

A Study of Various Schemes and their Influence on the Production and Economical Development of Farmers in Damoh District

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Abstract: Agriculture plays a major role on any developing country such as India. About 58% population still depend on the agriculture for their living but in last 10 years face various problems such as Industrial and Chemical disaster Flood, Drought, accidents, Fire etc. Due to this farmer move to committed suicide. In year 2011 a total 13585 peoples committed suicides of which 14207 were farmers. In year 2010 about 15963 farmers in India committed suicide, while total suicides were 13499. From 1995 to 2013 a total of 296,438 Indian farmers committed suicides. But in present study suicide rate decreases as compare to the last 15 year. To stop the farmer to commit suicide some initiatives are taken by the government and launch various schemes which provide financially support and moral support due to these suicide rate of farmer decreases as much as possible. Present study conducted in district Damoh Madhya Pradesh. And attempts made to investigate by the survey that the condition of the farmer and their requirements and their production increment in the various crops. During the survey one of the major problem are come out that is awareness. Most of the farmers are unaware with the various schemes run by the government and various facility provide to the farmer.

Keyword: Farmer, Suicide, Unaware, schemes, Financial, Production.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is developing and agricultural sovereign country. About 60% of the economy is obtained by the agriculture and also 70% of our population are depending on the agriculture. In India about 72% population are live in village and depend on agriculture to fulfil its need and our families. By the survey of CSDS (centre for the study of developing societies..

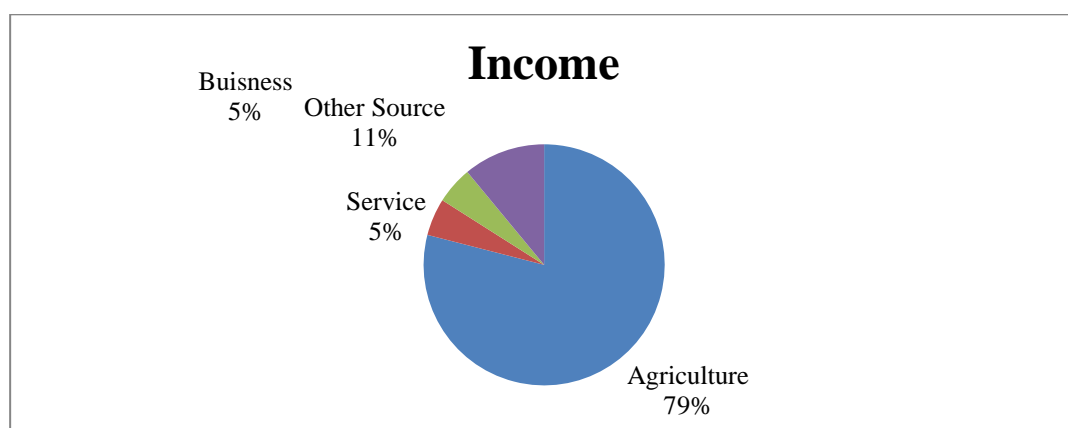


Fig 1: Main source of income of farmer

About 5% of income obtains by the service and 5%, through business, 11% obtain from the other source and 79% obtain from the agriculture.

By the study of previous Research conclude that the condition of farmer not good and face various problem such as poverty lack of knowledge, technology. Irrigation system flood, drought etc. With the above lack of infrastructure and economic are the biggest hurdle to all this is the absence of technology resources and education. In few years ago they survive for food gathering.

When the survey is conducted by the CSDS on the state of Indian farmer outcome of that survey show about 30% family have no house and live in hurt kutcha-house and 44% are live in kutcha-pucca house only 18% are have pucca house.

Percentage of education, living status and occupation and source of finance are shown.

Living status	Education	Occupation	Family
36% live in kutcha house	28% Illiterate	Main occupation	65% farmer takes the help of other family member for farming and not sands our child to school due to lake of income. They also put our child in agriculture.
44% live in mud house	14% metric	Is the agriculture	
18% live in pucca house	6% inter college	About 83% are depend on it	

Few year back family condition of farmer is very poor and about 61% farmer eat a meal in a day and about 34% take meal more than two type in a day. 75% farmer don't have own land for farming there for they do forming on other person land in foam of labours. And also take land 10 to 15 year for forming.

With the above discussion conclude that the condition of farmer are not good and they struggle with various problem create by nature Social, Financial as well as other like, machinery and seeds. In this paper study are done on the condition of farmer and effect of various facility provide by the government for the soci-economic development of farmer for research choose Damoh district.

Geographical condition of study area (Damoh MP):

There are 51 District in MP in which Damoh is one of the districts where study is conducted. Damoh is located at 23.84N and 79.45E and average elevation of 595m. About 236 rivers are flowing in which Narmada is the longest river of the state.



Table 1: Geographical condition is shown in tabulation below.

S.NO.	ITEMS	STATICS
1.	Geographical Area	7306Sq.KM
2.	Administrative Division	7
3.	No of Tehsil/Block	7
4.	Population (Census 2011)	1264219
5.	Rural population	1013668
6.	Urban Population	250551
7.	Normal Rain fall in mm	1170.4
8.	Major Drainage	The area is mainly drained by the sonar river and Burma river
9.	Forest area	2671 sq Km
10.	Net area	3114 Sq Km
11.	Cultivable area	4056 Sq Km
12.	Soil Type	Soil are Medium Black , Shallow Black and Skeletal soil
13.	Principal crops	Wheat, Rise, Jawar, Maize, etc Grain, Tuwar, Urad etc

By the census of 2011 369699 are govt servant, 116312 are doing farming, 83841 are done farming in the other land and 4799 having family business and 530426 are not working anywhere.

Agriculture is the back bone of the Damoh district and about 80 % populations are depending on agriculture. In Damoh district mainly two crops are harvested that is Ravi and Kharif. Ravi crop is also called winter crop namely wheat, barley, mustard, sesame and peas etc. Are harvested and in Kharif include rice, maize. bajra, finger millet, serials, soyabean, ground nut (oil seed) cotton etc. few year ago farmer survive and face various environmental .social and economic problem and heavy burden of lone and interest imposed by land lords and finally they can't overcome this problem and finally they commit suicide .In year 2016, about 106 farmers and 181 farmer labours committed suicide in MP and this data increases regularly due to this reason our government take a serious action to stop this and launch various scheme for the development of farmer to overcome the environmental impact , social ,and economical impact. The Department of agriculture and cooperation was earlier implementing 51 schemes for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers in the country.

II. VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MISSIONS AND SCHEAMS

1. Centrally Sponsored Missions:

S NO.	SCHEAM	OBJECTIVE
1	NFSM (National food security mission)	Its aim it increase the production of rise wheat pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion productivity enhancement. It promotes and improves technologies ie seed, micronutrient, soil amendment, integrated pest management, machinery and technology.
2	NMSA (National mission on sustainable agriculture)	Its objective to make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient ,composite farming system, conserve natural resource through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures, optimum utilization of water 'more crop per drop'
3	NMOOP (National Mission on oilseeds and oil palm)	It focus on expand the oilseeds area in the districts of low productivity and tribal area.
4	NMAET(National mission on agriculture extension and technology) It is sub divided in to 4 sub mission 1) SMAE (sub mission on agriculture extension) 2) SMSP (sub mission on seed and planting material) 3) SMAM(sub mission on agriculture mechanization) 4) SMPP(sub mission on plant protection and plant quarantine)	Its aim provides information and knowledge and schemes to the farmer in local language.

5	MIDH (Mission of integrated development of horticulture)	It's aims to promote growth of horticulture sector including bamboo and coconut through area based regionally differentiate strategies, including research, technology promotion, post harvest management and compare advantages of each state
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2. Central Sector Schemes:

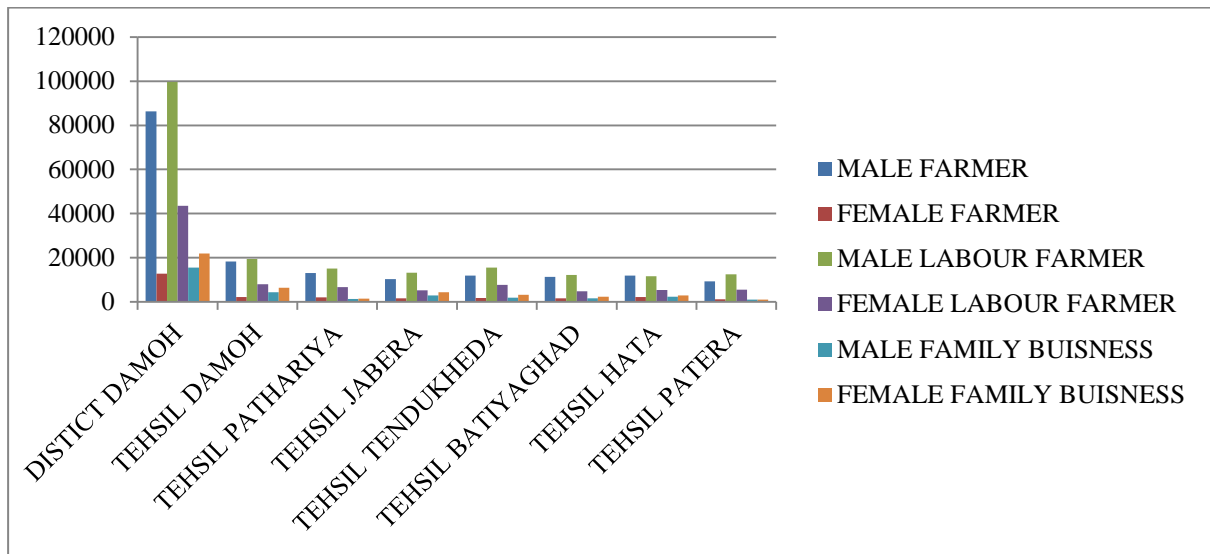
S. No	SCHEMES	OBJECTIVE
1	NCIP (National Crop Insurance)	It provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmer when the crops failure as a result of natural calamities, Pests and diseases as also to encourage farmers to adopt progressive farming practices
2	ISAC (Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation)	Aim of this scheme is to provide financial assistance for the activities of cooperation like agro-processing marketing of food grains, development of weaker section cooperative also develop cooperative awareness amongst the people.
3	ISAM (Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing)	Its aim to promote agricultural marketing and subsidy also provide vertical integration of farmers with primary processors, It promote training, research, education, extension and consultancy in the agri marketing sector.
4	SES (Secretariat Economic Service)	It provide support and services to the employees

3. State Plan Scheme:

S. No	MISSION	OBJECTIVE
1.	RKVY (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana)	Its aim to increase investment in agriculture and allied sectors to achieved 4% growth in agriculture sector. The scheme is available for any agriculture activity that can increase production growth in the agriculture and allied sectors.

Population by Census 2011

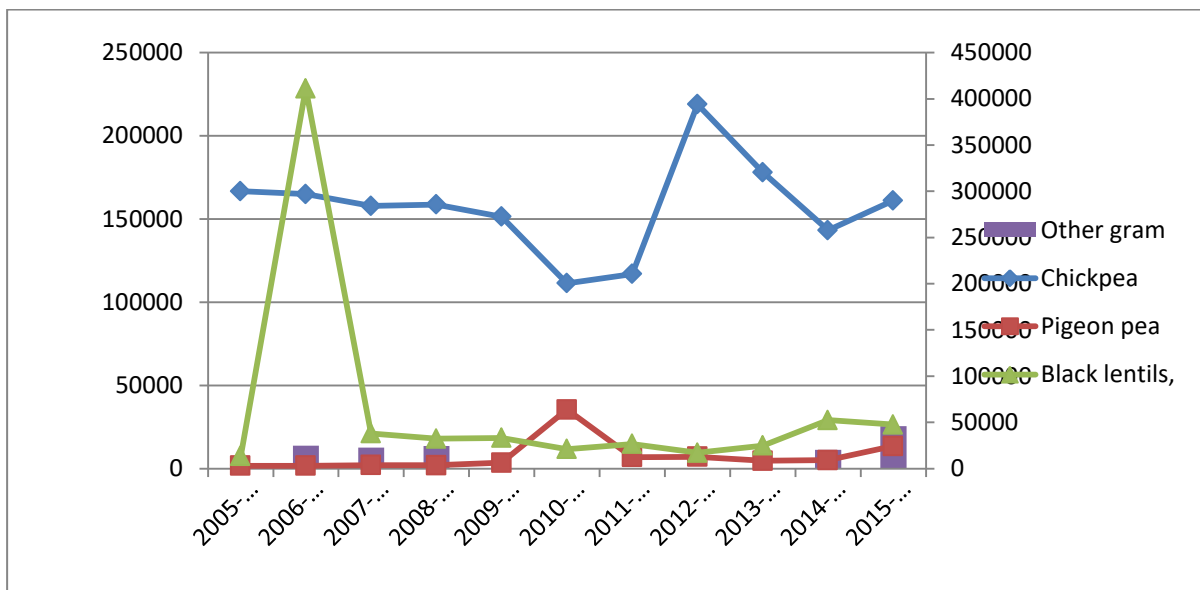
District/tehsil	Farmer		Labour farmer		Family business	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
District Damoh	86368	12790	99701	43555	15623	21933
Tehsil Damoh	18319	2208	19453	7995	4391	6480
Tehsil Pathariya	13019	2059	15117	6735	1297	1424
Tehsil Jabera	10403	1658	13180	5275	3006	4345
Tehsil Tendukheda	11980	1816	15535	7775	1850	3277
Tehsil Batiyagad	11298	1646	12255	4797	1618	2424
Tehsil Hata	11973	2168	11691	5454	2408	2894
Tehsil Patera	9376	1233	12470	5527	1053	1089



Graph between District Wise population of Farmers, Labour Farmers, and Family Business

Production of main Pulses crops of the Damoh district In Hectare

Year	Chickpea	Pigeon pea	Black lentils,	Other gram
2005-2006	166725	3013	13545	-
2006-2007	164998	3067	411131	24908
2007-2008	157807	3721	38043	22814
2008-2009	158737	3679	32307	24538
2009-2010	151379	6411	33150	-
2010-2011	111324	63818	21088	-
2011-2012	116963	12447	26645	682
2012-2013	218944	12825	17122	-
2013-2014	178072	8427	24985	-
2014-2015	143235	9126	52368	20220
2015-2016	161057	24315	47664	45899

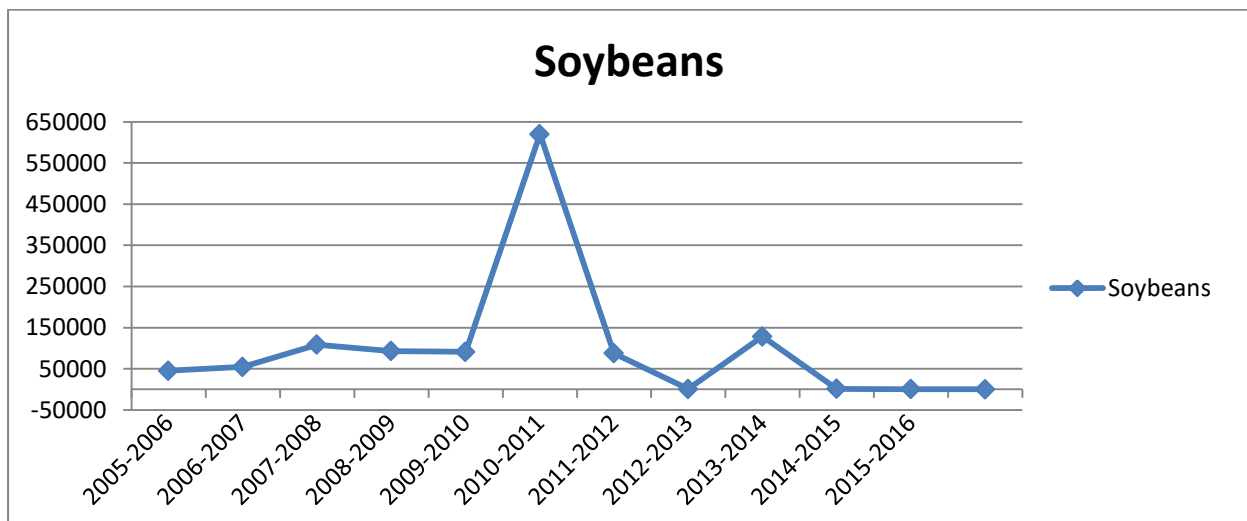


Graph between Productions of main Pulse crops of the Damoh district In Hectare

Production of oilseeds in Hectare

Year	Soybeans	Mustard	Seasum	Peanuts
2005-2006	45302	756	1664	439
2006-2007	54564	662	1559	300
2007-2008	108702	565	1647	283
2008-2009	92979	541	1762	338
2009-2010	90993	830	2678	292
2010-2011	620110	768	1896	245
2011-2012	87667	824	2215	268
2012-2013	1006	1050	475	820
2013-2014	128582	613	1203	93
2014-2015	1327	1150	501	302
2015-2016	299	825	560	1000

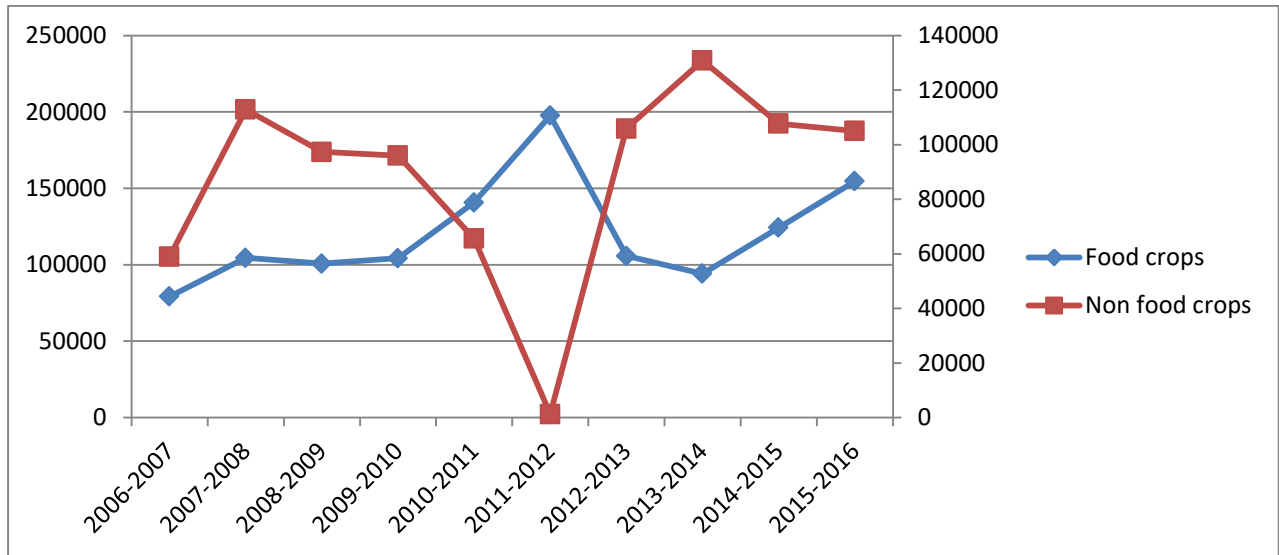
Source - agriculture dept. Damoh.

**Production of soybean in hectare****Production area of Rabi and Kharif crops from 2006-2016**

Year	Kharif		Rabi		total
	Food crops	Non food crops	Food crops	Non food crops	Rabi-Kharif
2006-2007	79294	58989	262285	5062	405630
2007-2008	104484	112868	246376	3501	467229
2008-2009	100758	97310	253318	3389	454775
2009-2010	104225	95992	252599	3107	455923
2010-2011	140683	65624	241833	1780	449920
2011-2012	197581	1256	250297	998	450132
2012-2013	105697	105908	257129	1074	466805
2013-2014	94069	130814	292960	795	518638
2014-2015	124255	107700	286875	986	519816
2015-2016	154610	104994	277754	3013	540371

Source- Agriculture dept collector ate Damoh

Production area of Kharif Food Crops and Non-food crops from 2006-2016

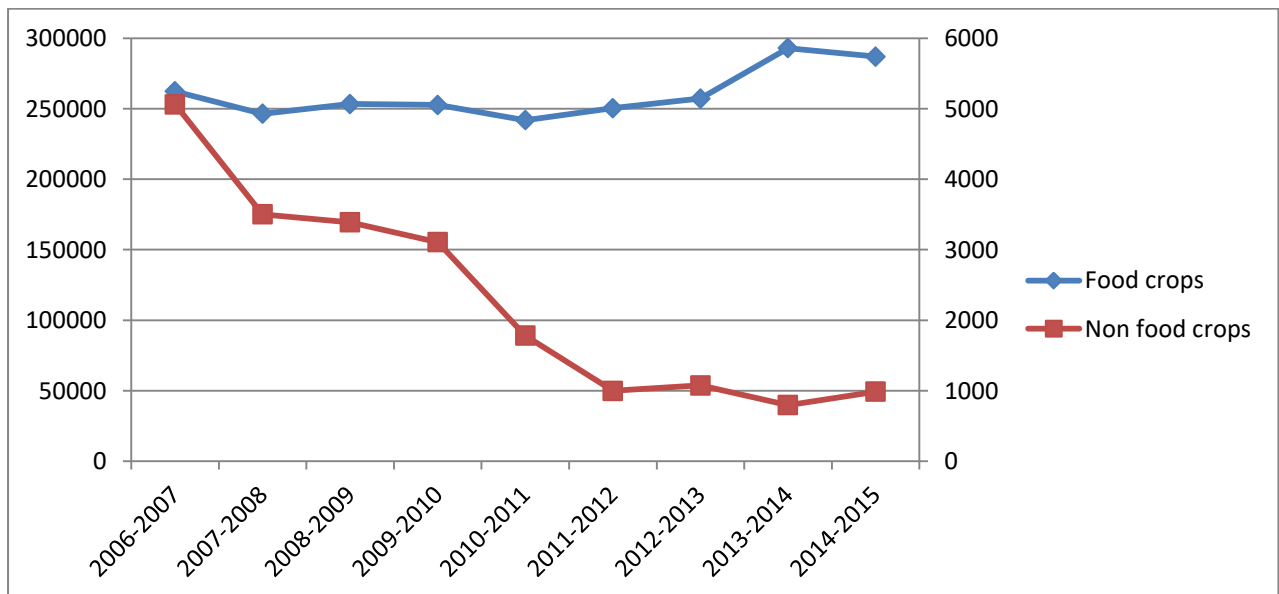


Average production of Crops per Hectare

Year	Chickpea	Peanut	Linseed	Seasum	Soybeans	Mustard
2014-2015	1450	302	800	501	1327	1150
2015-2016	1020	1000	770	560	499	825

Production in oil seed

Production of Rabi food and non food crops from 2006-2016



III. CONCLUSION

By the study and survey we find that condition of farmer are better than the previous and also find that the suicide rate also decreases as compare to the last 15 year. because the various scheme of the central state govt provide better platform and also give moral support in the field of social and economical developments and with various schemes machinery and good quality seed are provide at lowest cost .During the survey we also find that most of the people are unaware with most of the other scheme and facility provide but the govt. Therefore govt need to make centres that give all the information with the various schemes and facilities provide by government to the farmer.

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