Chapter – 6: Findings of the Study

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Finding of the Study

Contains

6.1 Introduction
6.2 Finding of the Study on the Basis of Data Analysis
6.3 Finding of the Study on Basis of Secondary Data & Observations
6.4 Summary
6.5 References
6.1 Introduction

In this chapter researcher mention the finding of the study on the basis of data analysis of primary data and on the basis of secondary data & observations.

6.2 Finding of the Study on The Basis of Data Analysis

I. Education Level

The 6.60% respondents Of Jalgaon District farmers are illiterate, 16.60% respondent farmers are educated up to 4th standard, 18.80% respondent farmers are educated up to 10th standard, 32.20% respondent farmers are educated up to 12th standard, 20.80% respondent farmers are graduated and 4.80% respondent farmers are post graduates. The education level of whole sample population in Jalgaon District indicates that the literacy rate is good. This implies that education plays a critical role in receiving subsidy benefits. (Table No. 4.5)

II. Type of Land

In Jalgaon District 47.00% of farmers have irrigated land, 30.20% farmers have non-irrigated land and 22.80% of farmers have semi irrigated land. Percent of irrigation in Jalgaon District is increasing year by year. More than 90% irrigation depends on well water. Few year back levels of ground water was decreasing due to less rain in Jalgaon District but due good rainfall in the last few years again level of ground water has increases. (Table No. 4.6)

III. Size of Land (In Acres)

In Jalgaon District 41.80% of farmers have agricultural land between 0-5 acres, 30.80% farmers have agricultural land between 5-10 acres, 17.40% of farmers have agricultural land between 10-15 acres and 10.00% farmers have agricultural land more than 15 acres. In Jalgaon District most farmers are marginal & small farmers have less than 5 acres land. As compared to medium & big farmers percentage of small & marginal farmers is more. (Table No. 4.7)
Chapter – 6: Findings of the Study

IV. Farming Method

In Jalgaon District 30.20% of farmers used rainfall method for farming, 47.00% of farmers used irrigated (Flood & Drip) method for farming, no one respondent farmers used step or terrane method for farming and 22.80% of farmers used to shift method for farming. Most of the farmers in Jalgaon District use irrigated (Flood & Drip) method for farming as compared rainfall method & shifting method. (Table No. 4.8)

V. Farming Technique

In Jalgaon District 27.00% farmers used conventional technique for farming, 13.00% farmers used modern technique for farming and 60.00% of farmers used a mix of conventional and modern technique for farming. In Jalgaon District large numbers of farmers using mix of conventional and modern technique for farming as compared to conventional & modern method. (Table No. 4.9)

VI. Annual Income of Farmers

In Jalgaon District 26.40% farmers annual income is below Rs.1,00,000/-, 36.40% of farmers annual income between Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.2,00,000/-, 24.40% farmers annual income between Rs.2,00,000/- to Rs.3,00,000/- and 13.00% the farmers annual income above Rs.3,00,000/- it shows that most of farmers in Jalgaon District are financially weaker due to the small size of farm. (Table No. 4.10)

VII. Types Crop Yield

In Jalgaon District 28.00% of farmers yield cotton, 34.80% of respondent farmers yield only a banana, 13.00% respondent farmers yield sugarcane, 4.60% of respondent farmers yield cotton & banana and 19.60% of respondent farmers yield cotton & other crops. The major crop of Jalgaon District is banana and then secondly cotton is yield by famers, due few sugar factories less percent of farmers yield sugarcane. (Table No. 4.11)

VIII. Use of Bull for Farming

In Jalgaon District 62.40% of respondent farmers have bulls for farming and 37.60% of respondent farmers do not have bulls for farming. Because of maintenance cost
bulls is not afforded to him. And most of them use mechanized equipment for farming rather than bulls. (Table No. 4.12)

IX. Use of Mechanized Equipment

In Jalgaon District 76.40% of respondent farmers have a water pumping farm, 13.00% respondent farmers have water pump & tractor for farming, 8.00% of respondent farmers have water pump, tractor and power-tiller for farming and 2.60% of respondent farmers have water pump, tractor, power tiller and thresher machine for farming. From above percentage most of the farmers have water pumps for farming & less percent of farmers have mechanized equipment for farming. Ownership of mechanized implements was lower because maintenance cost of tractor & others equipment is higher. The farmers hire all mechanized equipment as per need in the farm. (Table No. 4.13)

X. Numbers of Years receiving Subsidy

In Jalgaon District 3.00% of respondent farmers get subsidy from 0-3 years, 8.60% of respondent farmers get subsidy from 3-6 years, 22.20% of respondent farmers get subsidy from 6-9 years and 66.20% of respondent farmers get subsidy from more than 9 years. It shows that most of farmers get subsidy from 6-9 years, less percent of farmers getting subsidy less than it. (Table No. 5.3)

XI. Types of Subsidy Received

59.60% of farmers in Jalgaon District receive of direct subsidy from the Government. 16.20% of respondent farmers receive indirect subsidy from Government and 24.20% respondent farmers receive direct & indirect subsidy from the Government. It shows that most of farmers receive direct subsidies as compared to indirect & both (direct & indirect). (Table No. 5.4)

XII. Percent of Subsidy Received

The 77.00% of respondent farmers are receiving a subsidy between 0-15 percent as compared to annual expenses of production, 20.00% of respondent farmers receiving subsidy between 16-30 percent as compared to annual expenses on production, 3.00% of respondent farmers receiving subsidy between 31-45 percent
as compared to annual expenses on production. Most of the farmers are getting subsidy less than 15% as compared to annual expenses on production. (Table No. 5.5)

XIII. Impact of Subsidy on Farming

95.00% respondent farmers said that there is an impact of subsidy on farming and 5.00% respondent farmers said that there is no impact of subsidy on farming. Most of farmers agree that subsidy made an impact on the agricultural sector. (Table No. 5.6)

XIV. Beneficial Subsidy

The 65.20% of respondent farmers said that direct subsidy more beneficial for the agricultural sector, 17.20% of respondent farmers said that indirect subsidy more beneficial for the agricultural sector, 17.60% of respondent farmers said that direct & indirect subsidy more beneficial for agricultural sector. Most of the farmers said the direct subsidy is more beneficial as compare to indirect & both (direct & indirect) for farming. (Table No. 5.8)

XV. Distribution Agencies of Subsidy

The 15.20% of respondent farmers are receiving subsidy from Bank, Fertilizer Company, Electricity Board & Other agencies, 42.80% of respondent farmers receiving subsidy from Bank, Fertilizer Company & Electricity Board, 33.00% of respondent farmers receiving subsidy from Bank & Fertilizer Company and 9.00% respondent farmers receiving subsidy from Bank & Electricity Board. It shows that many farmers are receiving subsidy from Bank, Fertilizer Company & the Electricity Board as compared to other options. (Table No. 5.9)

XVI. Satisfaction of Bureaucratic Distribution Process

The 10.40% of respondent farmers are satisfied with the bureaucratic distribution process of Government for agricultural subsidies, 89.60% respondent farmers are not satisfied with the bureaucratic distribution process of Government for agricultural subsidies. Most of the farmers are not satisfied with bureaucratic distribution process of Government for agricultural subsidies. (Table No. 5.10)
XVII. Facing Hurdles for Getting Agricultural Subsidies

The 80.60% of respondent farmers are facing hurdles for getting agricultural subsidy and 19.40% of respondent farmers are not facing hurdles for getting agricultural subsidy. Most of the farmers are facing hurdles for getting agricultural subsidies. (Table No. 5.11)

XVIII. Types of Hurdles Faced by Farmers

The 17.00% of respondent farmers said documentation is a hurdle for getting subsidy, 26.00% respondent farmers said corruption is a hurdle for getting subsidy, 21.00% of respondent farmers said rules & regulation is a hurdle for getting subsidy and 36.00% of respondent farmers said lack of awareness is a hurdle for getting a subsidy. The major hurdle in getting subsidy is lack of awareness. Another one is corruption & rules & regulation. Less percent of farmers said documentation is a major hurdle for getting a subsidy. (Table No. 5.12)

XIX. Leakage in Distribution System

The 88.20% of respondent farmers said that there is a leakage in subsidy distribution system and 11.80% of respondent farmers said that there is no leakage in subsidy distribution system. Most of Farmers said that, there is a leakage in a subsidies distribution system as compared to farmers to those who said there is no leakage in subsidy distribution system. (Table No. 5.13)

XX. Types of Leakages

The 24.95% of respondent farmers said that corruption is leakage in the distribution system, 51.93% of respondent farmers said that lack of effective distribution management is leakage in the distribution system, 16.78% of respondent farmers said that poor government policy is leakage in the distribution system and 6.35% of respondents farmers said that other leakage in the distribution system. Large numbers of farmers said lack of effective distribution management is leakage in the distribution system; secondly corruption is leakage in the distribution system. Less percent of farmers said poor government policy & other leakage in the distribution system. (Table No. 5.14)
XXI. Corrective Measures

34.46% of respondent farmers said that the amount of subsidies directly transfers to farmers account, 31.00% of respondent farmers said that there should be simple documentation process for farmer, 31.00% respondent farmers said that there should be transparent procedure for distribution of agricultural subsidies to farmers and 4.00% of respondent farmers give another opinion. Most of the farmers said that the amount of subsidies directly transfers to farmers account. Equal percent of farmers said there should be simple documentation process for farmer to get subsidy & make transparent procedure for distribution agricultural subsidies to farmers. Less percent of farmers expressed other opinions. (Table No. 5.15)

XXII. Types of Subsidy Expected by Farmers

The 74.40% of respondent farmers expect a direct subsidy from government, 9.60% of respondent farmers expect an indirect subsidy from government and 16.00% respondent farmers expect direct & an indirect subsidy from government. Large numbers of farmer’s expect a direct subsidy for farming as compared to indirect subsidy. (Table No. 5.16)

XXIII. Subsidy for Agricultural Allied Business

The 39.00% respondent farmers are getting subsidies for agricultural allied business and 61.00% of respondent farmers are not getting subsidies for agricultural allied business. The less percentage of farmers gets subsidies for agricultural allied business. (Table No. 5.17)

XXIV. Subsidy More Benefited to Fertilizer Company

The 88.60% of respondent farmers agree that agricultural subsidies are more beneficial to the fertilizer industry as compared to agricultural sector and 11.40% of respondent farmers disagree that agricultural subsidies are more beneficial to the fertilizer industry as compared to agricultural sector. Most of farmers agree that agricultural subsidies are more beneficial to the fertilizer industry as compared to agricultural sector. A few percent of farmers disagree that agricultural subsidy is more beneficial to the fertilizer industry as compared to agricultural sector. (Table No. 5.18)
XXV. Subsidies Helpful in Reducing Farmers Suicides

The 89.20% of respondent farmers said that agricultural subsidies are really helpful in reducing farmer suicides and 10.80% of respondent farmers said that agricultural subsidies are really not helpful in reducing farmer suicides. Most of farmers agree that agricultural subsidies are really helpful in reducing farmer suicides & very few percent of farmers disagree that agricultural subsidies are really not helpful in reducing farmer suicides. (Table No. 5.19)

XXVI. Subsidies Helpful For Growth Of Agricultural Sector In Jalgaon District

The 91.00% of respondent farmers agree that agricultural subsidies are helpful for the growth of agricultural sector in Jalgaon District and 9.00% of respondent farmers disagree that agricultural subsidies are helpful for the growth of agricultural sector in Jalgaon District. The most of farmers agree that agricultural subsidies are helpful for the growth of agricultural sector in Jalgaon District. Very less percent of farmers disagree that agricultural subsidies are helpful for the growth of agricultural sector in Jalgaon District. (Table No. 5.20)

XXVII. Subsidies Not Makes Farmers Lazy

The 5.80% of respondent farmers agree that agricultural subsidies make farmers lazy and 94.20% respondent farmers disagree that agricultural subsidies make farmers lazy. Most of farmers disagree that agricultural subsidies make farmers lazy. Because of if they are getting required recourses for farming, they will do more hard work & yield more crop rather than become lazy. (Table No. 5.21)
6.3 Finding on the Basis of Observation

I. Small Amount of Credit to Small Farmers

The most of the farmers in Jalgaon Districts are marginal & small farmers. They don’t have a sufficient amount of fund for farming. Due to the small size of land they get minimum amount credit for farming. This credit is not sufficient for farming, that’s why they take loans from unorganized money lent. And whatever amount they gain after selling crops most of the amount is paid in the form of expenses on production.

II. Subsidy Receiving By Self Efforts

The most farmers obtain subsidy from government office by self efforts. The most of the farmers obtain subsidies mainly through relative, friends, contacts or reference in government office & agent. The agent is one of the people in the village who take responsibility for bringing subsidy from government to farmers on behalf of money. Without the help of above persons farmers cannot get subsidy easily. Officials also play very important role in the distribution of subsidy. Some time few officer demands bribe from farmers for subsidy distribution.

III. Lack Awareness

Due to lacks of awareness of Government scheme farmers cannot take benefit of government facility. Farmers in Jalgaon District are illiterate but the problem is they hesitate to go into a government office for asking information related subsidy due culture of the villages.

IV. Lack of Electricity

Due to load shedding of electricity in rural area farmers face a lot problem regarding water supply for crops. They have sufficient water but due to lack of electricity they fail in water management for crops.

V. Lack of Enough Storage Facility

Due to lack of enough storage facility for food grain they cannot take market price benefits. They have to sell their crop to trader at low prices
VI. Mismanagement of Subsidy Distribution

Due to mismanagement of subsidy distribution government fails to identify real beneficiary. Last year due to heavy rainfall in Jalgaon District most of farmers faced losses. The Government announces the financial help to farmers. But due to mismanagement subsidy distribution system government gave help to those farmers who did not face losses due to heavy rain fall & not give the financial help to real suffered farmers due to heavy rainfall.

VII. Unfair Credit Policy

The government policy is not fair regarding the credit distribution. Irrigated land holder farmers get more amount credit as compared to non-irrigated & semi irrigated land holder farmers. The distribution of credit on subsidized interest to farmers on the basis of size of agricultural land small size agricultural land holders get small size of loan & the large size of agricultural land large amount loan from cooperative societies.

VIII. Lack of Training Facility

The farmers in India come under the category of unskilled & semiskilled labor due to lack of proper training. Most of the farmers are farming through traditional methods. This method does not give enough production to farmers. Due to lack of training of advance technology farmers cannot benefit of advance technology in farming.

IX. Lack of Proper Implementation of Scheme

The Government made a lot of scheme for agricultural sector but due to lack of proper implementation these fail to reach to farmers.

X. Benefits Not Reached on Time

The Government cannot provide subsidies benefits on time to farmers. The Government provides a subsidy on micro irrigation. Farmers in District did micro irrigation in farm two years back still Government could not provide the benefits of subsidy on micro irrigation to farmers.
XI. Casteism

The government provides few subsidies on the cast basis. This thing is discourage to other farmers for farming.

XII. Problems Related With Rules & Regulations

The most farmers cannot get some types of subsidy due to rules of regulation of government.

XIII. Farmers Purposely Do not Repay Loan

The researcher has observed that some farmers purposely cannot repay a loan taken from cooperative society or bank for farming & electricity bills. Because they expect from government to give bailout or relief package or give 50% subsidy on repayments of loan & electricity bills us.

XIV. Non Utilization loan on Farming

The researcher also observed that some farmers take loan from cooperative society or bank for the purpose of farming on subsidized interest but they do not use it in farming. They use this loan for other purpose.

XV. Non Eligible’s Takes Benefits

The observation of researcher is some people are working in government or private jobs but they have agricultural land in the villages so they also enjoy status of farmer. They have given their agricultural land to others farmers in village for one or more year for farming. They also avail all benefits of subsidy as per normal farmers in the village.

XVI. Lack of Proper Accounting & Audit of Subsidy Distribution

(India, 2013) The government provides a large amount of subsidy in direct & indirect form to agricultural sector through different government & non government agencies. The big question is what is accounting & audit of this subsidy scheme & program. The government has provided lots of amount fund to agricultural sector for last many years but the share of agricultural decreases year by year. In 2001, government spends Rs.1792. 92 crores amount on agricultural sector & cooperation and contribution
of the agricultural sector in GDP is 16.5%. In 2011 government spend Rs.17052.09 crore amounts on agricultural sector & cooperation and contribution of the agricultural sector in GDP is 12.3%. The amount of subsidy is increased and percent of agricultural sector in GDP is decreasing. This thing shows there is a big problem in a system of government.

XVII. Decreases in Numbers of Cultivators

(India, 2013)\textsuperscript{[1]} In 2001 total rural population is 742.6 million (72.2\% of the total population of India) in which 234.1 million are agricultural workers. In total agricultural workers 127.3 million are cultivators; 106.8 million are agricultural labors in India. As compared 2011 total rural population is 833.5 million (68.8\% of the total population of India) in which 263.0 million are agricultural workers. In total agricultural workers 118.7 million are cultivators 144.3 million are agricultural laborers in India. Above figures show that percent of the rural population decreases along with agricultural workers. Another thing is the numbers of cultivators also decreases because of low income from farming.

XVIII. Agricultural Production of Jalgaon District

The agricultural production of Jalgaon District is continuously increases. In 2001-02 total agricultural production of Jalagon District was 24641 tons, the total cultivated area was 13235 hectors and productivity was 6530 Kg/ hector. And in 2010-11 total agricultural production of Jalagon District was 38549 tons, the total cultivated area are 15699 hectors and productivity was 10738 Kg/ hector. (Table No.5.32)
6.4 Summary

The researcher has found that the farmers in District are receiving subsidy from bank, Fertilizer Company & electricity board. The farmers in District are not satisfied with bureaucratic distribution process of Government for agricultural subsidies and facing hurdles for getting agricultural subsidy. The major hurdle faced by farmer for getting subsidy is lack of awareness. There is a leakage in subsidies in distribution system. The lack of effective distribution management, corruption & poor government policy are major leakages in distribution system. The amount of subsidies directly transfers to farmers account and farmers expect direct subsidy for farming as compared to indirect subsidy from Government. Few percent of farmers are getting subsidy for agricultural allied business in Jalgaon District like goat farming & poultry farm. The agricultural subsidies are more beneficial to fertilizer industry as compared to agricultural sector. The agricultural subsidies are really helpful in reducing farmers suicides. The agricultural subsidies are helpful for growth of agricultural sector in Jalgaon District. The agricultural subsidy does not make farmers lazy. The farmers in Jalgaon District obtain subsidy from government office by self efforts or with help of friend, relative & agent in Government offices. Government policy is not fair regarding the credit distribution. Due to lack of proper implementation subsidies are not reached to farmers. The non eligible farmers get benefits of government subsidy. The government fails to maintain proper accounting & audit distribution of subsidies to farmers. The numbers of cultivators in India have decreased from 2001 to 2011.

6.5 References