

EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURE FACTOR ON THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG FARMERS OF ANUPPUR DISTRICT IN MADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture has an important role for the economy development of country due to source of raw material for the industrial finishing products. Agripreneurship and farmers abilities are the way of uplift the Agribusiness in the market. Agribusiness is an essential pathway to regenerate Indian agriculture and to make it to more attractive and profitability with the shifting from agriculture to agribusiness. Agribusiness has the power to contribute the range of social and economic development such as Employment generation, Income Generation, Poverty Reduction, improvement in the Nutrition and Healthcare of the Indian society. Agripreneurship has potential to development of the growth, diversification of income & employment, widespread of employment generation and entrepreneur's opportunities. This paper is mainly focused the different factors of agriculture whose effect the productivity of the agriculture. There have agricultural factor like Resources of agriculture, Farmer's skills and abilities, marketing linkage, financial Assistance, Agriculture schemes and training programs. These factors are generally promoting the Entrepreneurship among farmers in Anuppur District.

Keywords- Agribusiness, Resources of agriculture, Farmer's skills and abilities, marketing linkage, financial Assistance, Agriculture schemes and training programs.

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1. Introduction

Economy is categorized the status and position of country that decides per income growth and all capital formation of the country. India is the middle-income developing market economy. It is the world's fifth largest economy by nominal GDP and the third largest by Purchasing power Parity (PPP). Country has three sectors of economy growth factor that are Primary, secondary and tertiary. At 2011-12 prices, the Agriculture & allied, Industry, and Services sector's composition is 17.76%, 27.48%, and 54.77%, respectively (Ministry of statistics). Both major sectors are directly depending on the agriculture sector due to their raw material productivity.

Madhya Pradesh is the third and most productiveness contribution in the share of growth economy in agriculture sector with 8.65% in a financial year in country. Anuppur is the mainly tribal and rural area of the Madhya Pradesh. Anuppur District is an administrative district in Shahdol Division of Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The district has an area of 3701 km² and a population of 749,521 (2011 Census). 358,543 people are from scheduled tribes and 74,385 are scheduled castes. Anuppur District is mostly hilly and forested. The Narmada River originates from the hill of Amarkantak in the Maikal Hills, and the Sone River originates nearby. In this district mostly, the people are doing their livelihood on depending on the agriculture activity and allied sector.

2. Entrepreneurship in Agriculture

Agripreneurs defined as "Entrepreneur who's that manage all the business doing in the form of agriculture or agriculture-related". Farmers who's doing the farming for the commercial purpose it means the expandable of agricultural product to the market. There have the farmers are gaining the income for their life and they have got opportunity as an entrepreneur in the society, they are very important person for the rural and tribal that accelerate the people towards increment (**Lok Bardhan Gupta2017**). This opportunity is the best way for the farmer's life changing situation due to their productivity diversification in a big market this is only possible by the expandable business of agriculture. Agribusiness is the best way to accelerate the economy of any country due to their producing raw material product for the industries. The word agriculture indicates plowing a field, planting seed, harvesting a crop, milking cows, or feeding livestock. Until recently, this was a fairly accurate picture. But to days' agriculture is radically different (**Dr. B. K. Baruah**). Agriculture take long time processor and depending situation based that decides It is a hard and workout sector that indicated that agribusiness is a complex, system of input sector, production sector, processing manufacturing sector and transport and

marketing sector. Therefore, it is directly related to industry, commerce and trade, Industry is concerned with the production of commodities and materials while commerce and trade are concerned with their distribution.

3. Literature Review

3.1 Agriculture resources-

The basic resources for agriculture are land sunlight, soil and water, besides the seeds and animal breeds, and human Endeavour and another important input is the agriculture technique. Agricultural production is adversely affected if any of these factors is limited; obviously, scientific study enables technological innovations to manipulate these factors to maximize production. Increasingly nowadays, application of science and technology also involves preventing or at least minimizing wasteful use of precious resources.

3.2 Farmer's skills and abilities

An entrepreneur is important for the economic progress. It is an individual who introduces innovative things in the market. He is considered not only as a simple owner of capital but also as the business leader. It is a person with innovative skills, drive and attitude who always finds business opportunities. Entrepreneur as "As a character who perform innovativeness, readiness to take risk, sensing opportunities, identifying and mobilizing potential resources, concern for excellence and who is persistence in achieving the goal."

3.3 Market Linkage

Efficient market information and availability of nearest market can be shown to have positive benefits for farmers and traders. Up-to-date information on prices and other market factors enables farmers to negotiate with traders and also facilitates spatial distribution of products from rural areas to towns and between markets. Efficient marketing infrastructure such as wholesale, retail and assembly markets and storage facilities are essential for cost-effective marketing, to minimize post-harvest losses and to reduce health risks. Markets play an important role in rural development, income generation, food security, and developing rural-market linkages.

3.4 Financial Assistance

Finance is the vital part of the agriculture due their responses and necessary action is completed through only money or forms of the money Land Tenancy. Finance in agriculture is as important as development of technologies. Technical inputs can be purchased and used by farmer only if he has funds. But his own money is always inadequate and he needs outside finance. Professional money lenders were the only source of credit to agriculture till 1935 (Murray 1953). They used to charge exorbitantly high rates of interest and follow unethical practices while giving loans and recovering them. As a result, farmers were heavily burdened with

debts and many of them are living in perpetuated debts. There was widespread unhappiness among farmers against these practices.

3.5 Agriculture Schemes and Training & awareness programs

Various government agriculture programs are running in the country like

- Soil Health Card Schemes,
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY),
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana,
- National Agriculture Market (e-NAM),
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
- Govt Providing Subsidy on Crop Residue Management Machinery to Farmers
- Government scheme to replace old Agri pump sets

3.6 Promotion of Entrepreneurship among farmers

Agriculture represents India's most significant sector: accounting for 14 % of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employing more than 55 % of the Indian population. The challenge for Indian agriculture is to achieve higher productivity in a sustainable manner, despite constraints on availability of land, irrigation and labor. To achieve this, farmers need to be empowered with new farming technologies like irrigation systems and mechanization, as well as modern input materials like high yielding seeds and crop protection products to increase productivity. However, technology alone is not enough, its application requires a steep increase in knowledge, training and a proper advisory system.

4. Hypothesis of the Study

1. H0: Agriculture factor (Resources of Agriculture, Farmer's skills and abilities, Market linkage Financial Assistance, Agricultural Government Schemes) has no impact on the Promotion of Entrepreneurship among the farmers of Anuppur District.
2. H1: Agriculture factor (Resources of Agriculture, Farmer's skills and abilities, Market linkage Financial Assistance, Agricultural Government Schemes) has positive impact on the Promotion of Entrepreneurship among the farmers of Anuppur District.

5. Research Methodology

Research design is a blue print of the research which directs the researcher to achieve the objectives in which the researcher used the open-handed questions, group discussions and interviews for this research and the research design for the topics.

Sampling Technique- Multi stage Random Sampling

Sample size- 577 farmers of various farm size namely marginal farmers (land holding of less than 1 hectare.), small farmers (land holding between 1-2 hectare.), medium farmers (land holding between 2-4 hectare) and large farmers (land holding more than 4 hectare).

5.1 Data Collection

Primary data have been collected through the field survey, personal interviews, group discussions, interviews, observations and questionnaires, in this study the all the methods are used to collect the primary data and form a questionnaire to collect and write in details of the views of the respondents.

Data Collection through Questionnaire method

Primary Data through pre-tested schedule through Participatory Rural Appraisal Technique (PRA) and Secondary data from in-depth literature review from Journal, articles, government publication and Reports, Research Articles, Research Papers, Thesis, E-library and Dissertations related to the topic etc.

6. Data Analysis

6.1 Demographic details of the farmers

**Table No.1 Age of the farmers
Years**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
26-35 years	54	9.4	9.4	9.4
36-50 years	232	40.2	40.2	49.6
Above 50 Years	291	50.4	50.4	100.0
Total	577	100.0	100.0	

Source- Questionnaire and SPSS 22

This table shows the age of the farmers in Anuppur district whose are doing the farming for their life survives. Mainly the above 50years of farmers contribution in agriculture is more than 50%, and 36-50-year age of farmers have 40.2% involvement in agriculture activity and young farmers have only 9.4% participation in agriculture.

Table No.2 Gender of the farmers
Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	571	99.0	99.0	99.0
Female	6	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	577	100.0	100.0	

Source- Questionnaire and SPSS 22

In this table shows the agriculture is the male dominating the women. Women are the important part of the life and also agriculture but in this figure have only 1% female is representing the society in farming.

Table No.3 Marital status of the farmers
Marital

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	527	91.3	91.3	91.3
Unmarried	3	.5	.5	91.9
Widow / widower/Divorce	47	8.1	8.1	100.0
Total	577	100.0	100.0	

Source- Questionnaire and SPSS 22

In this table married status of the farmers is shown that about 91% are works together in the farm, 0.5% of farmers are unmarried and remaining farmers are come on the categories of widow or widower or divorce.

Table No.4 Education of the farmers
Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Illiterate	303	52.5	52.5	52.5
Primary	240	41.6	41.6	94.1
High school	34	5.9	5.9	100.0
Total	577	100.0	100.0	

Source- Questionnaire and SPSS 22

This table has the data that what is the effect of the education in the farmer's life. 50% farmers are not educated they don't know about the education. But they are success in their field without any education or training. 41.9% of the farmers are primary educated. And remaining farmers of the research is that about 6% is level of High School.

Table No.5 Size of the family of the farmer

Family size				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Small (1-4)	304	52.7	52.7	52.7
Medium (5-8)	223	38.6	38.6	91.3
Large (Above 8)	50	8.7	8.7	100.0
Total	577	100.0	100.0	

Source- Questionnaire and SPSS 22

Family is one of the best supporters of the farmers due to their directly and indirectly involvement in the agriculture or their farming. If there has large family size that is the suitable for those farmers. 8.7% of the farmers are comes in the large family, 38.6% are comes in the middle family and remaining percentage of the research 52.7% are coming to the small family. This factor is also affecting the productivity of farming.

Table No.6 Size of the farm

Farm size				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Marginal (< 1Acre)	285	49.4	49.4	49.4
Small (1-3 Acre)	140	24.3	24.3	73.7
Medium (3-5 Acre)	93	16.1	16.1	89.8
Large (Above 5 Acre)	59	10.2	10.2	100.0
Total	577	100.0	100.0	

Source- Questionnaire and SPSS 22

In this table shows the ownership of the farmers has which type of property and categorized their farm size in the different stage like Marginal it means those farmers have less than 1 Acre land there have 49.4% of farmers comes in this category, Small size means 1 to 3 acre there have 24% are coming in this size, Medium have 3 to 5 Acre land this table have only 16.1% farmers and in the Large Above 5 Acre land that farmers is in this category is only 10.2% are comes in this research study.

**Table No.7 Income of the farmer from agriculture
Income**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 1Lakh	444	76.9	76.9	76.9
1-3 Lakh	83	14.4	14.4	91.3
Above 3 Lakh	50	8.7	8.7	100.0
Total	577	100.0	100.0	

Source- Questionnaire and SPSS 22

Income is the result of any activity of the life and it is also a major factor of the agriculture which is decided that the living standard of the farmers. In Anuppur research study with questionnaire we found that the income of the farmers are categorized on the basis of three categories first one is less than one Lakh that is 76.9% of the farmers are comes this categories, second one is the one to three Lakh 14.4% of the farmers are comes and last one is the more than 3 Lakh Rupees income is generated by the farmers is 8.7%.

6.2 Reliability Test

Table no.8

Reliabilities Statistics

variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Agriculture factor	0.846	30
Promotion Entrepreneurship among Farmers	0.804	07
overall	0.820	37

Source: SPSS 22

The reliability test was also conducted for the items using SPSS 22 and found them to be above the acceptable value of 0.7. An overall Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.820 was obtained. The items of Agriculture factor obtained a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.846 and for Promotion in Entrepreneurship among farmers, it was 0.804. Overall reliability test value is the 0.820 that is acceptable value for the research and this is shows that the variables are comes in the research that is favorable for outcomes.

Since the items used for the respective variables were reliable, we subjected the variables for testing of hypothesis using Pearson's Correlation test and Multiple Regression test. The results obtained after the analyzing data are as given below.

6.3 Hypothesis testing- Regression analysis

Table no.9

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.982 ^a	.963	.963	.05550

a. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Assistance, Resources of Agriculture, Agriculture Government Schemes, Market Linkage, Farmers skills and abilities

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	46.259	5	9.252	3003.634	.000 ^b
Residual	1.759	571	.003		
Total	48.018	576			

a. Dependent Variable: Promotion of Entrepreneurship

b. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Assistance, Resources of Agriculture, Agriculture Government Schemes, Market Linkage, Farmers skills and abilities

Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.449	.029		15.502	.000
Resources of Agriculture	.335	.006	.493	52.457	.000
Farmers skills and abilities	.221	.006	.367	36.553	.000
Market Linkage	.103	.005	.191	22.576	.000
Agriculture Government Schemes	.092	.004	.169	20.387	.000
Financial Assistance	.137	.005	.254	29.753	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Promotion of Entrepreneurship

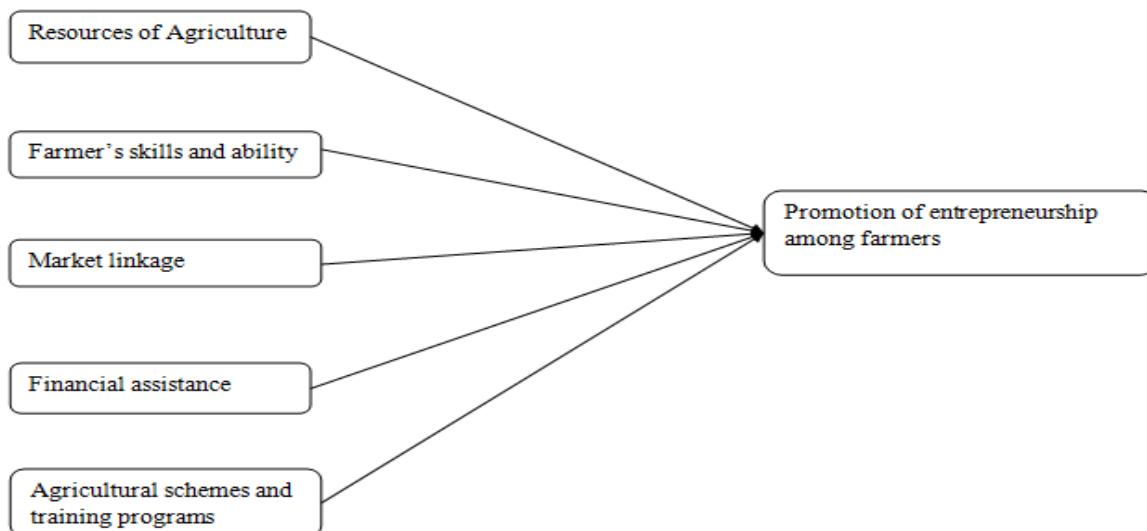
Source- Questionnaire and SPSS 22

From the above Table 9, we can see that Resources of Agriculture, Farmers skills and abilities, Marketing Linkage, Agriculture Government schemes and Financial Assistance of the farming have positive impact on the Promotion of Entrepreneurship among farmer in since the respective p-value or significance value is less than 0.005 with strength of 0.335, 0.221, 0.103, 0.092, and 0.137 respectively. Resources of Agriculture of the farmers have the highest impact strength value with Promotion of Entrepreneurship among farmers in Anuppur District. In hypothesis testing Resources of Agriculture have highly strength value that shows mostly affected the agricultures activities. Agricultural schemes and training programs have lowest significance value in the selected factors.

In the regression analysis R square values shows the model fitness of the framework, this model is shows 96% appropriate fit model to the future research and will be get better changes and development in the agriculture field with better changing life of farmers and promote their entrepreneurship skills. This model is help to the government for making agriculture policy and finance credit facilities.

6.4. Conceptual Framework

From this study a conceptual framework is generated and it is beneficially model for the farmers that will be become success in implementation in the strategic management.



Source- Questionnaire and SPSS 22

7. Findings and Suggestion

The findings of the study indicate that Resources of Agriculture, Farmers skills and abilities, Marketing Linkage, Financial Assistance, Agriculture schemes awareness and training of the farming have significant effects on Promotion in Entrepreneurship among farmer. But in the case of Agriculture Government Schemes and financial Assistance has low impact on the Entrepreneurship, it means there are lack of awareness about the agriculture schemes and financial credit. Farmers are not aware about this factor, it is necessary to develop the different awareness programs and training by the government to the farmers in their villages then they will be aware about these. Financial credit facilities provided by the bank, but farmers are not aware and do not take interest due to the complex process, documentation and highly interest rate. Government should be minimizing their interest rate and provides relaxation in complex process and documentation. Market linkage is also a impact factor which provides link between the government and farmers with the help of MANDI and HAAT BAZAR. It should be also developing these things on each and every village or near of villages.

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