



Research Article

FARMING CHALLENGES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH A STUDY OF JUBBAL & KOTKHAI BLOCK OF DISTRICT SHIMLA

C.Vishal

Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hill, Shimla

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 24th February, 2020

Received in revised form 19th

March, 2020

Accepted 25th April, 2020

Published online 28th May, 2020

Key words:

Farming Households, Farming conditions, Farm size, Farming Constraints, Satisfaction.

ABSTRACT

Production of crops depends upon multiple factors and all these factors if it works well it enhances crop production but if it not it creates the problem for the farmers, therefore, reduce the production. From the study one will examine different farming conditions and therefore try to understand the level of challenges being faced by the farmers. Study was conducted in District Shimla (2017-18) which constitutes 10 Block and has selected Jubbal and Kotkhai Block for our study and after analyzing the data of 200 Farming Households of different farm size it came to our picture that most of the farmers across all farm size are facing problems related to animals, hailing, water, storage facility, skill labour, High transportation, material and labor charges but on the other hand farmers are satisfied with the plant varieties, packing material, market intelligence, transportation facility, quality of manures/fertilizers/medicines and road conditions.

Copyright©2020 **C.Vishal**. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh has been endowed with a wide range of Agro climatic conditions due to which numerous horticulture commodities like fruit crops (from temperate to sub-tropical), flowers, vegetables, mushrooms, hops, tea, medicinal & aromatic plants, etc. are successfully grown here. Shimla District comes under a zone of high hill of Agro climatic condition which is suitable for the production of several temperate fruits (Pears, Plum, Cheery, Almonds, Kiwi, Apples, Apricot, Walnut, Strawberry). As the economy of the district is horticulture driven therefore is dependent upon the temperate crop's production which further is governed by the available farming conditions (Infrastructure Facility, market Information, Inputs, laborer availability, raw material availability).

Numerous studies were conducted by S. Mahendra Dev. (2012), Meghwal Pankaj Kumar *et al.* (2016), H Pathak *et al.* (2014), Kondipati Mahendra Kumar (2019), Shah Ishfaq Ahmad and Songara Manoj (2019), regarding the different challenges faced by farmers whether its Agri products marketing or problems related to climate, irrigation, Infrastructure. Role of different factors like Infrastructure, Market yards, Diseases, Labour, Transport, Inputs Availability in Agri production has been observed therefore, the extent of their availability has a direct bearing in determining the overall crop production. So, we must understand that for high yield it does not only require productive land but also requires the

positive working conditions which provides the big support to the farmers hence, improves their productivity. Therefore, objectives of the current paper are to examine the different farming challenges (Nature, Plants availability & quality, Transportation, Infrastructure Facility, Market Information, Inputs, laborer availability, raw material availability) and to understand the constraints being faced by the farmers during the farming activity which therefore is of great importance to make practical recommendations to the government for planning better availability of such resources.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To find the answers of the framed objectives the present study was conducted in Jubbal & Kotkhai Block of district Shimla which was divided into 10 different panchayats and thereafter two villages from every panchayat with 10 farming households of different categories (Marginal, Small & Medium) from each village has been randomly selected. However, the study is primarily based on primary data hence personal interview, face-to-face association with farmer respondents and observation method has been adopted to collect the relevant information and therefore analyze with the help of the simple tabular analysis based on means, percentage, and frequency, etc

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nature Related Problems

Nature plays a dominating role in Agriculture production therefore becomes necessary for us to understand the impact of

*Corresponding author: **C.Vishal**

Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hill, Shimla

the same in crop production hence, Table 1.1 reveals the picture of challenges related to nature faced by the farmers. When one looks at it from the overall point of view, it has been found that 90.00,73.00,94.5 & 96.00 percent of farmers are facing problems of Hailing, Water, Birds & Animals & Diseases/insects.

Table 1.1 Nature Related Problem for Different Farm Size

Sr. No	Particulars	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Overall Farmers
1	Hailing				
I	Yes	37 (92.50)	54 (90.00)	89 (89.00)	180 (90.00)
ii	No	3 (7.50)	6 (10.00)	11 (11.00)	20 (10.00)
2	Water				
I	Yes	35 (87.50)	49 (81.67)	62 (62.00)	146 (73.00)
ii	No	5 (12.50)	11 (18.33)	38 (38.00)	54 (27.00)
3	Birds and Animals				
I	Yes	38 (95.00)	58 (96.67)	93 (93.00)	189 (94.50)
ii	No	2 (5.00)	2 (3.33)	7 (7.00)	11 (5.50)
4	Disease/ Insects				
I	Yes	39 (97.50)	56 (93.33)	97 (97.00)	192 (96.00)
ii	No	1 (2.50)	4 (6.67)	3 (3.00)	8 (4.00)
	Total Farmers	40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the table are the percentage analysis of the column total.

As far as farm size point of view, the problem of hailing & water is showing a decreasing trend with the increase in farm size, whereas in birds & animal's small farmers with (96.67) followed by marginal farmers (95.00) & Medium farmers (93.00) percent are facing problem related to the same. However, diseases/insect's problem is concern it is maximum in medium & marginal farms with 97.00 and 97.50 percent followed by small farm (93.33) percent.

Therefore, from the analysis, it has been revealed that most of the farmers across all the farm size is countering all these problems and hence affecting their output in the study area.

Plantation Status

Quality of plant determines the quality of fruit therefore from Table 1.2 one can find the response of farmers regarding the plantation. From the overall point of view, one can observe that 87.00 percent of all farmers are finding the availability of new varieties of plant & 88.50 percent of farmers are accepting that plant material is also good. As far as different varieties of plants & Plants availability are concern 90.50 and 95.50 percent of overall farmers are satisfied therefore has shown a positive response.

Table 1.2 Plants Availability and Quality for Different Farm Size

Sr. No	Particulars	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Overall Farmers
1	New varieties of plants stock				
I	Yes	33 (82.50)	50 (83.33)	91 (91.00)	174 (87.00)
ii	No	7 (17.50)	10 (16.67)	9 (9.00)	26 (13.00)
2	Poor Plant material				
i	Yes	4	8	11	23

ii	No	(10.00) 36 (90.00)	(13.33) 52 (86.67)	(11.00) 89 (89.00)	(11.50) 177 (88.50)
3	Different varieties of plant				
i	Yes	36 (90.00)	53 (88.33)	92 (92.00)	181 (90.50)
ii	No	4 (10.00)	7 (11.67)	8 (8.00)	19 (9.50)
4	Availability of Plants				
i	Yes	37 (92.50)	57 (95.00)	97 (97.00)	191 (95.50)
ii	No	3 (7.50)	3 (5.00)	3 (3.00)	9 (4.50)
	Total Farmers	40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the table are the percentage analysis of the column total.

However, when one looks it from a farm size point of view, it has been revealed that varieties of plant, availability of plant is showing an increasing trend with the increase in farm size. As far as the quality of plant material is concern 90.00 percent of marginal farmers followed by 89.00 & 86.67 percent of medium & small farmers accept that the quality is good. When one look towards different varieties of plant, it has been observed that 92.00 percent of medium farmers followed by 90.00 & 88.33 percent of marginal & small farmers are satisfied with it.

Therefore, it has been found that most of the farmers across all farm sizes are happy with the quality, Variety and availability of plants hence reveling satisfaction pictures of the farmers.

Labour Availability and Wages

Labour is one of the most important factors of production in agriculture hence plays a very important role in the production of the crops therefore Table 1.3 reveals the issues related to labor in the study area and from overall point of view, one can observe that 80.50 percent of farmers facing the problem of skilled labour whereas 67.50 percent of overall farmers acknowledge that wages of labor are high as compare to 32.50 percent found that wages are fine. As far as availability of labor at peak period is concern 70.00 percent of overall farmers found the problem of labour at a peak season time.

Table 1.3 Labour Availability and wages for Different Farm Size

Sr. No	Particulars	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Overall Farmers
1	Shortage of skilled labour				
i	Yes	32 (80.00)	51 (85.00)	78 (78.00)	161 (80.50)
ii	No	8 (20.00)	9 (15.00)	22 (22.00)	39 (19.50)
2	Higher wages of labour				
i	Yes	27 (67.50)	41 (68.33)	67 (67.00)	135 (67.50)
ii	No	13 (32.50)	19 (31.66)	33 (33.00)	65 (32.50)
3	Non-availability at peak operational period				
i	Yes	27 (67.50)	43 (71.66)	70 (70.00)	140 (70.00)
ii	No	13 (32.50)	17 (28.33)	30 (30.00)	60 (30.00)
	Total Farmers	40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the table are the percentage analysis of the column total.

However, farm size point of view one can observe from Table 1.3 that 85.00 percent of small farmers followed by 80.00 and 78.00 percent of marginal & medium farms reveals the shortage of skilled labour. As far as, wages of labor are concern 68.33,67.50 and 67.00 percent of small, marginal and medium farms found the wages to be high whereas 71.66,70.00 and 67.50 percent of small, medium and marginal farms accepts the labournon-availability at peak season time.

Therefore, one can found from the study that farmers across all farm sizes are facing an issue of skilled labour, Availability of labour and wages which is basic farm input and plays a key role in the production of crops.

Packing Materials Availability

Harvesting of crops totally depends upon the quality and availability of packing material therefore Table 1.4 reveals that 91.00 and 96.50 percent of overall farmers do not find the shortage of boxes/baskets and other packing material. As far as availability in the desired place is concern 63.00 percent of overall farmers accept the unavailability of material at desired place whereas 86.50 percent of them responded positively for the timely availability of all the materials. However, in case of the cost of packing material 94.00 percent of overall farmers accept the fact that the prices are high.

Table 1.4 Packing Material Availability and price for Different Farm Size

Sr. No	Particulars	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Overall Farmers
1	Shortage of boxes/gunny bags/baskets etc.				
	i Yes	5 (12.50)	6 (10.00)	7 (7.00)	18 (9.00)
	ii No	35 (87.50)	54 (90.00)	53 (53.00)	142 (91.00)
2	Shortage of other packing material				
	i Yes	1 (2.50)	3 (5.00)	3 (3.00)	7 (3.50)
	ii No	39 (97.50)	57 (95.00)	97 (97.00)	193 (96.50)
3	Not Available at desired place				
	i Yes	18 (45.00)	25 (41.66)	31 (31.00)	74 (37.00)
	ii No	22 (55.00)	35 (58.33)	69 (69.00)	126 (63.00)
4	Not available in time				
	i Yes	5 (12.50)	9 (15.00)	13 (13.00)	27 (13.50)
	ii No	35 (87.50)	51 (85.00)	87 (87.00)	173 (86.50)
5	High cost of packing material				
	i Yes	37 (92.50)	60 (100.00)	91 (91.00)	188 (94.00)
	ii No	3 (7.50)	0 (0.00)	9 (9.00)	12 (6.00)
Total Farmers		40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the table are the percentage analysis of the column total.

When one goes from a farm size point of view, it has been found that 87.50,90.00,53.00 percent of marginal, small and medium farmers found no shortages of boxes/baskets whereas 97.50,95.00,97.00 percent of marginal, small and medium farmers accept no shortages of other packing material.

However, in case of availability at desired place one can see the negative response of farmers and is showing increasing trends with the increase in farm size whereas in case of timely availability of packing material is concern marginal and medium farm with 87.50 and 87 percent and small farmers with 85.00 percent are satisfied with it. As far as the cost of material is concern small farmers (100.00) percent followed by marginal (92.50) and medium farms (91.00) percent has accepted that the material cost is very high.

Therefore, the study reveals that the farmers across all farm sizes are satisfied with the availability of material but found to be dissatisfied with the Materials cost.

Transportation Facility

Transportation is the backbone of every economic activity and plays a key role in enhancing the productivity, therefore, Table 1.5 reveals the transportation condition of the study area and from the overall point of view, one can observe that 92.00 and 90.00 percent of overall farmers didn't found any problem related to lack of vehicles and timely availability of the vehicle. When one looks towards the availability cycle of the vehicle, it has been found that 90.00percentof farmers accept the availability of the vehicles within 12 hrs. whereas 6.50 and 3.50 percent of farmers accept vehicle availability in 24 & 48 hrs. However, transport charges are concern 96.00 percent of farmers accept that charges are very high.

Table 1.5 Transportation Availability for Different Farm Size

Sr. No	Particulars	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Overall Farmers
1	Lack of vehicles				
	i Yes	4 (10.00)	5 (8.33)	7 (7.00)	16 (8.00)
ii No	36 (90.00)	55 (91.67)	93 (93.00)	184 (92.00)	
2	Vehicles not available in time				
	i Yes	4 (10.00)	5 (8.33)	11 (11.00)	20 (10.00)
ii No	36 (90.00)	55 (91.67)	89 (89.00)	180 (90.00)	
3	Availability cycle of transport (Hrs)				
	i 12	36 (90.00)	55 (91.67)	89 (89.00)	180 (90.00)
	ii 24	2 (5.00)	3 (5.00)	8 (8.00)	13 (6.50)
iii 48	2 (5.00)	2 (3.33)	3 (3.00)	7 (3.50)	
4	High transportation charges				
	i Yes	40 (100.00)	58 (96.67)	94 (94.00)	192 (96.00)
	ii No	0 (0.00)	2 (3.33)	6 (6.00)	8 (4.00)
Total Farmers		40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the table are the percentage analysis of the column total.

As far as farm size point of view, one can observe that farmers are satisfied in terms of lack of vehicles and is revealing increasing trends with increasing farms size whereas in terms of timely availability of vehicles small farmers (91.67) percent followed by marginal farms (90.00) & Medium farms (89.00) are satisfied with it and accepts timely availability of vehicles. However, in terms of the availability cycle of the vehiclesis concern nearly 90.00 percent of all farm size found it to be available within 12 Hrs. As far as transportation charges are

concerned farmers responded that charges are high and are showing decreasing trends with an increase in farm size. Therefore, one can reveal from the study that farmers are satisfied with the transport facility but on the other hand, showing their dissatisfaction with regards to the transportation fair and found it to be very high.

Market Intelligence

A market is a place where the farmer sells their products and determines the value of their produce hence becomes important for the farmers to have information about it, therefore, Table 1.6 reveals the market intelligence level of farmers and from the overall point of view one has observed that 78.00 percent of all farmers do not found any late information of the market and 85.00 percent of them also agree that information of the market is adequate. However, when one looks towards the information for a limited market, we have found mixed results with 49.50 percent agree with it on the other hand 50.50 percent rejects it. As far as misleading market information is concern 90.00 percent of overall farmers do not agree with it.

Table 1.6 Market Intelligence for Different Farm Size

Sr. No	Particulars	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Overall Farmers
1	Late information of market				
i	Yes	5 (12.50)	17 (28.33)	22 (22.00)	44 (22.00)
ii	No	35 (87.50)	43 (71.67)	78 (78.00)	156 (78.00)
2	Information available for limited market only				
i	Yes	13 (32.50)	34 (56.67)	52 (52.00)	99 (49.50)
ii	No	27 (67.50)	26 (43.33)	48 (48.00)	101 (50.50)
3	Inadequate Information				
i	Yes	1 (2.50)	12 (20.00)	17 (17.00)	30 (15.00)
ii	No	39 (97.50)	48 (80.00)	83 (83.00)	170 (85.00)
4	Misleading Information				
i	Yes	2 (5.00)	11 (18.33)	7 (7.00)	20 (10.00)
ii	No	38 (95.00)	49 (81.67)	93 (93.00)	180 (90.00)
	Total Farmers	40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the table are the percentage analysis of the column total.

After doing farm size analysis it has been observed that 87.50 percent of marginal farmers followed by medium farm (78.00) & small farms (71.67) does not found any late market information, whereas in terms of inadequate market information 97.50, 80.00 and 83.00 percent of marginal, small and medium farmers are satisfied with the information hence does not agree with it. However, in the case of limited market information 56.67, 52.00 percent of small and medium farmers agree with it but 67.50 percent of marginal farmers do not. As far as misleading market information is concern marginal farmers with a maximum of 95.00 percent followed by medium, small farmers with 93.00, 81.67 percent do not agree with it.

Therefore, we can say that farmers in the study area are satisfied with the information of markets and found it to be more adequate and reliable.

Market Malpractices

A market is a place where buyers and sellers meet and determine the value of the product and further whose credibility depends upon the health & strength of the market, therefore, Table 1.7 will reveal the strength of the market and from the overall point of view 56.00 percent of farmers accept the deduction of more and undue charges in the market but 44.00 percent rejects it. As far as the multiplicity of charges is concern 53.00 percent of all farmers reject it but 47.00 percent of them agree with it. However, in terms of payment problem and agent buyer nexus, 48.00 and 55.50 percent of all farmers reject it but on the other hand 52.00 and 42.50 percent of them accept it. When one looks towards farmer's consent taking before selling it has been found that 63.00 percent of all farmers reject it but 37.00 percent of farmers accept it whereas lower quoting of prices is concern 44.50 percent of all farmers reject it but 55.50 percent of farmers agree with it.

Table 1.7 Malpractices in Market for Different Farm Size

Sr. No	Particulars	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Overall Farmers
1	Deduct more or undue charges				
i	Yes	24 (60.00)	33 (55.00)	55 (55.00)	112 (56.00)
ii	No	16 (40.00)	27 (45.00)	45 (45.00)	88 (44.00)
2	Multiplicity of charges				
I	Yes	19 (47.50)	30 (50.00)	45 (45.00)	94 (47.00)
ii	No	21 (52.50)	30 (50.00)	55 (55.00)	106 (53.00)
3	Payment Problem				
I	Yes	16 (40.00)	35 (58.33)	53 (53.00)	104 (52.00)
ii	No	24 (60.00)	25 (41.67)	47 (47.00)	96 (48.00)
4	Agent & Buyer nexus				
i	Yes	15 (37.50)	25 (41.67)	49 (49.00)	89 (44.50)
ii	No	25 (62.50)	35 (58.33)	51 (51.00)	111 (55.50)
5	Do not take the consent of the farmer while selling				
i	Yes	10 (25.00)	22 (36.67)	42 (42.00)	74 (37.00)
ii	No	30 (75.00)	38 (63.33)	58 (58.00)	126 (63.00)
6	Quote lower prices than actual				
i	Yes	23 (57.50)	33 (55.00)	55 (55.00)	111 (55.50)
ii	No	17 (42.50)	27 (45.00)	45 (45.00)	89 (44.50)
	Total Farmers	40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the table are the percentage analysis of the column total.

However, farm size analysis reveals that marginal farms (60.00) percent accept the deduction of more and undue charges followed by small & medium farms (55.00) percent. As far as multiplicity of charges and agent & buyer nexus is concern marginal, small and medium farms with

52.50,50.50,55.00 and 62.50,58.33,51.00 percent do not accept it. However, in terms of payment problem, 60.00 percent of marginal farmers do not agree with it where as on the other hand 58.33 and 53.00 percent of small and medium farms accept it. When one look towards farmer consent taking before selling and quoting lower price than actual it has been found that 75.00,63.33 and 58.00 percent of marginal, small and medium farmers reject it where as on the other hand 57.50,55.00 and 55.00 percent of farmers accept it.

Therefore, one has received mixed kind of farmer response from the study area with regards to the market malpractices which give us a sense that farmers are suspicious about way and means of the market.

Inputs Availability and Quality

Quality of Inputs determines the quality of output and from Table 1.8 one will reveal the status of inputs condition in the study area. When one looks at it from the overall point of view, it has been observed that 94.00,89.00,95.50,94.00 and 94.00 percent of all farmers accept the availability of medicine, Quality of medicines, Availability of fertilizers/manures, Quality of fertilizers/manures and availability of quality tools & implements.

Table 1.8 Inputs Availability & Quality for Different Farm Size

Sr. No	Particulars	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Overall Farmers
1	Availability of Medicine				
i	Yes	37 (92.50)	54 (90.00)	95 (95.00)	188 (94.00)
ii	No	3 (7.50)	6 (10.00)	5 (5.00)	12 (6.00)
2	Quality of medicines				
i	Yes	35 (87.50)	52 (86.67)	91 (91.00)	178 (89.00)
ii	No	5 (12.50)	8 (13.33)	9 (9.00)	22 (11.00)
3	Availability of Fertilizer / Manures				
i	Yes	37 (92.50)	56 (93.33)	96 (96.00)	191 (95.50)
ii	No	3 (7.50)	4 (6.67)	4 (4.00)	9 (4.50)
4	Quality of Fertilizer/Manures				
i	Yes	39 (97.50)	57 (95.00)	97 (97.00)	193 (96.50)
ii	No	1 (2.50)	3 (5.00)	3 (3.00)	7 (3.50)
5	Availability of Tools & Implements & it's quality				
i	Yes	38 (95.00)	56 (93.33)	94 (94.00)	188 (94.00)
ii	No	2 (5.00)	4 (6.67)	6 (6.00)	12 (6.00)
	Total Farmers	40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the table are the percentage analysis of the column total.

However, when one looks at it from a farm size point of view it has been observed that most of the farmers across all the farm sizes accept that they are getting a good quality of medicines, manures/fertilizers, tools and implements with its availability in time.

Therefore, one can make it out from the study that farmers are not finding any kind of problem with regards to the availability and quality of Fertilizers, Manures and Toole and Implements.

Infrastructure Facility

Infrastructure is a base for any economic development and plays a very key role in enhancing the productivity of farmers and from Table 1.9 one will try to reveal the condition of the infrastructure in the study area. From the overall farmers' point of view it has been found that 93.00 percent of farmers accept that their villages are connected to the road, whereas the condition of the road is concern 40.00 percent of farmers accept average road conditions followed by 33.00 percent good and 27.00 percent bad. As far as orchard distance from the road is concern 80.00 percent of farmers accept it to be 500 meters followed by 1000 meters 10.00 percent, 2000 meters 4.00 percent,1500 meters 3.50 percent and more than 2000 meters 2.50 percent. However, in the case of electricity supplies 100.00 percent agree with the proper supply whereas in the case of storage facility 95.00 percent of farmers reject such facilities.

Table 1.9 Infrastructure Facility for Different Farm Size

Sr. No	Particulars	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Overall Farmers
1	Rural Road connectivity				
i	Yes	37 (92.50)	57 (95.00)	92 (92.00)	186 (93.00)
ii	No	3 (7.50)	3 (5.00)	8 (8.00)	14 (7.00)
2	Condition of the road				
i	Good	13 (32.50)	24 (40.00)	29 (29.00)	66 (33.00)
ii	Average	20 (50.00)	13 (21.67)	47 (47.00)	80 (40.00)
iii	Bad	7 (17.50)	23 (38.33)	24 (24.00)	54 (27.00)
3	Orchard Distance from the Road (Meters)				
i	500	33 (82.50)	47 (78.33)	80 (80.00)	160 (80.00)
ii	1000	3 (7.50)	8 (13.33)	9 (9.00)	20 (10.00)
iii	1500	2 (5.00)	2 (3.33)	3 (3.00)	7 (3.50)
iv	2000	2 (5.00)	2 (3.33)	4 (4.00)	8 (4.00)
v	More than 2000	0 (0.00)	1 (1.67)	4 (4.00)	5 (2.50)
4	Electricity Supply				
i	Yes	40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)
ii	No	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
5	Storage Facility				
i	Yes	1 (2.50)	3 (5.00)	6 (6.00)	10 (5.00)
ii	No	39 (97.50)	57 (95.00)	94 (94.00)	190 (95.00)
	Total Farmers	40 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the table are the percentage analysis of the column total.

When one goes with farm size analysis it has been found that across all farm size rural road connectivity is good whereas the condition of the road is concern marginal and medium farmers with highest 50.00 & 47.00 percent accept average road

condition however small farmers with 40.00 percent accepts good road conditions. However, road distance from the road is a concern more than 80.00 percent of all farm size orchards are 500 meters away from the road. As far as electricity supply is concerned all farm sizes are 100.00 percent satisfied but on the other hand about the storage facility, 97.50,95.00 and 94.00 percent of marginal, small and medium farmers are dissatisfied with it hence rejects any such facility for farmers.

Therefore, from the study it is evident that farmers of area are satisfied with road and electricity conditions but regarding storage facilities farmers are dissatisfied.

CONCLUSION

Thus from the research one can conclude that farmers are facing a problem of storage facilities, hailing, animals, water, transportation fair and labor which are constrained in farm productivity however on the other hand farmers are found to be satisfied with the transport facility, availability of manures fertilizers, Agri tools, and implements, rural road connectivity. As far as market information is concern farmers are getting right and adequate information about the different fruit markets but farmers response in market malpractices among all the farm size holdings was mixed with 56.00 percent accept deducting more and undue charges whereas 44.00 percent rejects it and in the same way mixed kind of response was also observed in others cases whether it is payment problem, agent & buyer nexus or multiplicity of charges. Therefore, it becomes important for us to identify these challenges which can further lead us to the following policy implications:

1. The government should provide proper irrigation facilities by providing financial help to the farmers for building proper water storage facilities.
2. Hailing and Animals' problems can be solved by providing 100 percent subsidies to the farmers by the government for haling nets and farms fencing.
3. Storage is required to create more elasticity in the supply of agriculture therefore recommends the government to develop cheap and affordable storage facilities for farmers at desirable places.

References

1. Bhat, G.M. and Dhar, M.K. (1992), Resource - Use Efficiency of Apple Cultivation in Jammu and Kashmir State, *Indian Journal of Economics*, 1992, pp. 51-58.
2. Department of Horticulture, Himachal Pradesh.
3. Heady, E.O. and Jansen H.R. (1954), Farm Management Economics, *Prentice-Hall*, 1954.
4. H Pathak, P Pramanik, M Khanna, A Kumar. (2014), Climate change and water availability in Indian agriculture: Impacts and adaptation, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, Vol 84, Issue 6, June 2014, pp.1-9.
5. Johl, S.S. and Kapur, T.R. (1987), Fundamentals of Farm Business Management, *Kalyani Publishers*, New Delhi, 1987.
6. Kondipati Mahendra Kumar. (2019), Problems and prospects of Indian agriculture, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*, Vol 33, Issue3s, Sep 2019, pp.163-164.
7. Meghwal P K, Singh R.J., Pandey D.K., Singh Ram, Jadav N.B. and Rajput R.P. (2016), Problems Faced by the Farmers in Adoption of Mitigation and Adaption of Climate Change Practices in Agriculture, *International Journal of Agriculture Sciences*, Vol 8, Issue 56, 2016, pp.3086-3088.
8. S. Mahendra Dev. (2012), Small Farmers in India: Challenges and Opportunities, *Indira Gandhi Institute of development research, Mumbai*, June2012.
9. Shah Ishfaq Ahmad and Songara Manoj. (2019), Production and Marketing Problems of Apple Fruit Growers in Jammu and Kashmir: A Critical Study, *Manthan: Journal of Commerce and Management*, Vol6, Issue 2, Jul2019,pp.57-69.

How to cite this article:

C.Vishal (2020) 'A Study of Jubbal and Kotkhai Block of District Shimla', *International Journal of Current Advanced Research*, 09(05), pp. 22166-22171. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijcar.2020.22171.4368>
