A Study On Employment Opportunites And Welfare Schemes On Agriculture Based Young People

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Abstract

Nowadays suicide of farmers increased in India. Farmers are known god for us. But we should not care about the incident. This makes a guilty conscious to me to study this paper. So I studied the farmer’s background and to know the present condition of agriculture, farmer's needs and interest among the youngsters towards the agriculture and what are all the schemes to be provided for agriculture for their future use.

Keywords: Agriculture, Mean, Diagrams and Correlation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays an essential role in the process of economic development of less developed countries like India. People believe that “Agriculture is a back bone of India”. Besides providing food to nation, agriculture releases labour, provides saving, contributes to market of industrial goods and earns foreign exchange. Agricultural development is an integral part of overall economic development. In India, agriculture was the main source of nation source of national income and occupation at the time of Independence. Agriculture and allied activities contributed nearly 50 percent to India’s national income. Around 72 percent of total working population was engaged in agriculture. These confirm that Indian economy was a backward and agriculture based economy at the time of Independence. After 61 years of Independence, the share of agriculture in total national income declined from 50 percent in 1950 to 18 percent in 2007-08. But even today more than 60 percent of workforce is engaged in agriculture. In spite of this, it is also an important feature of agriculture that is to be noted that growth of other sectors and overall economy depends on the performance of agriculture to a considerable extent. Because of these reasons agriculture continues to be the dominant sector in Indian Economy.

Since independence India has made much progress in agriculture. Indian agriculture, which grew at the rate of about 1 percent per annum during the fifty years before Independence, has grown at the rate of about 2.6 percent per annum in the post-Independence era. Expansion of area was the main source of growth in the period of fifties and sixties after that the contribution of increased land area under agricultural production has declined over production.

Gross Value Added by agriculture, forestry and fishing is estimated at Rs 17.67 trillion (US$ 274.23 billion) in FY18. The Indian food industry is poised for huge
growth, increasing its contribution to the world food trade every year due to its immense potential for value addition, particularly within the food processing industry. The Indian food and grocery market is the world’s sixth largest, with retail contributing 70 per cent of sales. The Indian food processing industry accounts for 32 per cent of the country’s total food market, one of the largest industries in India and ranked fifth in terms of production, consumption, export and expected growth. It contributes around 8.80 and 8.39 per cent of Gross Value Added (GVA) in Manufacturing and Agriculture respectively, 13 per cent of India’s exports and sex per cent of total industrial investment.

India is expected to achieve the ambitious goal of doubling farm income by 2022. The agriculture sector in India is expected to generate better momentum in the next few years due to increased investments in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, warehousing and cold storage. Furthermore, the growing use of genetically modified crops will likely improve the yield for Indian farmers. India is expected to be self-sufficient in pulses in the coming few years due to concerted efforts of scientists to get early manufacturing varieties of pulses and the increase in minimum support price.

The government of India targets to increase the average income of a farmer household at current prices to Rs 219,724(US$ 3,420.21) by 2022-23 from Rs 96,703(1,505.27) in 2015-16. This survey is to find that the view about the present condition of agriculture, schemes wanted for famers, suggestion for government to involve youngsters, how many youngsters are interested in agriculture and how many of them satisfied their income with the agriculture.

2. Research Methodology

Agricultural problems to be raised day by day. We have to take steps to solve the problems; otherwise no one is not here to promote agriculture. So my study was about young people who belong to agricultural background of sample 50.

3. Statistical Analysis

For any analysis Statistics plays an important role. Here also in the way of analysing the data a small measures to be used.

- Diagrammatic Representation
- Percentage Analysis

3.1 Diagrammatic Representation

Human mind through the eye can quickly comprehend the inner meaning of the data presented in the form of a diagram. Diagram help to grasp the trends and relationships hidden in the data.

The following figure 3.1 shows the view of public people about Present agricultural improvement.
Figure 3.1

The following figure 3.2 shows how many of them interested in doing agriculture as their profession.

Figure 3.2
The following figure 3.3 shows the young people of farmer's need schemes.

![Pie chart showing young people's need schemes](image)

**Figure 3.3**

The following figure 3.4 shows some suggestions for improving agriculture.
Figure 3.4

The following Figure 3.5 shows how we are involving young people in agriculture.

Figure 3.5

3.2 Percentage Analysis

3.2.1 Based on the above table's given the analysis of Mean, Standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis. Based on the above bar diagram we concluded that 30% of people think that the agriculture is in good condition, 5% of people think that the
agriculture is in bad condition in present condition and 65% of people thinks that the agriculture is need to be improved. And another bar diagram shows that the 85% of peoples are interested in agriculture and 15% of peoples are not interested in agriculture.

3.2.2 Based on the above pie diagram we could find that what kind of schemes famers need from government. And we conclude that 25% of peoples need proper water facility, 20% of people needs more number of workers, 20% of people need sufficient supply of electricity, 15% people need effective usage of 'UzhavarSandhai' and 20% of people need financial support by the government.

3.2.3 From the above histogram, we come to know about the suggestion to make effective for famers. And we concluded that 15% of people think that youngsters should involve in agriculture, 20% of people think that the government want to give more importance for farmers, 5% of people think that we must prevent agriculture land real estates and industries, 25% of people think that make agriculture more profitable and 35% of people think that government should give financial support to farmers.

3.2.4 From the above pie diagram we conclude that 10% for link social media to agriculture, 15% for improve agricultures image, 10% strengthen higher education in agriculture, 10% for greater use of Information and Communication Technologies, 20% for put agriculture on the school curricula, 15% for greater public investment in agriculture and 20% for make for agriculture more profitable are the suggestion for government to involve youngsters in agriculture.

3.2.5 The histogram shows that how many people’s are satisfied with their income from the agriculture. And we come to know that the 30% of people are satisfied with their income from the agriculture and 70% of people are not satisfied with their income from the agriculture.

CONCLUSION

The agriculture sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a market economy, with substantial changes in the social, legal, structural, productive and supply set-ups, as is the case with all other sectors of the economy. These changes have been accompanied by a decline in agricultural production for most countries, and have affected also the national seed supply sectors of the region. The region has had to face problems of food insecurity and some countries have needed food aid for IDPs and refugees. Due to the relatively low demographic pressure projected for the future, the presence of some favourable types of climates and other positive factors, including a very wide formal seed supply sector, it should be possible to overcome problems of food insecurity in the regions as a whole, and even to use this region to provide food to other food-deficient regions and opportunities must therefore be created to reach these results.
From the survey, we understood the idea of youngsters towards the agriculture. Data collection is always given valuable information for any issue. I have interpreted the information through frequency table. This information will be helpful to know the present condition of agriculture, farmer’s needs, and interest among the youngsters towards the agriculture and suggestion for government to develop the agriculture.

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