

A STUDY ON PROBLEM FACED BY FARMERS DUE TO LAND REFORMS IN TIRUPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

Industrialization has brought economic prosperity and additionally, it has resulted in more population and urbanization. Industrialization contributes to the negative impact such as farmers problems. The study aims to gain a deeper understanding of the farmer's occupation impacts. With booming industrial growth, environmental sustainability is now becoming a significant deciding factor in industrial development. The study shows the present scenario of industrial issues. The impact of industrialization on the farmer's life needs to be emphasized with more intensity. Therefore, an in-depth study on the issue is needed. A descriptive research design was used in this study. Primary as well as secondary data have been used in this study. To provide a good foundation to study it also referred to many books, research publications government journals, etc., the study proposes to use sample survey method to collect primary data of large number of farmers in study region. As suggested in this study, Fertile agricultural land should be used only for agricultural purpose. 2. Youth should get enriched with importance of agriculture and Industrial wastes have to be recycled in an appropriate way.

I.1.Introduction

Economic development is necessary for developing countries like India because, they can solve burning problems like poverty, unemployment, low production etc. The Government at various levels have been using various strategies to modernize agriculture, development of small and large industries, development of service sector, promotion of internal and international trade, etc., which have encouraged continuously to achieve economic development. The important aims and objectives of industrialization. as a process which accelerated economic growth: affects structural changes in the economic, particularly in respect of resource utilization, production functions, income generation occupational pattern, population distribution and foreign trade; and include social changes. It means, the industrialization aims to remove the problems such as unemployment, poverty, hunger and farmers suicide. Agriculture contributes about 22 percent of gross domestic product. The contribution of agriculture to foreign trade and foreign exchange earnings is very significant. Agriculture contributes about 14.7 percent of India's total export earnings. The foreign exchange to import trade comes from the export of the agriculture commodities. Moreover agriculture contributes to the development of rural area. Role of agriculture in protecting environment and in maintaining ecological balance is immense. India is primarily an agrarian economy, after independence. It is one of the great industrial powers of the world. The large investments have been made in building up capacity over a wide spectrum of industries. In certain sector productivity is falling and consequently the cost of production is rising because of the great demand. It leads to Agricultural Food inflation. The conflicts between Agricultural sectors and industrial sector, pose difficult problems to compromise by a proper trade of between them, keeping in mind larger- long term interest of the nation.

I.2.Agriculture and Rural Development in India

India is a primary rural in character. In Indian context development means mostly rural development since most of the live and seeks employment in rural areas. Development of national economy is not successful unless and until there is development of rural sector. One of the pre-requisites of rural development in India is to develop the most predominant economic activity of this economic i.e. agriculture. It is because large number of people in India is living in rural areas. Agricultural development is critical for meeting the growing demand for food, raw material and for creating more employment opportunities in rural sector. Consumer has to spend huge amount of money on agriculture commodities. The progress of the rural economy depends upon the performance of agriculture. Yet living conditions in the rural area have not improved significantly over the years. Educated rural youth

seek employment in urban areas. In the absence of regular and gainful employment, the rural labor migrates and joins the ranks of persons of informal sector in urban areas, where conditions are no better.

I.3.Importance of agriculture in Indian economy:

India is mainly an agricultural country. Agriculture is the most important occupation for most of the Indian families. In India, agriculture contributes about sixteen percent (16%) of total GDP and ten percent (10%) of total exports. Over 60 % of India's land area is arable making it the second largest country in terms of total arable land. Agricultural products of significant economic value include rice, wheat, potato, tomato, onion, mangoes, sugar-cane, beans, cotton, etc. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Though, with the growth of other sectors, the overall share of agriculture on GDP of the country has decreased. Still, Agriculture continues to play a dominant part in the overall economic scenario of India. Food is essential for life. We depend on agricultural outputs for our food requirements. India produces large quantity of food grains such as millets, cereals, pulses, etc. A major portion of the food-stuffs produced is consumed within the country. Our farmers work day and night to feed our population that counts over 1.21 billion. Besides agriculture with a commercial bias, subsistence agriculture with its emphasis on the production of food for the cultivator's family is widespread. Traditionally,

Agriculture is followed as the simplest method of obtaining food for the family. Agriculture in India is more a 'way of life' than a 'mode of business.

India exports excess food and agricultural products. A large proportion of India's export trade is based on the agricultural products, such as jute, tea, tobacco, coffee, spices, and sugar. It helps in increasing the foreign exchange. India is ranked seventh in terms of agricultural exports. In 2013, India exported agricultural products valuing around 39 billion dollars. Agriculture is the basic occupation for majority of main-workers in India. A large number of rural women are also engaged in agriculture. According to 2001 census, over 56.6% of the main workers in India are engaged in agricultural and allied activities. A number of industries are agro-based industries, such as jute, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc. Raw materials for such industries are supplied from agricultural produce. Green revolution began in India with an objective to give greater emphasis on Agriculture. The era of Green revolution that began in 1960s witnessed significant increase in the production of food crops. The introduction of improved methods of agriculture and high

yielding varieties (HYV) seeds, mainly wheat, had resulted into remarkable improvement in agricultural outputs. The productivity of land increased tremendously giving huge economic boost to the nation.

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I.4.Statement of the problem

In olden days, agricultural technique was eco-friendly but didn't yield high crop comparing now. Anyway, that is enough for those people as there was less population. Those farmers were seen as GOD but now it is in contrast. Only governments are respecting farmers and that too only for those belong to their state or country. Even, farmer's families do not give respect if they have low income or if their crop failed. Some parents resisting their children in choosing agriculture as their career field

due to their disrespectful towards farmers but they do not understand that without farmer, it is impossible to survive in this world. It is horrible to see that even farmer do not prefer to see his son as farmer due to influence of this society.

Now days, many farmers left their farming work and went to some nearby industries. Also, some committed suicide and the reason is that their crops are failed due to unavailable of water sources. There is another case also that some farmers who have few acres do some research on their own and finding new techniques so that they can achieve maximum crop yield. These farmers arrange private water sources and also earn more. These farmers are selfless as they also publish about their work with no charge. Anyway, some are eco-friendly and some not.

If we focus deeply in it, day by day farmers are discouraging by this helpless society and we can understand that farmer's conditions are based on their experience and also on their determination. However, it shame to see that states of our country act as envy countries for lending their water sources for agriculture. In India, we are following many modern techniques to increase crop's yields. Either it is eco-friendly or not, we continue giving importance to improve the crop yield as to withstand the increasing population. Therefore, we lost the uniqueness of olden day's agriculture as these modern techniques reduce the strength of the crops and also reduce land's fertility.

I.5.Objectives of the study

To findout that problem faced by farmers toards impact of industrialisation in Coimbatore District.

I.6.Methodology of the study

Study area

To examine and analyses the research problem in Madhuthukulum Taluk of Tirupur district is selected as the study area. There are eleven taluks Tirupur District, namely Madhuthukulum, Tirupur, udumalpet, Avanashi, etc., In order to have detailed Analysis the Madhuthukulum Taluk of Tirupur

Methodology

Descriptive research design has used in this study. Primary as well as secondary data have been used in this study. To provide good foundation to study its also referred many books, research publications and government journals etc., The study proposes to use sample survey method to collect primary data of large number of farmers in study region. After collecting above information the study proposes to use appropriate statistical tools to analyses research problem.

Our Survey gives a clear picture of the Impact of Industrialization on Agriculture. It concentrates, Impact on food Production and harm incurred on Agriculture by Industrialization.

The data analyzed by interview with questionnaire and observation. This research includes diagram and tables. In this research the needed information is collected by the Madhuthukulum Taluk of Tirupur district. The detailed analyzed data collected through primary data.

I.7.Analysis and industrialisation

Cause for the Reduction of Agricultural Land

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Industries	48	40
Urbanisation	29	24
Population	18	15
Irrigation problem	13	11
Negligence by Government	12	10
Total	120	100

Source: Primary Data.

From the table shows that causes for the redudation of agricultural land, 40 per cent of the respondents are due to industries, 24 per cent of the respondents are urbanisation, 15 per cent of the respondents are due to population, 11 per cent of the respondents are due to irrigation problem and 10 per cent of the respondents are due to negligence by government.

It is conclude that, cause for the reduction of agricultural land due to industries.

Table no.2

Problem faced by farmers due to land reforms

Problems	Mean	Rank
Subsistent in Character	7.00	19
Heavy Pressure of Population	17.54	5
Predominance of Food Grains	19.87	4
Mixed Cropping	15.01	10
High Percentage of the Reporting Area under Cultivation	16.32	9
Limited Intensive Agriculture	16.54	8
Primitive Technology	14.02	11
Indian Agriculture is Labour Intensive	20.62	2
Rain-fed Agriculture:	13.98	12
Less Area under Leguminous and Fodder Crops	13.21	13
Tradition Bound	17.31	7
Low Productivity	20.10	3
Government Policy	12.32	14
Lack of Definite Agricultural Land Use Policy	11.02	15
Low Status of Agriculture in the Society	10.32	16
Land Tenancy	17.42	6
Poverty and Indebtedness of the Farmers	20.74	1
Inadequacy of Extension Service	9.25	17
Inadequate Agricultural research and Education, Training	8.75	18

Source: Primary Data.

Table 4.1.10 reveals problems have faced by farmers. "Poverty and Indebtedness of the Farmers:" was ranked first by the selected sample respondents with the mean rank of 20.74. "Agriculture is Labour Intensive" was ranked second with the mean rank of 20.62. "Low Productivity" and "Predominance of Food Grains" occupied third and fourth position with the mean rank of 20.10 and 19.87 respectively. "Heavy Pressure of Population" was ranked fifth with the mean rank of 17.54. "Land Tenancy" occupied sixth position with the mean rank of 17.42. "Tradition Bound" and "Limited Intensive Agriculture" occupied seventh and eighth position with the mean score of 17.31 and 16.54 respectively. "High Percentage of the Reporting Area under Cultivation" occupied ninth position with the mean score of 6.32. "Mixed Cropping" occupied tenth position with the mean score of 15.01 "Primitive Technology" occupied eleventh position with the mean score of 14.02. "Subsistent in Character" occupied last position with the mean score of 7.00. It is evident that most of the respondents gave top priority to "Poverty and Indebtedness of the Farmers".

H_0 : There is no significant difference between mean ranks for respondents' problems towards impact of industrialisation.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

CHISQUARE VALUE	P.VALUE	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	DF	S/NS	REMARKS
5287.315	0.000**	120	18	s	rejected

** 1 % Significant level

This table lists the result of the Friedman test. For these rankings, the chi-square value is 3549.563. Degree of freedom is equal to the number of values minus 1. As 19 spending options are ranked, there are 18 degrees of freedom. It is clear from the above table that significance level is 0.000 at 5% level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is rejected. At least one of the variables differs from the others.

I.8.SUGGESTIONS

1. Fertile agricultural land should be used only for agricultural purpose.
2. Youth should get enriched with importance of agriculture.
3. Industrial wastes have to be recycled in an appropriate way.
4. To stop the migrating farmers small scale business must be nurtured in rural areas. It will enable the farmers with job for throughout the year which otherwise will be only on occasional seasons.
5. Industries should not be established in rural areas. In such case they should be allotted by Non agricultural land.
6. Farmers should be encouraged to make more food production.
7. Farmers should be made aware by the importance of agricultural growth and precaution to deal with food problems.
8. Farmers should be provided with more Subsidy for food crops.

I.9.Conclusion

The critical issues that plague Indian agriculture at present are the knowledge deficit and infrastructure deficit, especially in the rural areas. Problems related to irrigation infrastructure, market infrastructure and transport infrastructure add significant cost to farmers' operations. Another issue is lack of delivery mechanisms. There are a number of schemes aimed to bring development in agriculture. We don not have effective delivery mechanisms that can translate into effective facilitation in terms of increasing productivity or decreasing cost or increasing price realization at the ground level. Moreover, inadequate government support exacerbates these issues. This has resulted in most farmers' children quitting farming and going for other vocations. Farmers get more money in selling their land to builders, malls and factories. Thus has put more pressure on farmland, thereby requiring technologies to increase the productivity so that shrinking farmland can feed billion plus people of India in the future. India, through one of the biggest producers of agricultural products, has very low farm productivity, with the average only 33 percent of the best farms world over. This needs to be increased so that farmers can get more remuneration from the same piece of land with less labour.

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