

FARMERS' OPINION TOWARDS THE AGRICULTURE

SCHEMES:

A CASE STUDY OF SIRSA DISTRICT

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Abstract

The aim of the present study is to analyze the farmers opinion towards the agricultural schemes run by government of India and state government in Sirsa District. This study is a survey based, primarily, on the enumeration method. The different tools which are used in this study are schedule, interview, direct observation and informal conversation. In the study, primary as well as secondary data used to achieve the objective of the study. The primary data was collected through the survey in Sirsa District with the help of a well structured questionnaire. The administrative region of District Sirsa has been divided into five Tehsils. For the purpose of the study two tehsils was selected from District Sirsa. The next problem is related to the selection of the villages in the sample. Ten villages were selected at random from each tehsil. Thus, in all, 20 villages were selected from two sample tehsils. Considering various aspects of the study, we have decided to survey of 600 agricultural workers include marginal and small farmers and landless agricultural labour from each sample tehsil. The analysis of data has been made by using various descriptive and inferential statistical tools like Arithmetic Mean, Percentage, and Frequency.

Key-words:- agriculture, farmers, sirsa, economy, growth

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Introduction

India's first comprehensive policy statement related to agriculture dates back to 2000 (National Agricultural Policy (NAP)). The policy statement aims at a growth rate in excess of 4 per cent annum in the agriculture sector, efficient use of resources, regional equity, demand driven growth that caters to domestic markets and maximum benefits from exports of agricultural products in the face of challenges arising from economic liberalization and globalization. The key agricultural related programmes of the government today are the National Food Security Mission and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. India also came up with a National Farmers Policy in 2007. The National Commission on Farmers states that "There is a need to focus more on the economic well-being of the farmers, rather than just on production. The aim of the National Farmers Policy is, therefore, to stimulate attitudes and actions which should result in assessing agricultural progress in terms of improvement in the income of farm families, not only to meet their consumption requirements but also to enhance their capacity to invest in farm related activities."

The present study was divided into five sections. The first section includes the introduction and followed section includes the review of literature. The third section includes the research methodology and forth section includes the data analysis. Last section includes the conclusion of the study.

Review of Literature

C P Chandra Sekhar and Jayati Ghosh, (1999) in "Feminisation of India's Agricultural Workforce" states that the increased involvement of women in agriculture may be due to out migration of males from low paid agriculture to high paid industry. The same authors in "Indian Economic Reforms Process and the Implications of South-East Asian Crisis" in 1999, has stated that in India, feminisation in agriculture has been induced by casualisation of work, unprofitable crop production and distress migration. Migration has been noticed to other rural areas, to slums and to highly labour-exploitative sectors of the economy such as construction.

Swarna S Vepa (2005) in "Feminisation of Agriculture and Marginalisation of their Economic Stake", Economic and Political Weekly, 2005, proves that increase in women's work in

agriculture is due to outmigration of male partners. Women's work remains invisible in family enterprises. Women in rural areas are engaged in other activities (viz., livestock, fisheries and forestry) besides farming. She has calculated that women on an average spend 23.6 hours a week on economic activities, but receive payment for 60 percent of their work.

Maithreyi Krishnaraj (2005) in "Food Security: How and for Whom?", reports that despite efforts made over the years to improve coverage of women's work in rural areas by the proper inclusion of unpaid productive work, there has been only marginal improvement. The definition of cultivators in the census relies on ownership of land so that even though women actually cultivate they are seen as family labour. Hence this fact is not reflected in the proportion of men and women cultivators, which make some people, dispute that there is feminisation of agriculture in India.

Godara and Varsha (2015) various beliefs and assumption about rural economy have changed due to growing body of evidence on female's contribution in agriculture and allied activities. There is now wide awareness and recognition of their participation in various economic activities. Rural women play a significant role in domestic, socio-economic life and agriculture sector. The economic development of a country is not possible without growing this important and substantial segment of our society. The result of the paper explained that the category wise (agricultural labourer and agricultural cultivator) classification of population in Haryana. The results reveal that 65.2 percent population exists in a rural area in which 53.1 percent and 46.8 percent has been noticed male and female respectively. The percentage share of the agricultural working population to total working population in Haryana had been increased from 2001 to 2011 was 15.3 percent to 17.1 percent. The ratio of male and female of the laborers working had been increased from 12.6 percent to 15.3 from 2001 to 2011. The multidimensional contribution of rural women, in terms of time and efforts, is not a miner of less than of men in any way. However, this is widely unpaid, home based, and therefore not visible. This input has not considered as an input, while, formulating policies and programs for rural women.

Research Methodology

The aim of the present study is to analyze the farmers' opinion towards the agricultural schemes run by government of India and state government in Sirsa District. This study is a survey based, primarily, on the enumeration method. The different tools which are used in this study are schedule, interview, direct observation and informal conversation. In the study, primary as well as secondary data used to achieve the objective of the study. The primary data was collected through the survey in Sirsa District with the help of a well structured questionnaire. The administrative region of District Sirsa has been divided into five Tehsils. For the purpose of the study two tehsils were selected from District Sirsa. The next problem is related to the selection of the villages in the sample. Ten villages were selected at random from each tehsil. Thus, in all, 20 villages were selected from two sample tehsils. Considering various aspects of the study, we have decided to survey of 600 agricultural workers include marginal and small farmers and landless agricultural labour from each sample tehsil. The analysis of data has been made by using various descriptive and inferential statistical tools like Arithmetic Mean, Percentage, and Frequency.

Data Analysis

This section includes the analysis of opinion of the farmers towards the agricultural schemes.

Table 1 Needful help

Schemes	Frequency	Percent	Mean value
Yes	23	3.8	1.96
No	577	96.2	
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Survey

Table 1 shows the respondent's response towards needful help provided by government schemes. It's found that most of respondents i.e. 577 (96.2 percent) out of 600 are not agree with needful help provided by government schemes and remaining 23(3.8 percent) respondents are agree with needful help provided by government schemes with overall mean value of tale is 1.96.

Table 2 Solving problems faced

Schemes	Frequency	Percent	Mean value
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Yes	18	3.0	1.97
No	582	97.0	
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Survey

Table 2 shows the respondent's response towards help in solving problem faced at different level of farming provided by government schemes. It's found that most of respondents i.e. 582 (97 percent) out of 600 are not agree with help in solving problem faced at different level of farming provided by government schemes and remaining 18(3.0 percent) respondents are agree with help in solving problem faced at different level of farming provided by government schemes with an overall mean value of table is 1.97.

Table 3 Proper guidance

Schemes	Frequency	Percent	Mean value
Yes	18	3.0	1.97
No	582	97.0	
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Survey

Table 3 shows the respondent's response towards proper guidance provided by government schemes. It's found that most of respondents i.e. 582 (97 percent) out of 600 are not agree with proper guidance provided by government schemes and remaining 18(3.0 percent) respondents are agree with proper guidance provided by government schemes with overall mean value of table is 1.97.

Table 4 New Developments

Schemes	Frequency	Percent	Mean value
Yes	18	3.0	1.97
No	582	97.0	
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Survey

Table 4 shows the respondent's response towards encourage to take up new development by government provided schemes. It's found that most of respondents i.e. 582 (97 percent) out of 600 are not agree with encourage to take up new development by government provided schemes

and remaining 18(3.0 percent) respondents are agree with encourage to take up new development by government provided schemes with overall mean value of table is 1.97.

Table 5 need to more popular

Schemes	Frequency	Percent	Mean value
Yes	582	97.0	1.03
No	18	3.0	
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Survey

Table 5 shows the respondent's response towards need to more popular the schemes provided by the government. It's found that most of respondents i.e. 582 (97 percent) out of 600 are agree with need to more popular the schemes provided by the government and remaining 18(3.0 percent) respondents are not agree with need to more popular the schemes provided by the government with an overall mean value of table is 1.03.

Table 6 rate of Govt Schemes

Schemes	Frequency	Percent	Mean value
Good	9	1.5	4.17
Satisfactory	57	9.5	
Average	355	59.2	
below average	179	29.8	
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Survey

Table 6 shows the respondent's response towards rate the performance of Govt. Schemes provided by the government. It's found that most of respondents i.e. 355 (59.2 percent) out of 600 are include the performance of Govt. Schemes provided by the government in average category, 179 (29.8 percent) respondent are included in below average, 57 (9.5percent) respondent are satisfactory and remaining 9 (1.5 percent) respondents are include the performance of Govt. Schemes provided by the government in the good category with an overall mean value of table is 4.17.

Conclusion

In this survey study, many development schemes run by the central and state government for the improvement and welfare of the poor farmers and agricultural labours are explained in detail. The results have shown after the analysis of all the schemes. Most of the farmers feel not being helped by these schemes. According to them, these schemes are not helpful regarding their needs, not even problem solving. They believe that there is an urgency to popularize these schemes on ground level not only on surface level. Only then, farmers can take the advantage of these schemes run by both central and the state government.

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