



An Awareness on Government Schemes for Farmers and It's Impact among Farmers in Coimbatore South

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess the level of awareness among farmers in Coimbatore South regarding various government schemes and their impact on agricultural development and farmer welfare. Government initiatives such as PM-KISAN, Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Soil Health Card, and crop insurance schemes have been introduced to support farmers financially and improve productivity. The research investigates how well these schemes are communicated to farmers, the extent of their utilization, and the perceived benefits and challenges in accessing them. Data collected from local farmers reveals a mixed level of awareness and varied experiences with implementation. The study concludes that while the schemes have the potential to enhance agricultural outcomes and economic stability, gaps in awareness, digital literacy, and administrative bottlenecks hinder their full impact. Recommendations are made to strengthen outreach programs and simplify access to ensure that the intended benefits reach all eligible farmers.

INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the backbone of human civilization, providing food, raw materials, and employment to millions worldwide. It encompasses a wide range of activities, including crop cultivation, livestock farming, fisheries, and agroforestry. Agriculture plays a crucial role in economic development, particularly in countries like India, where a significant portion of the population depends on it for their livelihood. Over the years, agriculture has evolved with the introduction of modern technology, mechanization, and scientific research, leading to increased productivity and sustainability. Government policies, subsidies, and welfare schemes aim to support farmers and enhance agricultural growth. However, challenges such as climate change, water scarcity, soil degradation, and market fluctuations continue to impact the sector. Ensuring sustainable agricultural practices and increasing farmer awareness about available resources are essential for long-term growth and food security.

GOVERNMENT IN AGRICULTURE

The welfare of farmers has always been the top priority of the Government of India. Government plays an important role in order to achieve the goals, benefits of farmers and economic development by providing various schemes. Governments have employed various measures to maintain farm prices and incomes above what the market would otherwise have yielded. Government introduced several schemes in this regard that will enhance the productivity monetary status of the farmer's agricultural infrastructure and so on. Central and State governments have been initiating different schemes time to time for the up-liftment of Agrifield and farmers related to it. Several types of policy instruments have been initiated by the government in order to achieve the goals and objectives of agriculture development.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The agricultural sector is still in development and is also growing significantly to government schemes by the government. Both central and state governments have introduced various government schemes for the development of farmers. The success of a scheme could be measured by ascertaining the level of utilization by the beneficiaries. The aim of the government on establishing the schemes arc to help out the farmers in an efficient way, the main problem is not all the farmers are known to the schemes announced and the satisfaction obtained by the farmers towards schemes and to find out a best possible solution to the problems faced by farmers in obtaining agricultural schemes. This study focuses on awareness and impact of government schemes for farmers in Coimbatore city has been analysed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study about the awareness of the farmers regarding government schemes.

- To study about the level of satisfaction and opinion of farmers towards agricultural government schemes.
- To study about the issues faced by farmers in agricultural government schemes.
- To assess the level of awareness among farmers in Coimbatore South about various government schemes related to agriculture and farming.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology gives an idea about the type of research design, the sampling techniques. The process of data collection and the instrument used for data collection. A research methodology is a master plan for the conduct of formal investigation by research methodology is the pathway or an approach to get the needed information by locating the data from different sources which are primary and secondary. Period of the study The study has been conducted from 2024-2025 Area of the study The study is under taken in Coimbatore South.

Sampling technique:

The sample size of the study is 140 respondents. Simple random sampling technique used to collect the data source The data required for the study has been collected from both primary and secondary Sources.

PRIMARY DATA

Primary data have been collected through an Interview Schedule. The Interview Schedule is to be filled up by the respondents having farms.

SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data have been collected from various government publications, journals, magazines and websites. Government reports and academic research findings also taken into consideration for this present study. Statistical tools used for the study Simple percentage analysis, and Chi-square analysis is the tool used in this study.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present research work has been taken up to explore the awareness of Government schemes among farmers in Coimbatore city. The study covers the awareness of Government schemes and its impact on the economic development of the farmers in Coimbatore city. A study may also be carried out to study the difficulties faced by farmers and awareness of farmers in knowing Government schemes. The study helps to identify the problems faced by farmers for getting the government schemes. In short, the result of the present study may be useful for agricultural development by providing government schemes to increase awareness.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

To carry out the research study the following limitations were expected and faced during the research study: The sample size is limited to 150 respondents so as the result may not be accurate the response of entire population is not taken into consideration. Due to limitations of time and resources. The research was conducted within a limited period of three months. The area was inside since it is confined only to Coimbatore South, so results cannot be universally accepted. Analysis was done based upon personal opinion of respondents, not from any focus groups or experts. The respondents are true and the result is based on this assumption.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Agriculture and allied activities contributed nearly 50 percent to India's national income. Around 72 percent of total working population is engaged in agriculture. The study may help the government to understand how far farmers are aware of the schemes promoted by it. The present research work will be useful to farmers and government. Farmers are using new innovative idea or techniques for their development and to achieve goals to their improvement provided by government. The main object of this investigation is to collect the necessary information from farmers, who are taking the benefits of agricultural government schemes and the government take the step to make it fulfill. Therefore, it was believed, that study would be great help in measuring the awareness level of farmers towards agricultural schemes. This study is intended to identify the awareness of government schemes for farmers in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Demands for Grants (2022-2023) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has two Departments: (i) Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, which implements policies and programmes related to crop husbandry and manages agriculture inputs, and (ii) Agricultural Research and Education, which coordinates and promotes agricultural research and education. This note examines the budget allocations and expenditure of the two Departments of the Ministry, major schemes of the departments, and discusses issues in the agriculture sector. Before PM-KISAN, the Ministry's expenditure saw a large increase in 2016-17 due to the interest subsidy provided on short-term credit to farmers. The subsidy, earlier provided by the Ministry of Finance, is being provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare since 2016-17. This year, the subsidy has been provided under the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS).

Shagun (2022) Cash-based agricultural schemes received almost 79 per cent of allocations in the Union Budget 2022-23, leaving only about 21 per cent expenditure for 'core schemes'. Budgetary allocations were heavily skewed towards cash-based schemes or direct monetary benefits in the last two fiscals

as well. Investment to improve agriculture infrastructure was paltry. The trend, experts said, only addresses the symptoms of the agrarian crisis and not the cause. In the Union budget 2022-23, Rs 1.04 lakh crore has been allocated to just five schemes: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Modified Interest Subvention Scheme, Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme, and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Man Dhan Yojana. All these schemes provide cash benefits to individual farmers. The highest share (51 per cent) among these is of PM-KISAN (Rs 68,000 crore), which provides income support by way of cash benefits to all land-holding farmers. The kind of long-term perspective you get when you look at the schematic approach of the budget is that the Union government is more focused on individualistic solutions."

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF FINANCIAL GOALS OF RESPONDENTS

Age of respond	frequency	Percent
Below 20	12	8%
21-40	48	32%
41-60	63	42%
Above 60	27	18%
Total	150	100%

INTERPRETATION

The survey shows the age group of the respondents that is, 8 % of the respondents are from the age group of "Below 20 years" old, 32% of the respondents are from age group of "21-40 years" old, 42% of the respondents are from age group of "41-60 years" old and 18% of the respondents are from age group of "Above 60 years" old

FINDINGS

- ☐ Most of the respondents were between the age of 41-60 years (42%).
- ☐ Majority of the respondents were male (64%).
- ☐ Most of the respondents were under graduation (40%).
- ☐ Most of the respondents were nuclear family (78%).
- ☐ Most of the respondents were 5-10 years (31%).
- ☐ Most of the respondents were yes (87%).
- ☐ Most of the respondents were 5-10 acres (35%).
- ☐ Most of the respondents were food crops (36%).
- ☐ Most of the respondents were Rs 25001-50000 (26%).
- ☐ Most of the respondents were I know about it (56%).

SUGGESTIONS

Awareness Campaigns

Conduct village-level meetings, workshops, and awareness programs with agricultural officers and NGOs. Use posters, radio, and social media to spread information in local languages.

2. Government Outreach Programs

Deploy agricultural extension officers to educate farmers regularly. Set up help desks at panchayat offices for guidance on schemes.

3. Simplified Application Process

Reduce documentation requirements and provide assistance through common service centers (CSCs). Ensure online portals and mobile apps are user-friendly.

4. Digital & Financial Literacy

Organize training sessions on digital literacy and financial management. Teach farmers how to access schemes online and apply for subsidies.

5. Strengthening Farmer Cooperatives

Encourage farmers to form self-help groups (SHGs) for collective awareness. Promote cooperative farming for better access to government benefits.

CONCLUSION

The study on awareness of government schemes among farmers in Coimbatore South highlights the crucial role of effective communication, accessibility, and simplified processes in ensuring that farmers benefit from available support programs. While several schemes exist to enhance agricultural productivity and financial stability, low awareness, lack of digital literacy, and bureaucratic challenges hinder their full utilization. To bridge this gap, regular awareness programs, digital outreach, farmer training, and community involvement are essential. Strengthening local government support, leveraging technology, and simplifying the application process will significantly improve scheme accessibility. By implementing these measures, farmers in Coimbatore South can maximize the benefits of government initiatives, leading to improved livelihoods and sustainable agricultural growth.

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