**“A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DECREASING IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ON AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES.”**

**Shruthi Mahadevan1, Prof. Atul R Kadam2, Sunita Parida3,**

**1B.Com Honors, School Of Management, Ajeenkya D Y Patil University, Pune 412105**

**mahashruthi17@gmail.com**

**PH.NO-9456934928**

**SMQ-906/6, AIR FORCE STATION,VIMAN NAGAR,LOHEGAON,PUNE,MAHARSHTRA.**

**2Senior Faculty Ajeenkya D Y Patil University, Pune 412105**

**atul\_kadam4035@yahoo.co.in**

**PH.NO-9527758954**

**SMQ-906/6, AIR FORCE STATION,VIMAN NAGAR,LOHEGAON,PUNE,MAHARSHTRA.**

**3B.Com Honors, School Of Management, Ajeenkya D Y Patil University, Pune 412105**

**sunitapari18@gmail.com**

**PH.NO-7350852846**

**A-307,SAI SANSKRUTI SOCIETY,BAIF ROAD, NEAR TALATHI OFFICE,WAGHOLI,PUNE, MAHARSHTRA,PIN NO.412207**

**ABSTRACT**

In India, the farming sector contributes 52% in GDP (2010-2011) and today its contribution is 18% in GDP (2017-2018), agro-based- industries depends on the farming sector, but now farmers are facing a lot of problems which leads to declining of agriculture. Declining agriculture sector directly impacts on production of agro-based industries. And they are unable to meet the market demand which leads to import more goods and which impact the GDP growth of India. In this research, we are going to study the problems faced by farmers and the impact on agro-based industries. Through this research, we are also able to identify the gap between government schemes offered and actual benefit received to the farmers and its impact on the farming sector.

**KEYWORDS: Farming sector, agriculture based industries, farmers awareness through government schemes, impact on economy, and contribution of farming sector in GDP.**

**INTRODUCTION**

Agriculture has been practiced in India for thousands of years. Apart from hunting and gathering, they started planting a few eatable things in their field and those particular plants started giving more benefits as time progressed. So they started this as their main occupation, own job and started agriculture on a routine basis according to the climate. The farming sector contributes only 18.7% to the national economy and there were more than 75% of people in India who jumped into agriculture and started it as their primary source of income in different places. At the same time they did not use any tool to cultivate like ancient plows, knife, axe etc. Women helped them to pull all the weeds in their fields. For the water system, they started canals and dams if it rained well. During lack of rain they started using a plow with the help of oxen and donkeys. India was a good agricultural country, but now in males 25% and in females, only 16%, total only 41% are doing farming. Earlier India was exporting their products and earning more money but now India need to import. The declining shares of agriculture in the GDP are a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications on society. Are government schemes useful for farmers? Are they getting this in full percentage? Are farmers not satisfied with the schemes offered by the government? And how schemes are impacting an agro-based industry? People are not aware of the importance of farmers in the Present times. Everyone is well educated and searching jobs as per their profiles. Everyone is interested to work in Metropolitan cities instead of getting toiled in mud and heat. Since, literate people are looking forward for white collar jobs they have insufficient knowledge of farming.

**OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

* To study the schemes for farmers given by the government.
* To study the factors which decline the agriculture sector.
* To know the farmer’s expectations.
* To find out the reasons why there is decline in the number of farmers.
* To study the impact of Industries on decrease in the rate of farming.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

SANJAY KAUSHIK, SUNIL BHARDWAJ, RAJIV GOYAL did research on ***"GLOBALISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE IN INDIA".*** The main theme of this research is to study the growth rate of production in per hectare and impact on Indian agriculture with the help of globalization before and after this concept. The period of study is 1950-2011 and based on secondary information.

**HYPOTHESIS**

* Impact of decline in agriculture related industries.
* Impact of decline in industry on economical growth.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS**

This research is based on how industries are affecting farmers. And what is the effect of agro- based industries & government schemes on farming. At present, there is only 18.7 % of growth in the GDP of our economy on the contrary in ancient times farming sector contributed 75 % of growth in the GDP of nation. The amount of importing and exporting was at a good level earlier unlike now. Lack of export is the main reason for the government for their loss. Secondly, farmers don't have knowledge of the schemes given to them. What are the schemes that the government is providing to farmers and how much of it are they really getting? Are they even getting the benefits of those schemes? What is the gap between the farmers and the government? How to make the farmers aware about the government schemes and facilities given by the government to them?

**RESEARCH PROBLEM**

**“Impact of decreasing in the agricultural sector on agro-based industries.”**

**PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of this research study is to know the problems of the farmers what they are facing to cultivate and also to find out the reasons behind their lack of knowledge in the agriculture field.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Types of research | Applied and quantitative |
| Area of research  | Pune region |
| Research Approach | Survey method |
| Research instrument  | Questionnaire |
| Sample plan  | Personnel interview |
| Sample unit  | Agriculture sector |
| Sampling method | Convenience/Random sampling |
| Sample size  | 100 units |

**CONCLUSION**

 This research concludes with the survey of farmers that they are facing problems in the agriculture sector. Farmers are decreasing day by day because they are not getting sufficient water for irrigation, schemes, and subsidies, loans and also facing seasonal problems. For this reason, farmers are quitting their job and shifting to other places. Farmers should continue with their farming so that there is sufficient supply of food and the food system is balanced otherwise, today farmers are dying for us and tomorrow we will die without farmers. And also farmers should get access to new technology for farming which will save their time and energy.

Due to this, urbanisation and globalisation, farmers are selling their land for construction and for other purposes.

**APPENDIX**

NAME: GENDER: M/F ANNUAL INCOME:

EDUCATION: AREA:

1. Do you own land for farming?

A. yes B. No

2. How much acre land do you own?

a. Below 1 b.1-3 acre c. 3-5 acre d. 5 and above

3. Do you have any other sources of income?

A. Yes B. No

4. If yes, then what kind of sources is it:

a. Own Business b. Government job c. Private job d. others

5. Number of dependent in your family?

a. Parents b. Wife c. Children d. all of the above.

6. What types of crops cultivation do you do? (Name your crop/plant)

a. Cereals crops b. Oil Bearing crops c. Tubers crops d. Others

7. Have you ever sold your land to anyone for any personal use? If yes, Mention for what purpose?

a. Yes b. No

………………………………………………………….

8. What are the natural challenges you are facing?

 a. Water scarcity b. Earthquake c. Flood d. Others

9. Have you received any assistance from the government?

a. Yes b. No

10.What type of challenges have you faced in terms of farming? ( In the basis of lack of labors)

a. Disguised unemployment b. Financial problems c. Seasonal unemployment d. Others

11. What is the main impact of urbanization on farming?

a. A decrease in the competition b. Off-farm labor transfer

c. Urban expansion d. Conversion of agriculture land e. All of the above.

12. Have you undergone any training program for farming?

a. Yes b. No

13. Are you aware of these schemes given by the government ?

a. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY)

b. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

c. Neem Coated Urea

d. National Social Assistance scheme

e. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

f. National Agriculture Market

g. Others…………………………………………

14. Are you getting any subsidies? If yes, which one?

a. Yes b. No

…………………………………………………..

 15. What are your expectations from the government with respect to farming?

A. Fulfilling the water scarcity. B. Satisfying the storage facilities.

C. The need for manure & fertilizers. D. To aware the farmers about the schemes.

E. Fulfilling the need of money/financial needs. E. Others ..............

16. Do you sell your crops by yourself after harvesting?

a. Yes b. No

17. If no, then tick the following options you may be doing:

a..Retailer b. Agent c. Contractor d. Wholesaler

18. Do you use any new technologies for your cultivation?

a. Yes b. No

19. At what consideration do you cultivate?

a. According to season b. According to the market prices c. Market/ customer demand d Others

20. In the future do you want to continue farming? Also, state the reason for your reason.

a. yes b. no

………………………………………………..

**REFERENCE**

* [https://economictimes.indiatimes.comhttps://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tdmc/your-money/7-government-schemes-to-aid-economic-development-and-financial-stability-that-you-can-benefit -from/tomorrowmakersshow/60193414.cms?utm\_source=contentofinterest&utm\_medium=text&utm\_campaign=cppst](https://economictimes.indiatimes.comhttps://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tdmc/your-money/7-government-schemes-to-aid-economic-development-and-financial-stability-that-you-can-benefit%20-from/tomorrowmakersshow/60193414.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst)
* [www.ditrictsofindia.com](http://www.ditrictsofindia.com)
* www.yourarticlelibrary.com economics
* [www.agrexindia.com](http://www.agrexindia.com)
* en.wikipedia.org
* [www.gktoday.in](http://www.gktoday.in)
* https://www.indianmirror.com
* https://www.tradingeconomics.com
* Geography book of 10th class, NCERT.
* C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology, Methods, & Techniques, New Age International Publisher, edition II, 2004

**FINDINGS**

* Farmers are not getting any land for the cultivation. They are having very less amount of land for cultivation.
* Farmers are dependent only on the farming sector. They don’t have any other options apart from the farming. If they are having a loss in the cultivation, they don’t have any other option to deal with that.
* There are more than 10-13 members in one family. They have to manage their needs in that particular amount they get by the cultivation.
* Most of the farmers are cultivating cereals, oil-bearing and tuber crops which are the most useful things for everything in life. So there is a possibility that they can earn more.
* Some of the farmers have sold their land for construction purposes and they have left with their farming job now. This leads to fewer amounts of farmers in our country.
* Farmers are facing water scarcity. They are not getting sufficient amount of water for farming.
* They are not getting appropriate assistance, technological aids, benefits of schemes and subsidies given to them for enhancing the farming.
* Most of the farmers are facing disguised unemployment and financial problems, which leads to a bigger loss.
* Farmers are cultivating according to the market demand and also market prices or they have to cultivate according to the seasonal prices.
* Farmers are not sure for their future. Many farmers are doing suicide or shifting to other flexible jobs accordingly.
* Seasons also play a vital role for farmers. If they get less amount of water or rainfall their cultivation gets decreased.

**SUGGESTIONS**

* Sufficient land should be provided to farmers for cultivation alone and not for any other purposes. This can enable farmers to focus on farming alone without getting disturbed.
* We must enhance the farmer's knowledge about cultivation and farming.
* Farmers must be provided a lump sum amount to suffice their family needs so that if they face any losses, then that amount will do the needful.
* Develop new water conservation technology, recycle the wastewater, improve irrigation and agricultural practices.
* The government ‘s assistance to farmers for cultivation.
* Proper education should be given to the farmers related to the agricultural sector so that they will have more knowledge to hone their skills.
* Farmers should get access to new technology for farming which will save their time and energy.
* Farmers should continue with their farming so that there is sufficient supply of food and the food system is balanced otherwise, today farmers are dying for us and tomorrow we will die without farmers.
* Rainfall is the main seasonal concern for every farmer, so to increase rainfall, we have to plant more trees. Then, we will automatically get plenty of water for cultivation and also for other basic human needs.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

Q.1. Do you own land for farming?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** According to the farmers they have their own land to cultivate. And apart from them, they have their land in their village or they sell the goods by lending from other agents to earn money.

Q.2.How much acre land do you own?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** 12% of farmers are having their land below one acre,37% of farmers are having their land in the count to between 1-3 acres of land to cultivate their crops, 16% farmers are having their land between 3-5 acres, and only 8% of farmers are having more than 5 acres.

Q.3.Do you have any other sources of income?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** More than 50% of farmers are having other sources of income apart from farming. Some farmers are into the private job, government job, own business and some doing other jobs as per their convince.

Q.4. If yes, then what kind of sources is it:

**INTRPRETATIONS:** More than 20% of farmers are having their private jobs apart from farming, and more than 15% having government jobs, and 12% are into own jobs like grocery shops and only 6% are into other jobs.

Q.5. Number of dependent in your family?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** Most of the farmers are in a joint family, having more than 5-6 of members in their one house. More than 44% are having more than 10 persons in their house.

Q.6. What types of crops cultivation do you do?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** Most of the farmers are interested in farming the cereals crops, oil-bearing crops and also timbers crops as these three crops are been used a lot and it is very mandatory for everyone in daily routine.

Q.7.Have you ever sold your land to anyone for any personnel use? If yes, mention for what purpose?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** More than 20% of farmers have sold their land for personal use and also for constructing new schools, building, hospitals, colleges, etc to develop the area. And 70% are still on the farming field.

Q.8. What are the natural challenges you are facing?

**INTRPRETATIONS**: Many farmers are facing with the water scarcity nowadays. As they are not getting water properly, their facing lack of productions and as well as financial problems. Good rain satisfies their needs and wants.

Q.9. Have you received any assistance from the government?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** From the government, they have got assistance so that they can get more knowledge about their farming and as well as the good and bad things about their job what to do at that time. The assistance will guide them in the correct way.

Q.10. What type of challenges have you faced in terms of farming?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** Disguised unemployment and financial problems are the main problems which farmers are facing more than the seasonal unemployment and other problems.

Q.11. What is the main impact of urbanisation on farming?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** The main impacts of urbanisation on farming are off-labours transfers and conversion of agriculture. The labours all are shifting to a better job, with high salaried post and land is been conserved for construction works.

Q.12. Have you undergone through any training program for farming?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** In many areas more than 71% of the farmers are getting assistance for their farmers sector for their improvement and also for supporting them.

Q.13. Are you aware of these schemes given by the government?

The farmers are not aware of any schemes provided to them.

Q.14. Are you getting any subsidies? If yes, which one?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** More than 70% of farmers are not aware of their subsidies given to them. Only 25 % are knowing about their subsidies.

Q.15. What are your expectations from the government with regarding to farming?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** Each and every farmer wants a sufficient amount of irrigation system so that they can water their crops. And at the same time, they want enough satisfying the storage facilities for their goods, they need manure and fertilizers, and also fulfilling their financial problems. The important thing is that they want to know the schemes given to them.

Q.16. Do you sell your crops by yourself after harvesting?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** 35 % of farmers sell their crops to their wholesalers and to their agents but more than 50% of them sell their crops by their own.

Q.17. If no, tick the following options you may be doing?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** Farmers handover their crops to the agent in large quantity, then to the contractor, wholesaler and retailer etc.

Q.18. Do you use any new technologies for your cultivation?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** Less than 30 % of the farmers are using new technologies for farming. More than 70% are not using any new technologies for any purposes.

Q.19. At what consideration do you cultivate?

**INTRPRETATIONS:** Famers cultivate according to their market prices and also according to the customers demand as compared to seasonal demand. Season also matters them, if they get more rain they will cultivate more.

Q.20. In future do you want to continue farming? Also, state the reason for your answer.

**INTRPRETATIONS:** 46% of the farmers interested in the farming sector for their life and also for their future generations. Because they are doing it for the past many years, even if they are not earning much money by doing farming. But even if their generation is in farming, 46% of farmers thought that their children should not continue with this farming. They must start with their study and job to learn and earn more.