

CHAPTER – V

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of research work reveals that, imperative of women empowerment is the essential order day in the agricultural sector. The studies have significantly shows that the Agricultural Technology Management Agency scheme provides greater impact on the agricultural sector in Tamil Nadu as well as in India.

The women in India are subject to various types of discrimination from cradle to grave. In rural areas, they contribute a lot to the economic betterment of the family. However, it is going to be unrecognized in a male dominated society. The position of general, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women in this regard are most deplorable. The contribution of women to agriculture and food production is clearly significant. However, it is impossible to verify empirically the share produced by women because agriculture is usually a venture among household members and involves a range of resources and inputs that cannot be readily assigned by gender.

The agricultural departments have been a number of extension programs implemented over the years during both pre- and post-Indian Independence for the delivery or transfer of agricultural technology to the farmers through non-formal education, some of which include the Gurgaon project, Marthandam project, Sriniketan project, and training and visit the extension program etc. These projects have ensured all round holistic development of the rural populace. The training and visit program saw much success. Thus, with much success achieved through this

pilot project, that's why the Government of India officially launched the new centrally sponsored scheme called Support for State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms and started setting up of the Agricultural Technology Management Agency.

Therefore, this research study finds out the need of women empowerment is strengthened and fulfills by the scheme like Agricultural Technology Management Agency. This scheme has enhanced active participation of women in the agricultural sector. The conclusion of the research evidence shows that almost 73 percentages of women in Dharmapuri district relied upon to state agricultural policy to show their active participation in the agricultural sector. The Agricultural Technology Management Agency scheme is highly helpful for women empowerment in Dharmapuri district. It is noted that the agricultural policy and schemes like the Agricultural Technology Management Agency is strongly enunciating women empowerment in Tamil Nadu and India. This kind of program needed for further women upliftment in India.

5.1 HYPOTHESIS TESTING

- The first hypothesis which states that the influence of agricultural policy in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. These questions were asked to 175 women agrarians. In this result is only 73 percentages women agrarian knows all the agricultural policies (especially ATMA), and they are all beneficiaries of that agricultural scheme. The other respondents are not

aware of the agricultural policies, but they can some of the scheme. Hence, the first hypothesis is disproved.

- The second hypothesis which states that the climate change is a major agricultural problem in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu, at the time of conducting Household Survey Dharmapuri district has very low rainfall when compared with other districts of Tamil Nadu. So the result of this hypothesis is absolutely true.
- The third hypothesis which states that the new industrial growth is not affecting the Agricultural Technology Management Agency scheme due to the rural – urban migration. The results show clearly that 15.4 per cent of the respondents said that industrial private employment is affected by Agricultural industry. Another 84.6 percent of the respondents said the agriculture industry is affecting the other reason. So the result of this hypothesis is absolutely true.
- The fourth hypothesis which states the women's agrarian involvement in the Agricultural Technology Management Agency scheme in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. The results show clearly those 73 percentages of the women agrarian know about the Agricultural Technology Management Agency scheme out of 175. Some women are unaware of the scheme but they have benefited from it. Hence, this third hypothesis is disproved, since half of the conduct of the household survey in the women agrarian Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu.

- The fifth hypothesis which states that the influential factors for all agricultural policies in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. The women agrarian have been actively participating in all the programs, the other is unaware about it. So this hypothesis holds disproving.

5.2 FINDINGS BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

The simple percentage method was carried out for the demographic variables, women's agrarian status, and agricultural policy. The demographic variables included in the study are Age, Educational Qualification, Occupation, Annual Income, Family status, Caste (Optional) and Members of any Organization.

The age wise distribution of the total 175 respondents. 44.0 per cent respondents belong to the age group of 18 – 30 years. The Educational status of the total 175 respondents. 36 per cent of the respondents are Illiterate. Here 89.7 per cent of the respondents doing agricultural activities. The majority of the respondents that are 35.4 per cent belong to the income level of 80,000 Thousand for annum. The total 175 respondents, 71.4 per cent of the respondents live in Joint Family. Here the majority of the 37.1 per cent of the total respondents are from Most Backward Class. 57.7 per cent of the respondents are in selfhelp groups.

5.3 FINDINGS BASED ON WOMEN AGRARIAN ISSUE

- Only 91.4 per cent of the respondents are supposed that their place is going to be agricultural jobs.
- Here only 48.0 per cent of the women have below 3 acres land. Another question here 68.6 per cent of respondent's has controversial land in their name.

- The majority of the respondents, 40.6 per cent of the women's agrarian here purchase seeds from the State Seed Company.
- A large number of women's agrarian is doing agricultural work in Dharmapuri district. As they have seen before, they are farming on their own land. Only 35.4 per cent of women work 7 days a week.
- The women's respondents who do the work are only engaged in agriculture. 56.6 per cent of the respondents said the right person for agricultural workers if they got both women and man to do soon.
- The agriculture industry is suffering. 65.1 per cent of women respondents think that agriculture is affected by the MGNREGS schemes.
- As a result, you can use this agro processing plant from 7 revenue taluks. But 24 per cent of women respondent's do not know that they have an agricultural processing plant.
- Agricultural problems do not know the women respondents. 34.9 per cent of the women claim daily wages as a major problem in the agricultural sector.
- Only 47.4 per cent of women have received agriculture-related news via telecast.
- The question do you know any agricultural problem in Tamil Nadu. 63.4 per cent of women said that they unaware of this. The rest of the respondents are told that climate change is the problem of agriculture in Tamil Nadu, lack of personnel for agriculture, lack of access to agricultural projects, new seeds of agriculture, and low prices of agricultural products.

5.4 FINDINGS BASED ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

- The ATMA workshop provides training for the 73 per cent of the total respondents and the respondents using the technology in the agricultural field they can be successful.
- It is expected to increase the prosperity of farmers by availing better services, particularly in the area of technological intervention. The question it is observed that 22.3 per cent of the total respondents getting the agricultural loan through the government bank sector.
- Whether any mechanism exists to monitor the movement and distribution of fertilizers to the farmers as per their demand in adequate quantity and at the right price. Here 74.9 per cent of the respondents get fertilizers through ATMA Scheme.
- Here only 28 per cent of the respondents said yes. That Agricultural Advisory Team operates work well as the agricultural areas, and provides some suggestions are always useful to farmers.
- Farming Advisory Committees shall meet once in a month during the season and quarterly in lean season. Only 27.4 per cent of the respondents said yes the respondents said that group useful at the time of the problems only after that can't be gotten suggestions the agricultural problems.
- The farmers improve their agronomic skills, business and financial skills, and access to markets, though current donor spending is small relative to the potential need, only 28.6 per cent of the respondents said yes the ATMA

provide for technical Assistance in agriculture sector, that respondents agreed the technical assistance very helpful of the agriculture.

- ATMA provide a special scheme for female farmers such as Support for State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms under Submission for Agricultural Extension, the National Food Security Mission, the National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm and National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture stipulates that States and other Implementing Agencies are required to earmark at least 30 per cent expenditure on Women Farmers.
- The main objective of the soil testing lab is to provide the soil health card to farmers and scientific approach in agriculture practices in term of judicious uses of fertilizers. That shows that 69.1 per cent of the total respondents know about the soil and water testing scheme.
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture development has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity, especially in rain fed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation. Presently 29.7 per cent of the total respondents have knowledge of the national program for sustainable agriculture development.
- The National Development Council in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission comprising rice, wheat and pulses to increase the annual production of rice by 10 million tons,

wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Presently 22.3 per cent of the respondent knows about national food security programs.

- Crop insurance is purchased by agricultural producers, and subsidized by the federal government, to protect against either the loss of their crops due to natural disasters, such as hail, drought, and floods, or the loss of revenue due to declines in the prices of agricultural commodities. It is observed that only 62.9 per cent of the total respondents have knowledge about crop insurance scheme.
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. It is found 66.3 per cent of the respondent's known about the integrated horticulture programs.
- Agricultural workers involved in maintenance are expected to be able to switch from one type of equipment or tool to another, depending on the needs. It is observed that 69.1 per cent of the total respondents know about training and agenda for farmers in the handling and maintenance of agricultural machinery.
- Drip irrigation is a type of micro-irrigation system that has the potential to save water and nutrients by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either from above the soil surface or buried below the surface. It is seen that

only 87.4 per cent of the total respondent well know about the drip irrigation scheme.

- Mechanized agriculture is the process of using agricultural machinery to mechanize the work of agriculture, greatly increasing farm worker productivity. In modern times, powered machinery has replaced many farm jobs formerly carried out by manual labour or by working animals such as oxen, horses and mules. It is seen only 32.6 percent of the total respondents know the agricultural mechanization project.
- Its functions include formulating and implementing programs relating to Agriculture as well as providing extension services to farmers in both rural and urban areas of the state. Only 17.1 per cent of the total respondent knows the national agricultural development program they all are living in near urban area.
- The National Development Council, National Food Security Mission, and Agricultural Technology Management Agency, it is a focal point for integrating research and extension activities and decentralizing day to day management of the public Agricultural Technology System. Here 35.4 per cent of the total respondents benefiting ATMA scheme. 27.4 per cent of the total respondents benefiting Gramin Bandran Yojana scheme. 21.7 per cent of the total respondents benefiting Reshtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, 15.4 per cent the respondent benefits National Food Security mission.

- Various special agricultural schemes have been implemented by the state government, such as certified seed distribution, bio-fertilizer distribution, distribution of c seeds and distribution of high yield varieties seeds. On the occasion 60.6 per cent of women said they did not know anything about the state's special agriculture programs.
- A large number of agricultural projects are being implemented on behalf of the district administration in Dharmapuri district. As we have already seen, the Dharmapuri district is very different from the other districts in comparison to the Tamilnadu. This is 45.1 per cent of women who are unaware of the programs being implemented here. In order to find employment in the women's agriculture sector, special agricultural projects are needed. But it does not meet the right amount of peasant women. Accordingly, they need agriculture, education and technical training in the agricultural sector and agricultural awareness.
- In the present situation, 3.4 per cent of the women agrarian to refuse to cultivate. They intend to sell their land as homesteads and sell farmland at good prices to alleviate the problems of agriculture. The remaining 96.6 per cent of women are willing to continue their agricultural work.
- These all are findings of the research study. However, it indicates that women need more awareness, awaking and skill based training about the policies and schemes of the gov't to rejuvenate the women empowerment.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

As derived from the findings and the issues raised in the field work of research, following suggestions outlined for further research.

- Future research could advance investigate such issues as battered of women's participation in agricultural schemes and the rural women empowering in Indian context.
- The mixed method approaches are suggested for further study, namely triangulation research focusing on different types of data collection methods and dimensional analysis. This study directly focuses on the agrarian issues and imperatives of empowering women in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. The same model is may applicable in the other District of Tamilnadu or elsewhere in India.
- The study proves that rural women in the decision making process concerning various farm activities. Nevertheless, different factors, mainly female members in household, farm size, educational status, family income, age, etc. determine the demand for women's labour in farm activities, to be concentrated further area of research in near future.
- Finding the difference between the Agricultural Technology Management Agency in other State and Tamil Nadu, this model will be helpful to the agricultural policy makers to develop the rural women empowerment and opportunities to women in the agricultural sector.