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PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED IN THE TINY SECTOR FARMERS IN INDIA

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Abstract

This paper examines about the problems and challenges faced in the tiny sector farmers in India. It focuses on agricultural growth, irrigation facilities, participation of small land holding farmers, productivity performance of small holders, linking small holder's market value chains, role of farmers in food security and employment generation, institutional support and government schemes for small holding agriculture. It also discusses about the challenges like labour for agriculture work and the hike of the wages to them.

Keywords: *Small holders, Value chains, Employment generation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a very important sector of Indian economy because it contributes concerning 17 November to the full GDP and provides employment to over hour of the population. Indian agriculture has registered spectacular growth over previous couple of decades. The cereal production has enhanced from fifty one million tonnes (MT) in 1950-51 to one hundred fifty.50 million tonnes throughout 2021-22 highest ever since independence. the assembly of oilseeds (nine-major oilseed) has additionally enhanced from five MT to a pair of.33

million throughout 2021-22. The zoom has helped Indian agriculture mark its presence at international level. Asian country stands among high 3 in terms of production of varied agricultural commodities like paddy, wheat, pulses, groundnut, rapeseeds, fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, tea, jute, cotton, tobacco leaves, etc .However, on promoting front, Indian agriculture remains facing the issues like low degree of market integration and property, accessibility of reliable and timely data needed by farmers on varied problems in agriculture. Also, the agricultural promoting sector is

characterised by fragmented provide chain. large postharvest losses, multiple market intermediaries; higher dealings price, lack of awareness, other socio-economic factors square measure a number of the acute issues being baby-faced by the Indian agriculture.

Review of literature:

Sampriti Baurah (2021), “Small Farmers Large Field (SFLF): a synchronized collective action model for improving the livelihood of small farmers in India”. In this study, an innovative bottom-up informal collective production model was piloted to examine its benefits for small landholding farmers from economies of scale and bargaining power in input and output markets.

Paramasivan C & Azhagu Raja R (2014) Micro enterprises provide employment generation or self employment opportunities with local resources but the micro enterprises are facing lot of problems from its establishment to existing. The main objective of the study is to know the performance of micro enterprises in Thiruvavur District of Tamil Nadu

Hebsiba Beula D, S Srinivasan, C D Nanda Kumar (2021), Problems and Challenges Faced by Indian Agriculture in Current Scenario”. In this study they concluded, it may be said that one of the basic objectives of our economic planning is to step up farm production. This can be achieved by adopting crop insurance schemes. Crop insurance schemes will assure the farmers that they will be compensated for losses against natural calamities. These schemes will not only spread the losses geographically, but also spread them over the time. The *raison d'être* of crop insurance is the stability it imparts to the agricultural produce. Therefore the earlier the scheme is put into operation, the better it will be for the farmers and for the nation.

Meera Omkarshetty, Dr.K.Sailatha (2017), conducted a study on “Problems and Challenges Faced by

Small Farmers during Demonetization: Empirical Evidence”. They concluded that many farmers are illiterate and their land holdings were very less. There was a mixed opinion on various problems faced by the farmers during the demonetization such as losing their crops, exchange of currency disturbed the agricultural activities and sudden announcement of demonetization led to the problem in exchange of currency. On the whole, the general opinion of majority of the farmers towards demonetization was appreciated and problems differed based on the crops they have grown.

Ilaiah Macharal and Dr.Suresh Lal(2017), Issues and Problems of Small and Marginal farmers” In this study they concluded that the defective and lop sided policies of the government created adverse conditions to the rural populace. The government programmes like green revolution, community development programmes failed to yield the expected results.

Sandeep Kaur (2016), the study examined the impact of demonetization on Indian economy. It shows impact is on black money, corruption, elections, gold /silver markets and the sudden decrease in money supply and increase in bank deposits is going to adversely affect the demand in the economy. Study concluded that the decision of demonetization may affect adversely in short term but in longer run it gives positive results.

Sharif Mohd (2016), the study examined the positive outcome like cashless economy and curb on black money. Negative outcome is short term decline in economic activity. It has been revealed that announcement of demonetization is earlier and rural areas are lack of formal banking suffer as they also deal largely in cash. It observes the advantage of demonetization will be felt only on long run.

Pratap Singh and Virender Singh (2016), the study revealed the impact of demonetization Indian stock market and

Asia Stock market. The paper states that BSE Sensex is down 3.8% which is less than other Asia market rates. In the articles other Asian countries experiences are collected and shown that the move was one of the series that failed to fix a debt burdened and inflation ridden economy.

Pandey S C, (2015), This working paper discusses the dependence of Indian agriculture on uncertain rains. In addition the farmers experience other production risks as well as marketing risks related to different crop enterprises and for different agro-climatic regions and areas. It then argues for the need for crop insurance as an alternative to manage production risk.

Mahendra Dev S (2012), conducted a study on “Small Farmers in India: Challenges and Opportunities”. He concluded that the income from small and marginal farms is not enough to take care of daily consumption and they have to borrow to survive. Therefore, small holdings farmers have to get part of income from rural non-farm activities. Therefore, promotion of rural non-farm sector is essential for generating incomes for rural population. Ultimately, many of the small and marginal farmers have to be shifted to rural non-farm sector and urban areas.

Raturi's (2011), shows that Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have tried to put in place different institutional environment to make a fundamental change in the institutional arrangement for supporting rural development and agriculture sector.

Statement of Problem:

Small holdings agriculture that is that the focus of this paper is vital for raising agriculture growth, food security and livelihoods in Asian country. it should be noted that Indian agriculture is that the home of little and marginal farmers (82%). Therefore, the longer term of property agriculture growth and food security in Asian country depends on the performance of little and marginal farmers. It covers trends in agricultural growth, cultivation

patterns, participation of little holding agriculture, productivity performance of little holders, linking little holders with markets, role of little holders in enhancing food security and employment generation, differential policies and institutional support for tiny holders and, challenges and future choices for tiny holding agriculture together with data wants.

Research Methodology:

Source of Data: The study is based on secondary data collected through various books, business magazines, journals, newspapers, internet web sites and research studies.

Five Year Plan in Agriculture:

Five-Year Plans (FYPs) are centralized and integrated national economic programs. India launched its First FYP in 1951, immediately after independence, under the socialist influence of India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The first plan (1951-1956) was focused mainly on the primary sector. The second plan (1956-1961) was focused on the development of Rapid industrialization and Public sector. The Third Five-year Plan (1961-1966) stressed agriculture and improvement in the production. The Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-1974) adopted the objective increased concentration of wealth and economic power. The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78) laid stress on employment and focused on the minimum needs programme. All the five year plans were laid to agriculture sector to increase their production. The twelfth five year plan (2012-2017) to increase the green cover by 1 million hectares every year.

Problems and Challenges in the Tiny Farmers:

There are many problems for small scale agriculture in India. Based on the survey of National Commission of Farmers (NCF), they identified the problems of the small holding farmers are imperfect markets for input, poor human resource base, cultivation practices, non utilization of technological know- how,

electricity shortage and the infertility usage of land. The major problems faced by the small farmers are increased cost of cultivation. To face the situation, the farmers lend money from the financial institutions or banks to recoup their activities. Due to the monsoon changes, increased cost of labour and the yield return is not sufficient to meet the financial for them. So the farmers cant able to repay the money and that lead to suicide in many states.

The challenges of the small holding farmers are land diversification, labour force, low level of education and the skill development, globalization, the financial resources for doing the agriculture work.

Conclusion:

The National Policy of Farmers laid a policy and programme for the small farmers to acceleration of land and water management programmes, to increase the credit flow for the farmers.

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