation preferred is drip irrigation. It is inferred from the study that the most common problem faced here is lack of marketing knowledge. Also, they face difficulties in adapting modern farming as they feel it is costly in implementing. The conversion to organic farming is possible within 5years. but, the farmers feel that chemical fertilizer gives more yield. Mostly the farmers are not much aware of the government schemes so it is suggested from the study that involvement of youngsters should be increased in farming and facilities should be improved to market their yield.

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