

# An Economic Study of Paddy Cultivation in Kulithalai Taluk, Karur District, Tamilnadu

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**T. Ramanathan**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Economics*

*School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India*

**R. Rajaraman**

*Research Scholar*

## Abstract

*Indian agriculture is commonly a explanation of success. It has done very well in terms of production enlargement, in spite of climate and outlay shocks, in the present few years. In order to study the finances of paddy cultivation in the revision area, primary data has been collected commencing the field. As the article was also based on secondary data, it was in use from different reports, journals and books as follow as from the websites of Economic Review Reports of State Planning Board, website of the companies, Government Agencies and Professional Associations and objectives are (i) To examine the demographic and undeveloped profile of the paddy cultivator in the study area(ii) To analyse the problems perceived by the paddy cultivator in the study area*

## Introduction

Indian agriculture is generally a account of success. It has done extraordinarily well in terms of output growth, in spite of weather and price shocks, in the past few years. India is the initial in the world in the manufacture of milk, pulses, jute and jute-like fibres, next in paddy, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruits and cotton production and it is a most important producer of spices and agricultural estate crops as well as livestock, fisheries and poultry. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) witnessed an average annual growth of 3.6 percent in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), commencing agriculture and allied sectors, next to a target of 4.0 percent. While it may show that the presentation of agriculture and allied sectors had fallen short of the target, production improved extraordinarily, growing twice as quick as population. India's undeveloped exports are thriving at a time when a lot of other most important producers are experiencing difficulties. The better undeveloped presentation is a result of: a) farmers' response to better prices; b) sustained technology gains and c) suitable and timely policies. So far India is at a moment where additional reforms are immediately required to achieve greater competence and productivity in agriculture for sustaining growth. There is need to have steady and reliable policies where markets play a worthy role and private speculation in communications has stepped up. A competent supply chain that firmly establishes the connection between retail demand and the farmer is significant. Rationalization of agricultural incentives and intensification of food price organization will also help, jointly with a predictable trade policy for agriculture. These initiatives require to be coupled with skill development and improved research and development in this sector, along with better delivery of credit, seeds, risk management tools and other inputs, ensuring sustainable and climate-resilient undeveloped practices. lastly, while there is sharp augment

in prices of food articles, particularly proteins, fruits and vegetables, and the growing food grain stocks in public sector, continue to be the subjects of debate, these may be the pointers towards the need for relative price shifts, responding to shifts in demand and reconsidering traditional instruments of food management..

**Statement of the Problem**

It is a steamy plant and requires high heat and far above the ground humidity for its successful growth. The temperature should be moderately elevated at mean monthly of 24°C. It should be 20°- 22°C at the time of sowing, 23°-25°C during growth and 25°-30°C at the harvesting time.

India’s paddy manufacture reached a record high of 104.32 million tons in 2011- 2012 year. Tamil Nadu has in the past been an undeveloped state and it is a leading producer of agricultural products in India.

In 2008, Tamil Nadu was India’s fifth biggest producer of rice. The total civilized area in the State was 5.60 million hectares in 2009– 10. The Cauvery Delta district is known as the Rice Bowl of South India.

With these regards, cultivation of paddy is measured as seasonal and extremely modernized which involve more care and cost. Farmers concerned in paddy cultivation face a lot of problems such as climate changes, shortage of irrigation water, better cost of inputs and fertilizers, non availability of labours, non availability of reasonable price and inadequate marketing facilities. Hence, this study will analyse the various aspects of economics of paddy cultivation, in Kulithalai Taluk, Karur District, and Tamilnadu.

**Research Methodology**

In order to learn the economics of paddy cultivation in the study area, primary data has been composed from the field. The field survey data were composed from side to side structured interview schedule method, with the help of pretested and well structured schedule. A structured interview Schedule was used, to collect primary data, since the sample respondents. For the present study Tamil Nadu was purposively chosen due to augment in paddy

cultivation. In the state of Tamil Nadu, Kulithalai Taluk concentrates on paddy cultivation. 100 sample respondents were chosen, by using stratified random sampling method. As the study was also based on secondary data, it was in use from various reports, journals and books as well as from the websites of Economic Review Reports of State Planning Board, website of the companies, Reports of Government Agencies and Professional Associations.

**Objectives of the Study**

- To examine the demographic and undeveloped profile of the paddy cultivator in the study area
- To analyse the problems perceived by the paddy cultivator in the study area

Gender is the one of most important components, to analyse the financial appraisal of a country. Even though women are occupied in the farming activities, manufacture and financial aid are mostly dominated by the men.

**Table 1 Distribution of the Respondents by Gender**

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	92	92.00
Female	8	8.00
Total	100	100

**Source:** Compiled from Primary data

The Table 1 reveals the Distribution of Respondents by Gender. In India, the social conditions of the households are normally headed by the males and head of the household was the unit for data collection while very few households were headed by the females in this study area. It is also quite clear from the Table that out of the total respondents investigated for this study, overwhelming majority (92.00 percent) of them were males and only about 8.00 percent were found to be females.

This is because of our culture in which the breadwinner of the family is male and they are involved in economic activities and decision making process of the family. Only few households are headed by female when they became widows or single woman.

**Table 2 Distribution of the Respondents by Age Group**

Age Group	No of Respondents	Percentage
Below 25	6	6.00
26-35	23	23.00
36-45	18	18.00
46-55	21	21.00
56 Above	32	32.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Compiled from Primary data

It is obvious from the table 4.2 that the range of the age was found to be 57 years, starting from below the age of 25 years onwards. To be more exact, large number of respondents was above 56 years of age in the sample. In terms of age group, the respondents aged 56 and above, comprised 32.00 percent of the total, followed by age group of 26 to 35 which comprised 23.00 percent. It is inferred that young respondents were getting ready to shoulder the responsibility of the households, by concentrating on economic activities of agriculture.

### Marital Status

Marriage brings a significant and main change in the lives of men and women, irrespective of the

financial position. In Indian society, marriage is invented to be a social obligation.

**Table 3 Marital Status by the Respondents**

Marital Status	No of Respondents	Percentage
Single	12	12.00
Married	88	88.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Compiled from Primary data

The Table 3 shows the allocation of respondents by marital status. It is renowned that enormous majority of the respondents (88.00 percent) were married and only twelve percent of respondents were unmarried. In this survey, 'single' group makes up very limited percentage of the total and 'married' comprises (88.00) percent of the total. It is inferred that, after marriage, the respondents realize the financial responsibilities.

### The Problems Perceived by the Paddy Cultivator

The table 4 shows the view on agricultural problems, as perceived by the sample farmers. The problems were typed as i) agro-ecological constraints, and ii) socio-economic constraints  
A- Agree SA- Strongly Agree DA-Disagree

Sl.No	Agro-ecological constraints	A	SA	DA	Total
1	Dependence on monsoon	33(33.00)	67(67.00)	-	100(100.00)
2	Land/ soil	14(14.00)	28(28.00)	58(58.00)	100(100.00)
3	Environmental problems	28(28.00)	12(12.00)	60(60.00)	100(100.00)
4	Lack of water	12(12.00)	56(56.00)	32(32.00)	100(100.00)
5	Small land	10(10.00)	60(60.00)	30(30.00)	100(100.00)
	Socio-economic constraints				
1	Poor infrastructures	22(22.00)	70(70.00)	8(8.00)	100(100.00)
2	High cost of inputs	20(20.00)	80(80.00)	8(8.00)	100(100.00)
3	Credit problems	15 (15.00)	60(60.00)	25(25.00)	100(100.00)
4	Inadequate inputs	28(28.00)	62(62.00)	10(10.00)	100(100.00)
5	Lack of trainings	26(26.00)	4(4.00)	70(70.00)	100(100.00)
6	Poor extension services	27(27.00)	2(2.00)	71(71.00)	100(100.00)
7	Lack of information	60(60.00)	10(10.00)	30(30.00)	100(100.00)
8	Lack of helpfulness from local governments	55(55.00)	10(10.00)	35(35.00)	100(100.00)

Source: Compiled from Primary data

Among the agro-ecological constraints, the farmers strongly agreed on reliance on monsoon, lack of water, small land while they disagreed on land/soil, environmental problems etc.,. Likewise, among the socio-economic constraints and technical constraints, they strongly agreed on factors such as poor infrastructures, high cost of inputs, credit problems, inadequate inputs, among the socio-economic constraints and technical constraints there were also confident factors intended for which the sample farmers disagreed.

### Conclusion

The- state- of- living- of- the- people depends mostly on the proceeds which they get from their produce. However, the farmers are opposite many problems like lack of infrastructure facilities, poor transport facility, inadequate storage facility, etc. The government should take instant steps in creating basic facilities like formation of infrastructure, stipulation of storage facilities etc. The opportune discharge of Cauvery water will also ease the problem faced by the farmers. The government should also take essential steps to provide loans to farmers to update agricultural process and also to remove the middlemen from exploiting the farmers.

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### Author Details

**T. Ramanathan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Economics, School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India, **Email ID:** ramanathanmku@gmail.com

**R. Rajaraman**, Research Scholar