



International Journal of Intellectual Advancements and Research in Engineering Computations

An empirical study on challenges and problems faced by the farmers with special reference to Erode District

R.Ravindran, S.Ranjitha

1nd MBA Nandha Engineering College

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the backbone of our country. But, now the condition of Agriculture moves into a very bad condition and the farmers were suffered a lot and they are not ready to do any Agri related works. This research explores how the farmers are suffered and how they survive for living and how the government helps the farmers and the impact of their support in Agricultural field. The introduction of the technological advancements in Agri field makes many changes and farmers are ready to adopt the technological factors but government doesn't provide proper support.

INTRODUCTION

India is a land for small farmers. The main thing needed for every human-being was food. And, the food was cultivated only by the farmers and they were in very bad stage. This sector needs to be seen as a single set of activities encompassing production, storage, and distribution.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The farmers were facing many problems and challenges during farming. And, they were not treated with at least basic respect on the society by the people or by other business people. Farmers seek some support from the government but they doesn't provide any support and they don't care about the farmers and their future. The adoption of technological advancements in agriculture also changes the agricultural field [1].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To identify the Demographic Profile of Respondents.

- ✓ To identify the Problems and challenges faced by the farmers and their adoption for the technological advancements.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- ✓ This present study will help the common people to know how the farmers were suffered and how they survive to live.
- ✓ The present study is proved as significant in looking into the problems and challenges of small farmers in the district.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- ✓ Many Respondents neglected to respond to the Survey in their Busy Schedule.
- ✓ Many Respondents found it difficult to Rank the Problems faced by them, as they are equally facing all the problems.
- ✓ As the Questionnaire is based on Agriculture, Farmers took more time to fill it because of illiteracy [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW

- **Gyaneshwar Singh(2016)**says that, the analysis of gathered study data related to the socio-economic status of the respondent agricultural workers indicates that socio-economic status of the respondent agricultural workers was very pathetic, which was characterized by the poor housing conditions, poor resourcefulness, inadequate agricultural income and household income, poor economic capacity to meet their household requirements, indebtedness, etc.
- **Pamkhula shaiza(2016)**tells that, Agriculture especially in the context of India, constitutes the backbone of the whole economic system. It provides employment opportunities to millions of Indians in addition to providing necessary inputs for high industrial growth. It also supplies fodder of India's huge livestock and has become a major way to earn foreign currency.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analysing needed information.

Sample Design

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

Non-Probability Sampling

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a

process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

Convenience Sampling

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

Size of the Sample

The Sample size is **50**.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Primary Data

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire cum Enumeration Method.

Secondary Data

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

Simple Percentage Analysis

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

FORMULA

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100$$

Henry Garrett Ranking

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondents; Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes

of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula: Percent Position = $100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) / N_j$ Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i^{th} variable by j^{th} respondents N_j = Number of variable ranked by j^{th} respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS

The Respondents participated in the research are from diversified background with gender, age group, occupation and educational qualification.

Table no 1: Demographic Profile of Farmers Respondents

Details of respondents		No of respondents	Percentage
Age	Below 25 years	8	16
	26-40 years	15	30
	41-60 years	23	46
	Above 60 years	4	8
	Total	50	100
Gender	Male	30	60
	Female	20	40
	Total	50	100
Occupation	Student	6	12
	Farmer	37	74
	Professional	2	4
	Business	5	10
	Total	50	100
Educational qualification	Below 12 th	30	60
	Ug degree	13	26
	Pg degree	3	6
	No formal education	4	8
	Total	50	100

INTERPRETATION

From this study, it is evident that 16% of the respondents fall under the age group of below 25years,30% of the respondents fall under the age group of 26-40years,46% of the respondents fall under the age group of 41-60years,8% of the respondents fall under the age group of above 60years,60% of the respondents fall under the gender group of male,40% of the respondents fall under the gender group of female,12% of the respondents fall under the occupation of

student,74% of the respondents fall under the occupation of farmer,4% of the respondents fall under the occupation of professional,10% of the respondents fall under the occupation of business,60% of the respondents fall under the below 12th education,26% of the respondents fall under the UG degree education,6% of the respondents fall under the PG degree education,8% of the respondents fall under the no formal education.

Table No 2: Problems Faced By the Farmers in Direct Selling Revealed Through Henry Garrett Ranking Technique

S.No	Problems	Mean score	Total score	Rank
1)	Lack of market information	169	507	1
2)	Competition	96	480	2
3)	Lack of cold storage	206	206	5
4)	Lack of direct marketing techniques	174	348	4
5)	Price volatility	105	420	3

INTERPRETATION

From this study, it is found that from the table it is evident that, “Lack of market information” is ranked as no.1 with the total score of 507, “Competition” is ranked as no.2 with a total score

of 480, “Price volatility” is ranked as no.3 with the total score of 420, “Lack of direct marketing techniques” is ranked as no.4 with total score of 348, “Lack of cold storage” is ranked as no.5 with total score of 206.

Table No.3 Problems Faced By the Farmers In Marketing Agri Products

S.No	Problems	Mean score	Total score	Rank
1)	Many intermediaries	113	565	1
2)	Illiteracy and Lack of unity among farmers	175	175	5
3)	Lack of transport facilities	162	486	3
4)	Lack of awareness of market	170	340	4
5)	Lack of support by the government	129	516	2

INTERPRETATION

From this study, it is found that from the table it is evident that, “Many intermediaries” is ranked as no.1 with the total score of 565, “Lack of support by the government” is ranked as no.2 with a total score of 516, “Lack of transport facilities” is ranked as no.3 with the total score of 486, “Lack of awareness of market” is ranked as no.4 with the total score of 340, “Illiteracy and Lack of unity among farmers” is ranked as no.5 with the total score of 175.

- “Lack of market information” is ranked as no.1 with total score of 507 is one of the major problem in direct selling.
- “Many intermediaries” is ranked as no.1 with the total score of 565 is one of the major problem in marketing agri products.

FINDINGS

- Age group of 46% of the respondents fall under the category of 41-60 years.
- Gender group of 60% of the respondents fall under the category of male.
- Occupation of 74% of the respondents fall under the category of farmer.
- Educational Qualification of 60% of the respondents fall under the category of below 12th.

SUGGESTIONS

- Minimum rate should be fixed by the Government for every Agricultural products.
- Direct marketing for farmers should be introduced like cooperative trade centres.
- Agricultural products should not import from foreign countries.
- Intermediaries should be avoided in Agricultural marketing.

CONCLUSION

Agriculture is the backbone of India and it makes more employment opportunities in India. Nowadays, in India Agriculture moves into a down level and the farmers were very suffered. The

problems and challenges faced by the farmers and their needs were found. And, the farmers are the only living God to all the humans in the world.

Agriculture is all around the world but in India, Agriculture is the only main occupation.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Gyaneshwar Singh(2016) – “Problems and Challenges of the Farmer-Agricultural Workers in Uttar Pradesh, India”- World Journal of Agricultural Sciences 12 (3): 210-219, 2016 ISSN 1817-3047
- [2]. Pamkhula shaiza(March 30,2016)-“Agricultural problems faced by the farmers of India”.