

## CHAPTER VII

### RESULTS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

#### *7.1 Summary of Results*

In this chapter the researcher furnished the summary of the results drawn from the present research work.

- It was concluded from the data related to the performance of production and productivity of paddy in World, India and Tamil Nadu that paddy cultivation activity is good even the natural, economic, non-economic factors affects the farmers.
- It was found that the overall production and marketing conditions of Paddy is in increasing level.
- It can be noted that among the 400 selected respondents majority of the respondents i.e. 267 (67%) farmers are in the age group of 31-40 i.e. 83 marginal farmers, 66 small farmers, 78 medium farmers and 40 large farmers. 21-40 age groups are the next highest representation with 71(18%). Among them 28 are marginal, 23 are small, 13 are medium and 7 are large farmers. The third highest representation of the respondents was in the 41-50 age group with 34 (8%) in which 8 are marginal farmers, 13 are small farmers, 9 are medium farmers and 4 large farmers.
- It was also found that in the size of farmers, high percentages of large farmers are having low level education with 50 percent. The high level of medium educational status was found in marginal farmers with 65 percent followed by small farmers with 56 percent, medium farmers with 39 percent and large farmers with 39 percent. It was also identified that only 17 percent of small

farmers, 15 percent of marginal farmers, 11 percent of medium farmers and 11 percent of large farmers are having high level of educational status i.e. college education. It can be found from the above tabular and percentage analysis that the small and marginal farmers are more educated than the other farmers.

- It was also noticed that the highest percentage of marginal farmers in Backward Community was (73%) followed by Most Backward Community with 14%, Scheduled Tribe with 9% and Scheduled Caste with 4%. Among the small farmers Size of Farmers the highest percentage was found in Backward Community with 63 percent, followed by Most Backward Community with 26 percent, Scheduled Tribe with 7 and Scheduled Caste with 4 percent. Among the medium Size of Farmers respondents the highest percentage was found in Backward Community with 53 percent followed by Most Backward Community with 36 percent, Scheduled Tribe with 8 percent and Scheduled Caste with 4 percent. In large farmers Size of Farmers the highest percentage was found in Backward Class with 55 percent, followed by Most Backward with 25 percent, Scheduled Tribe with 18 percent and 2 percentages in schedule caste. From the study it was found that the representation of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes
- Among the 400 selected respondents 238 of them are having high level experience and remaining 146 of the respondents having low level experience. Among marginal farmers 87 (69%) are having low level experience and 39 (31%) are having high level experience. Among Small farmers 81 (73%) are having high level experience and 30 (27%) are having low level experience. Among medium Size of Farmers 78 (72%) are having high experience and 30

(28%) are having low level experience. In large size farmers 40 (72%) are having high experience and 15 (28%) are having low experience.

- It was noticed from the above tabular analysis that among the 400 selected paddy cultivator of the present study 362 farmers are doing agricultural work only it constitute 90 percent of the total farmers. Remaining 38 selected farmers are doing agricultural along with other business. It was also found that irrespective of categories of farmers majority of them are engaged in agriculture only.
- It can be found from the above analysis that among the 400 selected paddy cultivators of the study area 246 of them are belongs to nucleus type of family. It was also noticed that remaining 154 paddy cultivators are belongs to joint family. The highest percent of nucleus family was found with marginal farmers with 92 percent followed by small farmers with 81 percent, large farmers with 25percent and medium farmers with 25 percent. It was noticed that out of 360 farmers 153 of them are living in tiled type houses, 106 of them living in terraced type houses remaining 101 of the respondents are living in thatched houses.
- It was identified from the above analysis that out of 400 selected farmers 170 of them are living in tiled type houses, 117 of them living in terraced type houses remaining 113 of the respondents are living in thatched houses.
- It was found that the gross operational land holding was 1935 acre in the study area in which the marginal farmers having 126 acres (31 percent) and the small farmers having 111 acres (28 percent) medium farmers having 107 acres (27 percent) and large farmers having 14 percent. From the table it was also

found that the net operational land holding during the study period is 1785 acres. The mean value of each group of the farmers is 1.30 acres for marginal farmers 4.10 acres for small farmers 8.57 acre medium farmer and 8.60 large farmers. The mean value of all respondents is 3.364 acres of land. It can be noted that out of 360 respondents majority of the respondents (206) are high in possessing of consumer durable followed by 154 in low level. It was also noticed that the consumer durable is more or less equal between small farmers and large farmers in both low and high categories but comparatively with marginal farmers the low category is higher.

- It was noticed that among the 400 selected respondents of the present study 281 respondents are irrigated their lands with the help of well and 181 respondents irrigated their land through canals. From the analysis it was inferred that the majority of the farmers depends upon canal and well irrigation simultaneously.
- It can be noted from the above table that among the 400 selected paddy cultivators of the present study 261 (66%) respondents are owned high level of animal assets and remaining 139 (34%) paddy cultivators are possessing low level of animal assets.
- It was noticed from the analysis among the 400 selected paddy cultivators of the present study 241 respondents are having high level of mechanical power which constitutes 60 percent to the total respondents, and remaining 159 selected respondents are owned low level of mechanical assets.
- It can be found from the above table that out of 400 selected respondents of the present study 229 selected respondents are having high level consumer

durables which constitute 59 percentages to the total respondents. Remaining 171 respondents are having low level of consumer durables with them.

- Out of 400 selected paddy cultivators of the present study 218 (55%) of them are in low level annual income, 112 of them are medium level income, remaining 70 of them falls under high level income group.
- It was noticed from the analysis that out of 400 selected respondents of the present study 251 (63%) of them are low level participation in social activities and 149 (37%) respondents are in high level participation. 64 percent of marginal farmers, 61 percent of small farmers, 63 percent of medium farmers and 64 percent of large farmers are in low level participation in the social activities.
- It can be noted that 94 percent of medium, 91 percent of medium, 90 percent of large 88 percent of small and 80 percent of marginal farmers are having low level of economic motivation. The highest Medium level of economic motivation was found with marginal farmer (11 percent) followed by large farmer (9 percent) medium farmers (5 percent) and small farmers (5 percent)
- It was found that the highest average cultivation area (7.69) and lowest mean area of cultivation (0.91) were found in coarse variety in medium and marginal cultivators respectively during Season I. In Season II the highest average cultivation area (8.01) and lowest mean cultivation area (1.04) were found in medium and marginal cultivators respectively. It was observed that more farmer prefer to cultivate coarse variety of paddy in season I and fine variety of paddy in season II. It was noticed that there is a significant difference between the mean area of paddy cultivation and the coarse variety

of paddy cultivated by all categories. It was also found that there is no significant difference between the mean area of cultivation and the fine variety of paddy cultivated by all categories of farmers.

- It was noticed that the highest area of cultivation (9.17) was found in medium Size farmers in Season II and the lowest mean cultivation area (0.98) was found in marginal size farmers in Seasonal I. The highest mean cultivation area (6.68) was found in medium farmers in season II and the lowest average cultivation area (0.61) was found in marginal farmers in Season I.
- It was also identified that among the 400 selected respondents 40, 21, 12 and 11 percent and 24, 13, 12 and 11 percent of marginal, small, medium and large farmers have cultivated coarse variety of paddy in season I and in season II respectively. It was also noticed that the mean area of cultivation of marginal, small, medium and large farmers was 0.98, 4.04, 8.12 and 8.54 acres in season I and 1.89, 3.92, 9.17 and 8.54 acres in season II respectively. It was noticed that the highest mean production per acre (1892.93) was found in coarse variety by large farmer category in season I. The lowest mean production per acre (1526.76) was found in coarse variety by medium farmer in season II. In fine variety highest mean value of production per acre (1747.74) was found in medium farmer in season I and the lowest mean value of production of fine variety per acre (1418.54) was found in medium farmer in season II.
- In total the mean production of both coarse and fine varieties of paddy was higher in the small farmer category (1760.11 kgs, Season I 1541.75 kgs Season II) followed by large farmer (1753.35kgs) marginal farmers (1700.88 kgs), and medium farmer (1697.74 kgs) in coarse variety of paddy and

followed by medium farmer (1583.14 kgs) large farmer (1557.96kgs) and marginal farmers (1432.62 kgs) in fine variety of paddy.

- It was observed that the mean value of retention is higher in season I than season II for both varieties of paddy. It was also found that the mean value of retention was higher in coarse variety from marginal farmer followed by small, medium, and large farmers in season I and the mean value of retention is higher for coarse variety for small farmer followed by marginal farmer medium and large farmer in season II. On the whole, the mean value of retention of coarse variety and fine variety of paddy is higher in both seasons I and II.
- It was found that in total, whole retention of paddy in fine varieties was higher in season I than season II. It was also found that there is a significant difference between varieties of paddy and all farmer categories.
- It was found that there was a significant difference between the category of farmers and the retention of fine variety of paddy in two seasons and as whole.
- It was found that the average minimum price of coarse variety is Rs. 13.43/ Kg. The average minimum price for marginal and small farmer was higher than the average minimum price but it was low in large Size farmers. In coarse variety the average maximum price was Rs. 13.81. It was also noticed that the maximum price for large farmer is higher in all seasons but it was lower in small farmer in season II and higher in season I but lower in all seasons of marginal farmer than the average maximum price.
- It was noticed that the retention of paddy for consumption is higher in marginal farmer (45 percent) followed by small farmer (43 percent) medium

farmer (40 percent) and large farmer (41 percent) in coarse variety and 45 percent of retention for own use is found in both small, medium farmer and large farmer and 40 percent is with marginal farmer in fine variety.

- It was found that the average minimum price of coarse variety is Rs. 13.43/Kg. The average minimum price for marginal and small farmer was higher than the average minimum price but it was low in large Size farmers. In coarse variety the average maximum price was Rs. 13.81. It was also noticed that the maximum price for large farmer is higher in all seasons but it was lower in small farmer in season II and higher in season I but lower in all seasons of marginal farmer than the average maximum price.
- It was found that in coarse variety the average price as a whole was Rs. 8.66 and it was lower in large category farmer and equal in marginal and small category farmers. The average price of fine varieties in all categories of farmers was Rs.10.44, it was lower in marginal category in two seasons and it was lower in season I and higher in season II for small farmer and equal in season I and season II for large farmers.
- It was proved that there was a significant difference between the two seasons for coarse variety of paddy and for fine variety it was also significant.
- It was identified that in both varieties of paddy the mean marketable surplus was higher in season I than season II in all categories of farmers.
- It was found that in fine variety marketable surplus was higher in large category farmers followed by small and marginal categories in all seasons and in all varieties of paddy and also in the total mean values of seasons of all categories.

- It was proved that the mean profit was higher in season I than season II irrespective of categories and varieties. It was also found that the mean profit income was higher in fine variety than coarse variety of all categories.
- It was shown from the table that the highest average profit of Rs.7160.53 and Rs. 6076.47 are found in Season I and season II respectively in fine variety produced by large farmers. The lowest profit of Rs.3648.78 and 3064.68 was found in season I and season II respectively in coarse variety of Marginal farmers respectively.
- It was identified that the highest average profit of Rs. 3968.45 and Rs.7160.53 were found in large farmers Season I in both varieties. The lowest Mean value of profits of Rs.3064.68 and Rs. 4700.74 are found in marginal farmer in season II in both varieties.
- The study proved that there was a significant difference between the categories of farmers and profit income of two varieties in both seasons.
- The mean variable cost is least in the case of large farmers followed by marginal, medium and small farmers. The lowest mean fixed cost was found in large farmers followed by medium, small and marginal farmers. In total cost the lowest mean cost of production was found in large farmers followed by medium, small and marginal farmers.
- The study found that the percentage of variable cost was higher in large farmer than medium, small and marginal farmer. It was also found that among cost components, the cost for purchase of fertilizers and manures are higher in the production of both varieties.

- The highest total cost for the production of coarse variety was found in marginal (Rs.6.75), Small (Rs.6.70), medium (Rs.6.64) and large (Rs.6.40) farmers and for the production of fine variety, the highest total cost per kg. was found in marginal (Rs.7.19), small (R.7.10), medium (Rs.7.05) and large (Rs.6.92) farmers.
- It can be noted that in the production of coarse variety the highest benefit obtained by the large farmers (Rs.3927.95) followed by small (Rs.3837.04), medium (Rs.3361.52), and marginal (Rs.3163.64) farmers at including retention paddy. In the fine variety the highest benefit was found in large (Rs.5480.85) followed by medium (Rs.5430.17) small (Rs.5195.70) and marginal farmers (Rs.4784.95).
- After retention only large farmers earns benefit with Rs. 866.51 remaining categories of medium, small and marginal are incurred loss of Rs.140.59, Rs.1374.38, Rs.2119.87 respectively for coarse variety. In fine variety large farmers and medium farmers earn Rs.1966.37 and Rs.1473.38 as benefit respectively. Remaining small and marginal farmers incurred loss with Rs.165.83 and Rs.448.34 respectively. The loss incurred by the marginal, small and medium farmers is due to the higher percentage of retention of paddy than the large farmers.

## ***7.2 Suggestions***

Based on the survey and the data analysis of the present researcher work the researcher furnishes the following suggestions for the future development of paddy production and better upliftment of the paddy cultivators in general and specifically in the study area.

- The researcher found that the majority of the farmers in Karur district prefer to cultivate the commercial crops like banana, coconut, corai etc., which reduces the paddy cultivation area. Hence it was suggested the government to initiate the farmers for paddy cultivation.
- From the study it was found that majority of the farmers are depending on canal water. They suffered when there is a delay in the release of Cauvery water. Hence Government should take necessary appropriate measures to release Cauvery water in time.
- The levy system was not properly functioning in Karur District. Government should procure the paddy to assure more revenue to the farmers. Government also takes steps to increase the Minimum Support Price in progressive manner.
- In Karur district paddy cultivators are unaware of the new method of cultivation known as “System of Rice Intensification”. Government should take necessary steps to propagate the system to the farmers.
- Government should take necessary steps to supply low cost fertilizer which will enable to reduce the production cost.
- Government should take necessary to provide credit facilities through the nationalized bank in an easy way.
- It was suggested to arrange proper storage facilities in block level in the study area which will enable the farmers to postpone their sales to reap good price for their products.
- The Government should implement various marketing policies particularly price policy for different seasons and varieties of paddy.

### ***7.3 Conclusion***

Though the production is increasing the agricultural sector still found not a profitable and valuable livelihood for majority of the farmers in India. Commercialisation in cropping pattern leads to low level of food crops cultivating area and productivity of food crops in agriculture sector. It exhibits the warning to agricultural sector in which millions of people directly and indirectly involved in the sector. In order to avoid the pathetic situation Government should take necessary steps to check the high level of transmission of food cropping land to commercial purpose.

In Karur district marketed surplus in paddy was not upto the mark. Hence it was necessary to increase quantum of marketed surplus which will enable the farmers to fetch high income in paddy cultivation. The research studies related to the cost-benefit of the paddy production are encouraged to analyse the economic viability of farming and to formulate suitable measures for benefiting the producers and consumers.

### ***7.4 Scope for the future Study***

- The present micro level study focuses one district only. Macro level study related to state, regions are the scope for the future studies.
- To study the comparative paddy production and marketing among the district and States are the scope for future studies.
- To study the market channel and price spread in marketing of paddy is also another scope for the future study.
- To study the comparative analysis of paddy and other commercial crops is another scope for the future study.