

NAVIGATING THE FUTURE : UNVEILING THE DYNAMICS OF INDUSTRY 5.0

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THE DYNAMICS OF INDUSTRY 5.0

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PREFACE

In an era marked by technological revolutions, the concept of Industry 5.0 stands at the forefront, promising a paradigm shift in the way industries operate. As we navigate the ever-evolving landscape unravel the intricacies and possibilities that Industry 5.0 holds. “Navigating the Future” invites all attendees to be active contributors to the ongoing dialogue that shapes the future on industries, fostering a community of forward – thinkers and innovators who are well – equipped to drive positive change in the world of Industry 5.0

Industry 5.0 is regarded as a fifth industrial revolution in which consumers could satisfy their individual requirements as per the tastes and expectations. Although the repetitive tasks are done by robots in Industry 4.0 which is at the mass customization level, Industry 5.0 aims to perform mass personalization with help of Artificial Intelligence.

Industry 5.0 is expected to revolutionize the production process with higher autonomy to collaborative robots. Industry 5.0 is the futuristic industrial revolution which is expected to bring in more creativity and innovation in the products by allowing robots to perform repetitive tasks. It is expected to utilize the creative intellectual capability of human optimally. Moving from mass production to custom manufacturing techniques and production system digitization and intelligentization.

In the lines if above, the PG & Research Department of Commerce has organized two days Conference on the theme “Navigating the Future: Unveiling the Dynamics of Industry 5.0” with the following objectives, to understand and gain knowledge on the functional areas of Industry 5.0; to provide a holistic understanding of the multifaceted dynamics of Industry 5.0 and to enhance the research aptitude among the academicians, scholars towards dynamic changing environment.

To get more insights on the above theme, research articles were invited for presentation and publication. The Department has received fifty (50) articles on various sub-themes from Professors and research scholars of various colleges in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. The Editorial Board has reviewed and edited all the papers scrupulously and meticulously with plagiarism check.

The Editorial Board has recommended and forwarded all the articles in the form of Edited Book with ISBN Publication Number for disseminating the knowledge to all the stakeholders of Higher Education Institutions and Industry concerned.

This book is a comprehensive guide for understanding and utilizing on various themes to generate indepth knowledge on it and suitable for research scholars as well as corporates. We hope that you will find this book informative and inquisitive as much as we learnt it.

Editorial Board.

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FARMER PRODUCERS ORGANISATION - A NEW ERA OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH

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Abstract

Agricultural sector is a significant part of Indian economy. It is the largest producing sector to the national income of India. In this sector, Farmers play important role. Farmers with marginal land holdings face many problems, especially fall in production, price and market fluctuations. Among United Nations 17 SDG goals the first and foremost goal is No Poverty (SDG- 1). Our farmers are born in debt, live in debt and die in debt. They are getting money for their livelihood from the money lenders at exorbitant rate of interest and sell their produce at a cheaper rate. In order to exterminate poverty, the Farmer Producers Organisation assists the farmers in many ways. FPO is a type of Producers Organisation where farmers are the members of the organisation. It provides support to small farmers with end-to-end service. The concept of FPO is that farmers who are the producers of agricultural products can form a group to carry out agricultural related activities. FPO can link smallholder's farmers to local, Regional, national and international markets effectively. It covers almost all the aspects of cultivation, technical services, processing and marketing. With the help of FPO, the primary producers avail the benefit of the economies of scale. Many agencies (NABARD, SFAC etc.) are involved in promotion of Farmer Producer's Organisations. The present study is an attempt to identify the challenges faced by the farmers and to examine the status of functioning of FPOs of southern region of Tamilnadu for inclusive growth in Indian economy.

Keywords: Small & Marginal Farmers, SDG-1, SFAC, FPO, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development.

Introduction

The agricultural sector is a significant part of the Indian economy. It is the largest producing sector to the national income of India. In this sector, Farmers plays a important role. Farmers with marginal land holdings face many problems, especially falls in production, price, and market fluctuations. In this context, FPO assists the farmers in many ways. FPO is a type of producer Organisation where farmers are the members of the organ organization. The concept of Farmer Producer Organisation was formed to help the farmers and provide end-to-end service. FPO connected with small and marginal farmers at all levels of the region. It covers almost all aspects of cultivation from input and technical services to processing and marketing. With the help of FPO, the primary producers avail the benefit of the cost advantage. In way of bulk buying of the FPO, the farmers get a better bargaining facility. FPO helps small farmers to utilize the market more effectively and helps enhance agricultural production, productivity and profitability.

The present study is an attempt to identify the challenges faced by the farmers and to examine the status of functioning of FPOs of the southern region of Tamil Nadu for inclusive growth in India economy.

Statement of the Problem

Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) is a legal entity incorporated under the Companies Act or Co-operative Societies Act of the concerned States and formed to leverage collectives through economies of scale in production and marketing of agricultural and allied sectors. The primary objective of the scheme is to provide effective capacity building to FPOs to develop agriculture entrepreneurship skills to become economically viable and self-sustainable.

Many agencies are involved in the promotion of Farmer Producer's Organisations. Many State Governments have also taken up FPO promotion on varying scales on their own and with fund support from international donor organizations.

In general, credit support is available to FPO's for business activities and creation of assets like buildings, machinery, equipment, specially designed vehicles for transportation etc. and/or working capital requirements including administrative and other recurring costs connected with the project as composite loan. Capital expenditures like purchase of land, vehicles for general transportation & personal use, etc., will not be considered for support.in the marketing with better and remunerative prices.

FPO is an important medium through which farmers are benefitted in varied ways. Though funding is from many sources, FPO's have effectively increased the standard of living of farmers through different functions and processes. In this angle the study have been undertaken to study the process of FPO's and to understand their functioning. The present study is an attempt to examine challenges of farmers and the role of FPO to uplift the farmers life.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To study the functioning of the Farmer producers organisation in Tamilnadu.
2. To analyse the impact of the Farmer producers organisation (FPO) in farmers' life.
3. To identify the challenges faced by the farmers regarding production to marketing their produce.

Scope of the Study

Farmers must work very hard and long hours in order to be successful. They get a loan from moneylenders at the highest rate of interest. In turn, they are forced to sell their produce at a cheaper rate. It leads to a poor standard of living in farmer's life. They also face a lot of problems with production to sell their products. In order to overcome the problems FPO is a legal entity formed by primary producers, viz. farmers. An FPO can be a producer company, a cooperative society or any other legal form which provides for sharing of profits/benefits among the members. The main aim of FPO is to ensure better

income for the producers through an organization of their own. The present study aims to assess the challenges faced by the farmers and the end-to-end services provided by the Farmer Producer’s Organisation of the southern region of Tamil Nadu.

Review of Literature

1. Amitha, C. D.1*, Savitha. B.1, Sudha Rani. V.1 and Laxminarayana, P.(2021) conducted a study on “A study was conducted on the performance of FPOs and the factors contributing to the performance of FPOs in Medak district of Telangana State, India.” Three FPOs were selected randomly from 3 different promoting institutes viz., Suresh Farmers Producer Company Ltd (SFPCL) promoted by the independent research organization Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), MarpalliKisanKranthi Producer Company Ltd (MKKPCL) promoted by Vrutti NGO and SiddipetKisan Agro Farmers Producer Company Ltd (SKAFPC) promoted by International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT). From the analysis, it was found that the overall performance of FPOs in the Medak district was average to poor. The factors viz., education, group leadership, group communication, adherence to rules, group participation, and team spirit had showed a positive and significant relationship with performance.
2. S. Sumanth(2019) in their article entitled “A new dimension to the farmer-centric approach” has discussed the Farmer’s Producers Organisations as a great ray of hope to tackle these above-mentioned two problems effectively. It plays a greater role to narrow down the relationship between Agriculture and Marketing. It was found that the majority of FPO are located in rural areas and suffer from the problems like Inadequate Professional Management and Manpower, poor start-up capital, lack of technically skilled manpower, and ineffective capacity-building training programs. The study suggested that bringing changes to handle this problem to empower our farmers and the Indian economy too.

Research Methodology

Type of Research	Descriptive Study.
Data	Both Primary and secondary data
Population	
Size of the Sample	131
Data Collection Method	Interview

Functions of Farmer Producer’s Organisation

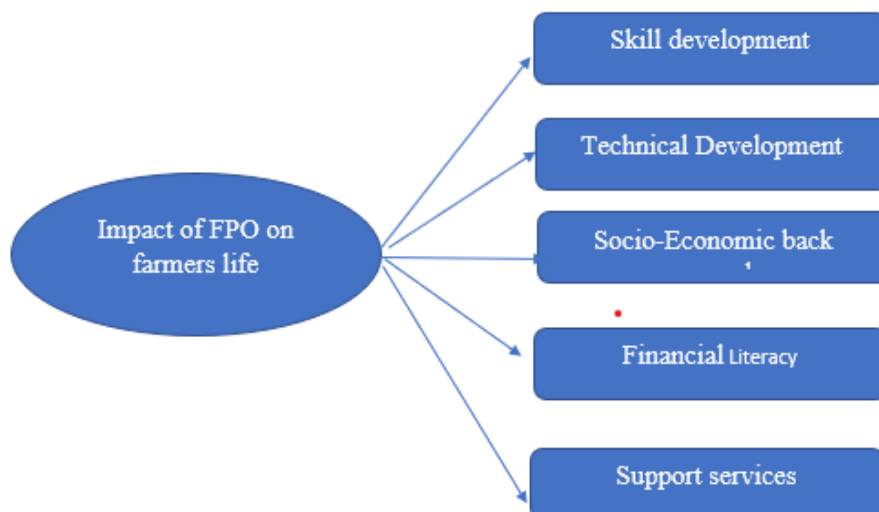
S.No	Functions
1	Supply quality production inputs Seed Fertilizer Pesticides Other inputs

2	Availability production and post-production machinery and equipment Cultivator Tiller sprinkler set combine harvester other machinery and equipment
3	Facilitating finance for inputs
4	Facilitate the logistic service
5	Availability of value addition Cleaning Assaying Sorting Grading packing
6	Undertake higher income generating activities seed production bee keeping mushroom cultivation
7	Quality control
	Marketing to institutional buyers
	Exports.

Analysis & Discussions

The present study was initiated to analyze the impact of Farmer producer Organisations based on the following model.

Fig:1: Impact of FPO on Farmers' life



The suggestions made based on the outcome of this study may be helpful for policymakers to review the strategy for effective implementation of the new scheme of FPO.

The impact of FPO on Farmer's Life is as follows:

Table -1 Skill development of the Members-weighted mean

S.no	Statement	Mean Score	Rank
1	Co-operation among members	3.213	I
2	Quality Control	1.431	V
3	Business Plan	3.176	II
4	Market Intelligence	2.710	IV
5	Knowledge of ICT use	2.943	III

The result found that the skill development of FPO member respondents in cooperation among members (mean score=3.213), Business Plan (3.176) in the development of FPO, Use of ICT (Mean score =2.943), and Market Intelligence (Mean score= 2.710) to make agriculture more profitable with all its suitable inputs. The member respondents indicated their insufficient knowledge of quality control (1.431) in agricultural products.

Table -2 Skill development of the Members

Category	Frequency (Percentage)
High (Mean + SD)	100 (76.34%)
Medium (Mean +_ SD)	19 (14.50%)
Low (Mean - SD)	12 (9.16%)

It was observed from the above table that 14.5percentage of the member respondents indicated medium skill development while 76.34 percent of respondents felt a high level of skill development and 9.16 percent indicated low-level skill development due to the impact of FPO.

Table -3 Technical development of the Members--weighted mean

S.no	Statement	Mean Score	Rank
1	Expert Support	2.987	II
2	Value addition	2.481	V
3	Transport storage	2.654	III
4	Adaptation of New technology	3.456	I
5	Training for grading and packaging	2.588	IV

The table found a technical development of members with their involvement in farmer producer organization in adopting new technology (mean score=3.456) followed by their expert support (2.987), Transport storage (2.654), and training for grading and packaging (2.588). The least technical development was in value addition techniques. The FPO has facilitated adapting the new technology in enhancing the skill level of the member farmers.

Table-4 Technical development of the Members

Category	Frequency (Percentage)
High (Mean + SD)	19 (14.50%)
Medium (Mean +_ SD)	100 (76.34%)
Low (Mean - SD)	12 (9.16%)

The table revealed that a majority of 76.34 percent of member respondents showed Medium level technical development followed by 14.5 percent in High level and only 9.16 percent in low-level of technical development with the effect of their membership in farmer producer groups.

Table -5 Socio-Economic Background--weighted mean

S.No	Statement	Mean Score	Rank
1	Increased in household income	2.897	III
2	Access of farmers to technology	2.519	VI
3	Increase in production	3.012	I
4	Decrease in transactional cost	2.968	II
5	Profit sharing among FPO	2.687	IV
6	Crop Insurance	2.543	V

The FPO has welfare services (mean score=3.012) among the member farmers with a transactional cost of (2.968) and increased household income (2.897) to a great extent through better market facilitation and enhancement all around the family occupation. Profit sharing among of FPO (mean score=2.687) with respect to their volume of products. The farmers still showed their concern about crop insurance.

Table -6 Socio-Economic Background

Category	Frequency (Percentage)
High (Mean + SD)	28 (21.37%)
Medium (Mean +_ SD)	85 (64.89%)
Low (Mean - SD)	18 (13.74%)

It was observed from the above table that 21.37 percentage of the member respondents realised their higher economic development while 64.89 percentage of respondents felt medium level of economic development due to the impact of FPO.

Table -7 Financial Literacy among members--weighted mean

S.no	Statement	Mean Score	Rank
1	Awareness of seeking financial support during unfavourable conditions for farming	3.245	I
2	Level of understanding Grant of government	2.421	V
3	Knowledge of bank loans	3.127	II
4	Registration procedure	2.842	IV
5	Maintaining financial records	2.976	III

The table found financial literacy among the member with the awareness of seeking financial support during unfavourable conditions for farming (mean score=3.245) followed by their knowledge of bank loans among members (3.127), the farmers showed involvement in maintaining financial records (2.976) the level of knowledge in the registration procedure (2.842) and understanding the grant provided by the government (2.976). The farmers indicated their insufficient knowledge in level of understanding that the grant provided by the government.

Table -8 Financial literacy among members

Category	Frequency (Percentage)
High (Mean + SD)	12 (9.16%)
Medium (Mean +_ SD)	85 (64.89%)
Low (Mean - SD)	34 (25.95%)

The table revealed that 9.16 percent the member respondents realised their higher financial literacy while 64.89 per cent of respondents felt medium level of financial literacy due to the impact of FPO.

Table -9 Support services among the members-weighted mean

S.no	Statement	Mean Score	Rank
1	Infrastructure	2.958	III
2	Information Sharing	2.647	V
3	Technical services	3.834	I
4	Input supply	2.879	IV
5	Marketing services	3.569	II

The table found a support service of member respondents with their involvement in farmer producer organization in getting technical services (3.569), marketing services (3.569), and Infrastructure (2.958). The least support service was in input supply and information sharing.

Table -10 Financial literacy among members

Category	Frequency (Percentage)
High (Mean + SD)	87 (66.41%)
Medium (Mean +_ SD)	18 (13.74%)
Low (Mean - SD)	26 (19.84%)

It was observed from the above table that 66.41 percent of the member respondents realized their higher financial literacy while 13.74 percent of respondents felt a medium level of economic development due to the impact of FPO.

The study analyses the influence of the various demographic features of farmers like age, the volume of land and Education on the impact of FPO on farmers' life by using an ANOVA test.

Table -11-ANOVA test

Demographics	Skill development	Technical development	Socio-economic development	Financial literacy	Support services
Age	0.04*	0.03*	0.09	0.03*	0.02*
Volume of Land	0.69	0.73	0.84	0.76	0.03*
Educational Qualification	0.08	0.05*	0.78	0.02*	0.04*

* indicates significance at a 95% confidence level.

Based on the analysis, it is noted that

- The age of the farmers is highly significant towards Skill development, technical development, financial literacy, and Support services.
- The volume of the land of the farmers is highly significant only on support services.
- The educational qualification of the farmers is highly significant in Technical development, financial literacy and Support services.

Analysis on the Challenges Faced by Farmers

Table -12 Challenges faced by the Farmers

S.No	Challenges	Calculated value	Garret Value	Percentage (%)
1	Market linkage	7.142857143	78	59.7
2	Export of produce	21.42857143	66	86.46
3	Fixation of produce price	35.71428571	57	74.67
4	Weak Financial support	50	50	65.5
5	Lack of management practices	64.28571429	42	55.02
6	Value addition	78.57142857	35	45.85
7	Poor Technical Guidance	92.85714286	22	27.92

Source: Primary Data

From the above table, it was observed that the Export of produce ranks first with an average score of 86.46%, the Fixation of produce price ranks second with an average score of 74.67%, weak financial support ranks third with an average score of 65.5%.

Conclusion

Though the FPOs the lighthouse farmers' life, the following are the suggestions recommended to improve their activities. The members of the Farmer Producers

Organisation agreed that the FPO has made a considerable change in their livelihood and enhanced their standard of living. Apart from preserving and marketing the product, FPO has to train the members to incorporate some value additions to their products. It will enhance the product value in different dimensions. Appropriate training must be given to improve their skills in pest control, grading and Standardising. Cumbersome registration procedures could be simplified for easy access to farmers. SFAC, NABARD and other implementing agencies could create awareness among the farmers on various Government grants available to farmers. A Standard procedure is to be followed by the FPOs to share information on the position of the market, the price of the product, and the availability of input supply at the right time. Financial Literacy centers and training cells could be formed to improve financial literacy among the farmers. Since agricultural products are seasonal in nature and during abundant supply, proper initiatives could be taken by the FPO for export to improve the Foreign Currency exchange and GDP of our country.

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