

SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF FARMERS IN PAKISTAN: FOCUSED AREA TAULUKA PANO AKIL DISTRICT SUKKUR

Zia-ur-Rehman (*), Dr. Ajaz Ali Wassan(),, M Khyzer Bin Dost(*)**

()Hailey College of Commerce, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.*

*(**)Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, university of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan*

*(***)Economics Department Government College University Lahore Pakistan.*

ABSTRACT

Pakistan is an agriculture country and agriculture is back bone of the country. It accounts for 29% of G.D.P. Provide employment to 55% of work force and support 70% of the population directly or indirectly. Its share in the foreign exchange earnings from the export of agricultural raw material and produce goods from the agro based industries amounts 80%. Well adapted to varied tropical to sub-tropical and arid climatic conditions. There are vast areas of range lands, estimated almost 50% of the total lands of the country. Pano Akil is well irrigated areas in Sindh, where Rice, wheat, are dominant crops. The study on socio economic conditions of Farmers in said district was under taken with prime objective to focus on existing position of Farmers in the field of agriculture.

Key words: Wheat, Rice, Agriculture, Pakistan, Crop.

INTRODUCTION

The farmers of taulka Pano Akil are not facilitated with the necessary needs in agriculture field, and also other organization are taking keen interest to fulfill their needs, and farmers lead their more time of their life caring over the crop and desire to get maximum yield from crops but they are unaware from new manner of cultivating the crop. Also they don't know about modern machineries that can make earth good and to get maximum yield. It was observed in this study that no any expert and organization are taking interest to aware the farmers about new ways for cultivating good crops. This really affects our economy, and the farmers should be aware from other basic needs like social and educational facilities, and for solving the problem of farmers. It is discussed that agricultural and other organization should be aware to improve their quality.

The specific contribution of agriculture to economic development, in brief, is as under. Employment and growth is adversely affected. Expansion in domestic demands: As the agriculture productivity increases, the income of the farmers go up with the rise in income; there is a rapid growth in demand both of farm goods (fertilizer, tractors, tube well, machinery) and industrial goods in the rural and urban areas. There is also expansion in domestic demand for consumer goods. The expanding and progressive agriculture sector, thus, brings increasing levels of development all over the country. Impact on rural welfare: Agriculture development has a significant impact on rural development. If productivity is increased in agriculture, it reduces poverty, provides increased consumption goods, stimulation confirm employment to the increase in income the slandered of living of the rural people rises. They are able to get basic amentias of life. Such as water supply, sanitation,

provision of health and education facilities, village electrification, establishment of public call offices, roads etc,

Major Crop of Pakistan:

The main crops of Pakistan are classified in to food crops and non-food crops. The food crops include wheat, rice, maize, grain, and pulse. The cash crops are cotton, sugarcane.

Food Crop:

Wheat: Wheat is principal food crop of the people in farming policies. The area under wheat crop was thousand hectare and wheat output stood at millions tons and it contributed 13.1% to value added in agriculture.

Rice: Rice is the 2nd largest food crop in Pakistan. It is now a major export item and contributes to GDP. Pakistan produces finest quality of rice named as “Basmati”. It enjoys monopoly in the international market. After Thailand, Vietnam, USA and India, Pakistan is the 5th largest rice exporting country in world.

Maize: Maize is an important food grain as well raw material for edible oil production. It is also used to produce starch and poultry food mixes.

Grams: grams are important sources of vegetable protein and play an important role in the diet. It is grown both as Rabi and kharif crop.

Cash Crop:

Cotton: Cotton is the most important cash crop of Pakistan in the term of area and value addition. It is the main foreign exchange earner for the country with the production of million bales. Cotton now is the golden as the silver fiber of Pakistan. Cotton brings cash return to the farmers. It supplies raw material to the textile industry and provides employment to the people living in both rural and urban areas, its contribution in to GDP.

Sugar cane: Sugar cane crop servers as a major raw material for production of white sugar and gur and is also a cash crop.

Oil and Seed and vegetable Oil: The main crops grown for oil are rape and mustard seeds, sunflower, saff lower, soy beans and canolon.

CAUSES OF LOW PRODUCTIVITY

The problems of agriculture sector in Pakistan are varied and complex low productivity can not be attributed to any single factor. It is infact a combination of number of factors. The main problems which are responsible for low production of agriculture in Pakistan can be ground under the main head.

(a) General factors (b) Institutional factors (c) Technological factors. These factors are now discussed in briefly.

(a) **General factors:**

Socio-economic factors: The farmers illiteracy, superstitious etc, also stand in the way of adoption of modern technology and improving conditions of agriculture in the country.

Natural factors: Natural factors play an important role in the growth of agriculture if the rain is timely, evenly distributed and there is no hail storm and attack of pests, the production is plentiful. Agriculture in short is the gamble of rain.

Lack of adequate finance: The Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited, formerly known as agriculture development Bank of Pakistan commercial banks, cooperative banks are the main supplier of finance to the farmers in Pakistan. Since the functional facilities are not adequate, the farmers, therefore, have to depend on the loans given by friends, relatives and money lenders. The inadequate supply of loans from institutional credits, the farmers are mostly not able to purchase modern inputs of agriculture in time. The production of agriculture remains below the deserved international standard.

Inadequate irrigation facilities: Pakistan's agriculture is suffering from shortage of irrigation mater. The supply of water through tube wells is quite expensive for the farmers.

(b) **Institutional factors:**

Small size of holdings: Due to the application of low of inheritance. The size of holding is fist decreasing with the passage of time. The holding of two or less then two acres does not allow the use of mechanized method of cultivation. The fragmented and small size of holding is an important factor of low agricultural productivity in the country.

Country: Defective pattern of land tanner: The prevalence of seminar, system has made the life of the tenants miserable. The tenant, pay high rent to the land lords. Even then they are treated like animals and are subjected to frequent ejertment by the land lords. The fennts under this circumstance work half heartedly and can not make any permanent improvement on their land. As such the agriculture productivity is bound to be low.

Technological factor:

Lack of mechanization: Though mechanization of agriculture is on the increase in Pakistan, yet is most of the area, the old implements are still being used for agricultural production.

Inadequate the supply of input: The supply of modern inputs like improved seeds, chemical, fertilizer, pesticides, mechanized and machinery etc, are not only costly but also inadequate and irregular. The inadequate availability of the modern inputs at the time and prices is also a hurdle in the expansion of agricultural production.

Inadequate agriculture research: Due to inadequate amount allocated for research, the development of new varieties of crops, farm machinery animals health etc remains slow. The average crop yield, in Pakistan is therefore low.

Poor extension service program: In order to raise farm productivity, the extension service program needs to be extended in the rural areas. The education of farmers for the adoption of agriculture technology is a massive work and has to be carried out systemically and efficiently. The lack of funds again in a hurdle in the proper implementation of this programmed. The result is slow growth in agricultural production.

Lack of infrastructure facilities: There is lack of infrastructure facilities like farm to market, roads, shortage of transport, electricity etc, in the rural areas. The unsatisfactory provision of facilities stand in the way of agricultural growth.

RATIONALE VIEW OF STUDY

This fact finding aim in to know and highlight the socio economic problems of farmers in the specific area. Its fact that 70% populations of Pakistan are engaged in agricultural field. The agriculture is considered as major part of economy of Pakistan. The purpose of the study was to analysis the un responsibilities' of government or concerned institution or organization for farmers'to provide facilities like irrigation , pesticide problem, education problem and others.

Through this research it is second to that, that farmers are not facilitated with basic needs. So here, is advice to agricultural department and other concerned institutions to solve the problem of farmers and brought some improvement in the field of agriculture.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Agriculture is one of the important field all over the world, mostly countries based on agriculture and their 70% of economy based on agricultural sector.

Pakistan is also agricultural country and 70% population depends upon agriculture sector and agriculture is the part of economy in Pakistan there are so many agro-based industries in Pakistan.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the problems of farmers mostly they face.
2. To find out the ratio of education in farmers.
3. To know the role of Organization or Non Government Organization for Agriculture development.
4. To know the role of Agriculture Zarai Tarkiat Bank or Commercial Bank for development of Agriculture sector.
5. To know the Behavior or attitude of Land Lords, Sardars with their farmers.
6. To find out the fact of irrigation system and irrigation water.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Methodology: The type of this research is Exploratory based on qualitative and quantitative method conducted first time on this topic in this endemic area through interview schedule containing close ended questions.

Research Instrument tools and Techniques of data collection

In this research face-to-face interviews by interview schedule method have been conducted. Allowing for completely close ended questions. Designed simple percentage based tables containing close ended responses from farmers and fertilizers of the area.

Method of Sampling

A random sampling method was used for the present and samples were participants were from Pano Akil city and villages of Pano Akil city, which is the based on agriculture city and more than seventy percent people related to agriculture. And there are so many kind of crop over there and ratio of farmer mostly poor and illiterate. The sample consisted of 50 farmers of rural areas and 50 sample divided in the union council level of city.

Method of data collection Interview schedule (close ended question)

Universe: Taluka Pano Akil, District: Sukkur, Sindh

Targeted population: Farmers (male)

Size of Samples: 50 samples of farmers have been drawn.

TABLE#01

Q.NO 01 The land which you cultivate is that?

YOUR OWN	IS IT LORD'S LAND	TOTAL
05	45	50
10%	90%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of Sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali Wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE#02

Q.NO 02 How many of your family members work the field?

1 TO 5	5 TO 8	8 TO 11	11+	TOTAL
25	10	8	7	50
50%	20%	16%	14%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE # 03

Q.NO 03 From which source of water you cultivate your crop?

IRRIGATED WATER	SUB SOIL WATER	ANY OTHER	TOTAL
35	15	00	50
70%	30%	00%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE#04

Q.NO:04 Do you get irrigation water at proper time?

YES	NO	TOTAL
5	45	50
10%	90%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE#05

Q.NO 05 What are the reasons of un availability of water?

NATURAL SHORTAGE OF WATER	IRREGULATION OF WATER	ILLEGAL PIPES	ANY OTHER	TOTAL
30	5	10	5	50
60%	10%	20%	10%	100%

SOURCE:Research submitted to Department of sociology,university of sindh.Under supervision of Dr.Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi,Gul Muhammad Ghumro,
Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE#06

Q.NO06 What type of attitude of your land lord have?

GOOD	VERY GOOD	BAD	TOTAL
25	15	10	50
50%	30%	20%	100%

SOURCE:Research submitted to Department of sociology,university of sindh.Under supervision of Dr.Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi,Gul Muhammad Ghumro,
Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE#07

Q.NO:07 What type of help do you get from your land lord?

MEDICAL HELP	LOAN HELP	OTHER HELP	NO ANY HELP	TOTAL
2	5	15	28	50
4%	10%	30%	56%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE#08

Q.NO:08 Do you have health facility?

YES	NO	TOTAL
15	35	50
30%	70%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE#09

Q.NO 09 Is there any educational institute near your residence?

YES	NO	TOTAL
35	15	50
70%	30%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE#10

Q.NO10 How many of your children get basic education?

1 TO 5	5 TO 8	8 TO 10	10+	TOTAL
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33	10	5	2	50
66%	20%	10%	4%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABEL#11

Q.NO 11 Is there any girl's school near your residence?

YES	NO	TOTAL
15	35	50
30%	70%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABEL#12

Q.NO 12 Who sanctions you credit loan for fertilization?

FRIENDS & RELATIVE	LAND LORD & SHOPKEEPER	RUREL MONEY LANDER	COMMERCIAL BANK	TOTAL
2	10	25	13	50
4%	20%	50%	26%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

TABLE#13

Q.NO13 What kind of problems are you facing?

MATERNAL HEALTH PROBLEM	SHORTAGE OF WATER	SHORTAGE OF PESTICIDES	OTHER REASONS	TOTAL
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5	30	5	10	50
10%	60%	10%	20%	100%

SOURCE: Research submitted to Department of sociology, university of sindh. Under supervision of Dr. Aijaz Ali wassan with Group of students of M.A Final sociology namely: Muhammad Ayoob Abbassi, Gul Muhammad Ghumro, Ihsan Ali Sabzoi.

RESULT

1. Data shows that only 10% of farmers have their own land rest 90% were cultivating land lords' land.
2. Data shows that 50% from 1-5 of their family members work in the field, 20% 5-8 their family members work in the field, 16% of 5-11 family members work in the field, and 14% 11+ of their family members work in the field.
3. Data shows that 70% of their land irrigated by irrigation water, and 30% irrigated by sub soil water.
4. Data shows that 90% have no irrigated water at proper time, and 10% responded yes they have irrigated water at proper time.
5. Data shows that 60% is natural shortage of water, 10% irregularation of water, 10% responded any other reason of water shortage.
6. Data shows that 50% farmers said that landlords have good attitude with them, 30% responded very good attitude, and 20% responded bad attitude from land lords'.
7. Data shows that 56% didn't get any help from land lord, 10% get help through loan, 30% get other help and 4% get support in medical.
8. Data shows that 70% didn't have health facility and 30% responded yes they have.
9. Data shows that 70% have educational facility nearby, and 30% responded that they don't have.
10. Data shows that 66% 1-5 children get educational, 5-10 20%, 8-10 10% and 10+ responded 4% of their children get education.
11. Data shows that 30% respondents have girls school and 70% don't have that facility.
12. Data shows that 50% of their loans sanctioned by money lenders, 20% from land lords and shopkeepers, 26% from commercial banks, and 4% loans they borrow from friend and relatives
13. Data shows that 50% have problem of water shortage, 10% maternal health problem, 10% have shortage of pesticides and 20% responded any other reason of their problems.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded from the finding that, mostly farmers face following problems, for example: Irrigated water problem, shortage of pesticide, and they are not facilitate with their basic facilities, education problem, social security, and credit loan not for farmers. Institute of credit loan, they only sectioned loan advantage to land lords and business class not to help poor farmers for their betterment. Another important factor involving was un awareness, because no any research center in

their communities, so they are not aware about the new ways or techniques of agriculture. It is observed in most of the respondents while collecting the data. Keeping in the light of above it is recommended as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Awareness.
2. Standard of education.
3. Fertilizers industries.
4. Proper arrangement of irrigation water.
5. A Forestation.
6. Well Local marketing.
7. Infrastructure and mechanization.
8. Flood control.
9. Farm mechanization.
10. Consolidation of land.
11. Agriculture research centers.
12. Well source of credit loan.

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