



PROBLEMS OF INDIAN FARMERS: A STUDY

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Abstract

The present paper reveals that some major problems of farmers in India. India is a country of villages. And its main occupation is agriculture. Since ancient time to now day's Indian farmers are champions in husbandry. Although they are facing many problems like inadequate irrigation facility, scarcity of capital, marketing problems etc. including these problems I have studied about nine major problems of farmers. I opined that the lack of education is the main responsible for these problems. The presence of middlemen in agriculture marketing is also the main problem of farmer. They are exploiting the farmers in the name of commission and debt. Consequently the farmer became poor and some farmers have committed with suicide. Natural calamities like cyclone and flood are also take place in perishing farmers. But these calamities have occurred rarely. That is why these are not major problems.

Keywords: Farmers, Agriculture, Problems, Capital, Land etc.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper reveals that some major problems of farmers in India. India is a country of villages. And its main occupation is agriculture. Since ancient time to now day's Indian farmers are champions in husbandry. Although they are facing many problems like inadequate irrigation facility, scarcity of capital, marketing problems etc. including these problems I have studied about nine major problems of farmers. I opined that the lack of education is the main responsible for these problems. The presence of middlemen in agriculture marketing is also the main problem of farmer. They are exploiting the farmers in the name of commission and debt. Consequently the farmer became poor and some farmers have committed with suicide. Natural calamities like cyclone and flood are also take place in perishing farmers. But these calamities have occurred rarely. That is why these are not major problems. Some major problems are discussed below.

FRAGMENT LAND HOLDING

During the ancient and medieval period in India land was owned by state and landlords only not by farmers. After Independence of India land was scattered among the tillers. That is why land is fragmented into small units. As per agriculture census of 2010-2011 the total number of operational holding were estimated as 138.35 million hectare, wherein total operated area was 159.59 million hectare. The average size of the land holding has been estimated as 1.15 hectare. It shows that from year to year the holding of land size has been decreasing. Farmer cannot get more yields in fragment land. Because agricultural heavy machines cannot be operated in fragment land and some of the land shall be remain out of the operation of machines.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO IRRIGATION

In India about 60% of the total cropped area is still dependent on rain. We are known that India is the playground of Monsoon wind. There are number of problems related to irrigation in India. Delay in the construction of water storages and field channels are the biggest problem in irrigation. The utilization of water of India's major rivers is in controversy. These unsettled controversies badly impact on farmers. Irrigation is a state subject in India. That is why there is less grants to irrigation. The estimation of Ninth Five Year Plan was that the water resource development in North Eastern Region is only at the level of 28.6% whereas in the Northern Region it has reached about 95.3%. It is indicated that a wide regional variation in the development of irrigation facilities. From the First Five Year Plan to Tenth Five Year Plan, the cost of providing irrigation has been increased.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROBLEM IN INDIA

India's main occupation is agriculture. That is why the Indian farmers have to be knew how to marketing. Till today the farmers are facing problem of marketing. They failed to know marketing strategies. The main evil of the Indian agricultural marketing is the presence of the middlemen. They are exploiting the farmers in the name of debt and commission. Illiteracy and poverty among the farmers is the responsible for the defect. In spite of this defect defrauding the farmers in weight and scale is also running. Due to the lack of money farmers indispensably sell their production to middlemen. Consequently middlemen buy the farmers production by half rate or less rate than marketing rate.

STORAGE PROBLEMS

Storage facility is very necessary to hr farmers to store their grains. Indian Food Corporation (IFC) providing storage facilities to farmers in taluk level also. But this facility is inadequate and unscientific. That is why farmers are very in very loss from storages which are in bad condition. The experts estimated that as much as 20% of the grain stored in such warehouses and wasting. It is an economic stress on farmers. To escape from these problems farmers are selling their quickly and to low rate. Experts at IFC told that the public-private partnership model to build silos is economically viable if storage losses exceed 2.1% annually, far below current loss estimates.

SOIL EROSION

Soil erosion is not an immediate and rigorous problem of the farmers. But day by day it is becoming the major problem. Unscientific agricultural practices are the greatest contributor to the increasing soil erosion rate. Modern agricultural machine like tractor is causing for deep plowing, which severely increases the amount of the soil that is available for transport by water erosion. Lack of agricultural mechanism is also causing for the soil erosion. Land should be tilled across to the slope, otherwise soil erosion take place due to the heavy rain. Tillage increases wind erosion rates by dehydrating the soil and breaking it up into smaller particles that can be picked up by the wind.

MECHANISM IN AGRICULTURE

Indian formers are still adapted traditional mechanism in agriculture. There are some mechanism in sowing crops, tilling land and ripping crops but illiterate formers are not following the techniques correctly. The crop should be changed to the some land by every year for yield. Tilling the land across to slope is protecting the plants order to get yield fertilizers should be submitted to the plants according to the requirement of time. But lack of knowledge among the formers is causing for the less yielding.

SCARCITY OF CAPITAL

Former suicide has largely been attributed to debt, droughts, crop failure or poor returners. There is low income and high cost in cultivation. Prices of agricultural row materials like fertilizer, weed side, pesticide, seeds are very high than what they produced. Due to the capital scarcity formers are not able to buy row materials. So formers using low quality row materials. It is causing for setback in agriculture. According to the national crime records bureau (NCRB), 2195 marginal formers and 3618 small formers reportedly committed suicide in 2015. Economic setback

is the responsible for former suicide.

FERTILIZER AND SEED PROBLEM

Nutrition is very essential for plant to gain more productivity. Fertilizer gives good nutrition what plants need. But the price of fertilizer is high than production. Manure does not give nutrition than what fertilizer gives swiftly. Manure is good for plants and land also but, it does not work swiftly like fertilizer. The price of fertilizer is higher than the productivity of farmer. They are not able to by fertilizer with high rate. The government has to change its agriculture policies. In order to develop agriculture sector government should offer less interest debt to the farmers and has to give subsidy on fertilizers.

CONCLUSION

Farmer is the backbone of India. India will become prosperous country when only farmer become prosper. But there are many defects in agriculture sector which are giving setback to the farmer's good. Due to the scarcity of capital, inadequate knowledge of agriculture mechanism, marketing and fragment land holding, farmers are far away from their prosperity. There are many problems to be solved in agriculture. The government should take the responsibility of upliftment of farmers by planning good agriculture programs like, giving agricultural knowledge to the farmers, subsidy on raw materials like seeds and fertilize, providing debt by less interest etc.

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