

Challenges Faced By Farmers In Production And Sale Of Paddy At Cauvery Delta Region

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Abstract: *Farming is backbone of Indian Economy, but the other growing sectors have shrink the opportunities for development of agriculture to expected level in India. This paper discusses on the challenges faced by farmers in production and sale of paddy at Cauvery delta region, and lights on the land ownership and other issues regarding agriculture are interpreted. The issue of land possession and reform is one among the most important challenges facing agriculture in Bharat and alternative rising economies Land possession could be a key driver of investment in agricultural production*

(Key Words: *Agricultural, paddy, challenges*)

1. INTRODUCTION

Globally all developing countries are restructuring their agricultural sector India being a developing country is also pipe lining the phenomenon. Henceforth the degree of effectiveness and profitability in agriculture pretty much decides the productivity of Indian economy (Karthick & Saminathan 2013). Prakash (2012) Indian economy is primarily an agricultural economy. The very existence of economic activities of the entire people is bound up with the state and health of this sector. Vivekanandan, (2013) Agriculture in India is often attributed as gambling with Monsoon because of its almost exclusive dependency on Monsoons. The failure of these monsoons leading to series of droughts, lack of better prices, exploitation by Middlemen have been leading to series of suicides committed by farmers across India

Since agriculture is the contributor of the largest amount of goods and services to the development of the country, it becomes essential and responsible on the part of the Government to regulate and control the marketing system of Agricultural products Based on archeologic proof, rice was believed to possess 1st been domesticated within the region of the Chang Jiang depression in China. In Asian nation is one in every of the world's largest producers of rice, as well as rice and rice, full-grown principally within the Japanese and southern elements of the country.

Major cropping areas in Asian nation. Rice shaded in light-weight greenness indicates the foremost vital and intensive growing areas within the east of the country Rice is one in every of the chief grains of Asian nation.

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the difficulties of paddy production and challenges
- To know about government support and schemes provided to farmers

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Studied about the difficulties of paddy production and challenges
Studied about the government support schemes

RESEARCH DESIGN

This research adopted descriptive approach with a sample size of 60 from the difficulties of production and sales of paddy. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the targeted samples. This research is mainly focused on the difficulties of production and sales. Both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data were collected through questionnaires using random sampling method. The secondary data collected from the various unpublished records, books, journals, and websites

STATISTICAL TOOLS

ONE WAY-ANOVA

Structural Equation Modelling (SEM).

PADDY VARIETIES IN INDIA

In India there are 6000 varieties of Rice available in the market today, in general we can classify Indian rice into three broad types.

- 1) Short Grain
- 2) Medium Grain
- 3) Long Grain

Such as Ambemohar, Jeera samba, Jeerakasala, Kappa samba are short grains cultivated at Maharashtra, Kerala, Assam, Tamil Nadu. Aizon, Balami, Indrayani, Kamini and HMT kolam are medium grain varieties cultivated at Assam, Odisha, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Basmati, Gandhsale are long grain cultivated at Punjab and Karnataka

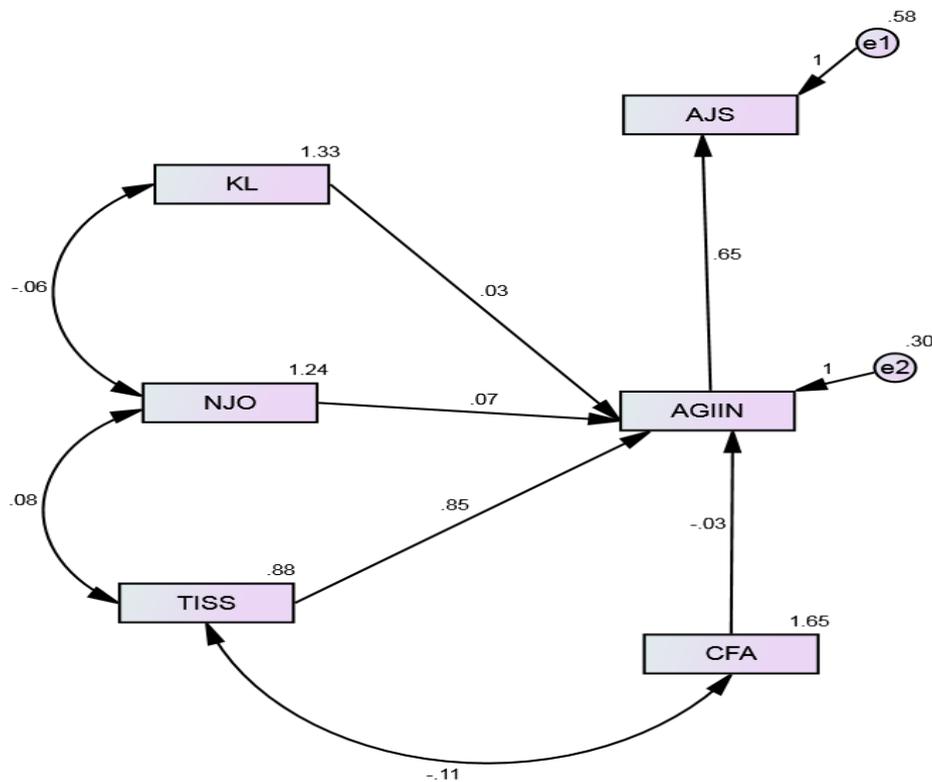
Theoretical background of the study

Moreover, this country has the most important space below rice cultivation, because it is one in every of the principal food crops. It's if truth be told the dominant crop of the country. Asian nation is one in every of the leading producers of this crop wherever it came to Asian nation around 2000 BCE. The assembly increased from fifty three.6 million tons in FY 1980 to seventy four.6 million tons in year 1990, a thirty-nine % increase over the last decade. By year 1992, rice Production had reached 181.9 metric weight unit per person, The India's rice production reached to a record high of 104.32 million tonnes in 2011-2012 crop year (July–June). Rice will be cultivated by totally different strategies supported the kind of region. **Rehman and Shakeel (2013)** Indian agriculture has made a way into the phase of globalization and diversification. To realize the expected gains from trade liberalization, apart from improvement in infrastructure, Indian agriculture would need to become more competitive in crop productivity. **Swain, Kumar, Kumar, and Raj (2012)** said that small and marginal farmers are not able to invest in new technology and increase their productivity. **Dhakshana, Aarthi, and Rajandran (2018)** suggest that , In India, largely farmers rely upon the credit facility provided by the banks to sustain their farming business. The farmers needed the credit facilities all stages of agricultural activities. These credit facilities would facilitate them to shop for farm instrumentality for modernization and for constructing storage units. **Bardhan and Pranab (2017)** The paper uses individual farm-level knowledge for nearly 1000 Indian farms to research. The well-known inverse

relationship between farm size and output per acre, returns to scale, and imperfections within the market. On these background we had designed few important hypotheses for this study:

- H1) Knowledge level have significant influence on the agricultural intention of farmer.
- H3) Credit facility have significant negative influence on the agricultural intention of farmer
- H2) Technological issues have significant negative influence on the agricultural intention of farmer.
- H4) New business opportunities have significant influence on the agricultural intention of farmer.
- H5) Agricultural intention have significant influence on the job satisfaction.

Structural Equation Modelling (SEM).



SEM RESULTS / HYPOTHESES RESULTS

Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
AGIIN	<---	KL	.034	.027	1.254	.210	
AGIIN	<---	TISS	.847	.034	25.120	***	
AGIIN	<---	CFA	-.027	.025	-1.120	.263	
AGIIN	<---	NJO	.070	.028	2.470	.014	
AJS	<---	AGIIN	.651	.045	14.577	***	

HYPOTHESE RESULTS:

H1 is rejected. it means Knowledge level haven't significant influence on the agricultural intention of farmer. H2 is accepted and it means Credit facility have significant influence on the agricultural intention of farmer and it also suggest regular availability of soft loan will increase the agricultural intention.

H3 is rejected. Technological issues have negative influence on the agricultural intention but the influence is not significant.

H4 is accepted and new business opportunities have significant influence on the agricultural intention of farmer. H5 is accepted and it suggest that agricultural intention have significant influence on the job satisfaction. On these results of the hypotheses, we further analysis the various scheme and it progress in the study area, which were tables and discussed below;

PAST 10YEARS IN PADDY PRODUCTION

Yield in Kgs	Per. Hectare
FY 2019	2,659
FY 2018	2,576
FY 2017	2,494
FY 2016	2,400
FY 2015	2,391
FY 2014	2,416
FY 2013	2,462
FY 2012	2,393
FY 2011	2,239

Source: Secondary data (Annual yield of rice in India from financial year 2011 to 2018).

The India's rice production reached to a record high of 104.32 million tonnes in 2011-2012 crop year (July–June). Rice is one in every of the chief grains of Asian country. Moreover, this country has the biggest space underneath rice cultivation, because it is one in every of the principal food crops

REASONS FOR DECREASING PADDY PRODUCTIONAND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

The inefficient use of water for agriculture affects the productivity. So government introduce (PMKSY) PRADHAN MANTHRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE scheme for this problem this scheme helps to increase water level through micro irrigation system,

Uncertain With quite half the gross cropped space being rain fed, failure or inadequacy of rains causes fluctuation in yields in order to help farmers Government brought up (PMFBY) PRADHAN MANTHRI FASAL BHIMA YOJANA scheme as new crop insurance

Decline in soil fertility Eating away is that the main kind of degradation that happens thanks to deforestation and pseudoscientific agricultural practices like shifting cultivation. For this issue government introduce (NSMA) NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE. But farmers have no knowledge about this scheme .this scheme helps to improve soil health through BIO-FERTILISER including green manuring, adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management. The State of the Indian Agricultural Report for 2012-2013 points out that: “As per Agriculture Census 2010-11, little and marginal holdings of but two square measure account for eighty five p.c of the entire operational holdings and forty four p.c of the entire operated space. For this uneconomic holdings government introduce SUB MISSION ON SEEDS AND PLANNING MATERIALS (SMSP) for paddy, pulses and commercial crops also special schemes on KURUVAI AND SAMBA PACKAGES

LAND OWNERSHIP

TABLE NO: 1

Acres of land	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 2.5 acres	27	45.0	45.0
2.5 - 5 acres	30	50.0	95.0
5-10acres (medium farmers)	3	5.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 45% of the total respondents are owning below 2.5 acres, 50% of the total respondents are owning 2.5 to 5 acres of land, 5% of the total respondents are owning 5 to 10 acres of the total respondent are owing 2.5 to 5 acres of land 5% of the total respondents are owing 5 to 10 acres of land Almost 95% of farmers are marginal and small farmers . only 5% of farmers are medium size farmers

AFFECTED BY NATURAL CALAMITIES

TABLE NO:2

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Affected by Natural Calaities	Strongy agree	47	78.3
	Agree	13	21.7
Total		60	100.0

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 78% of the total respondent strongly agree that they are often hit by natural calamities, 22% of the total respondent agree that they are often hit by natural calamities .south Indian farming is gambling of monsoon its often worst hit flood or draft

proper irrigation, reserves dams, should be take at most care by government and local panchayat.

Ability of farmers towards repaying all your debts

TABLE NO:3

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	11	18.3	18.3	18.3
Agree	7	11.7	11.7	30.0
Disagree	17	28.3	28.3	58.3
Strongly disagree	25	41.7	41.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 18% of total respondent strongly agree that they are able to repay their debts 12% of total respondent agree that they are able to repay their debts.70% of farmers disagree and strongly disagree that they are able to repay debt as 95% of farmers are marginal and small farmers and they carry farming for livelihood

CROSSTABULATION

TABLE NO:4

Income per annum		Are you able to pay all your debts				Total
		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Income per Annum	Below Rs. 1,00,000	10	6	10	17	43
	Rs. 1,00,000- 1,50,000	1	1	7	6	15
	Rs. 1,51,000- 2,00,000	0	0	0	2	2
Total		11	7	17	25	60

Source: Primary data

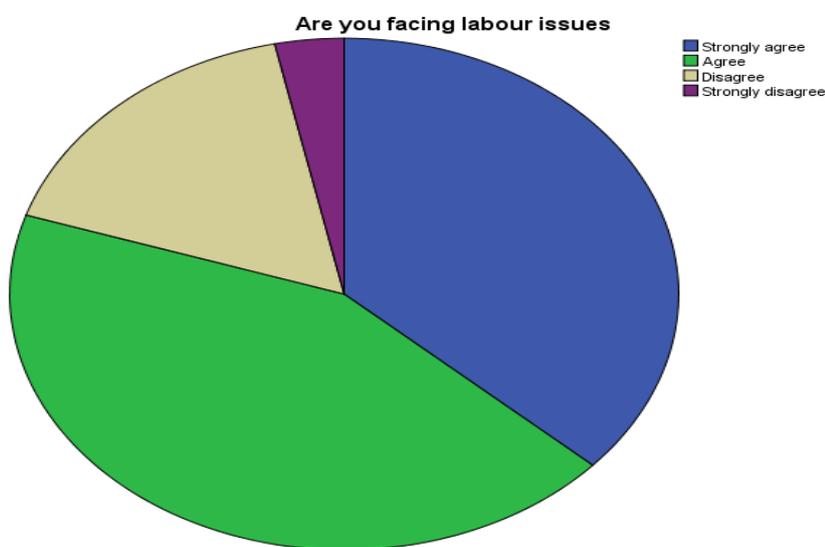
The above table shows that 43 of the total respondents are earning below Rs 1,00,000 out of that 10 of them strongly agree that they are able to pay all their debts ,6 of them agree that they are able to pay all their debts,10 of them disagree that they are able to pay all their debts,17 of them strongly disagree that they are able to pay all their debts.15 of the total respondents are earning Rs 1,00,000- Rs 1,50,000 out of that 1of them strongly agree that they are able to pay all their debts ,1 of them agree that they are able to pay all their debts,7 of them disagree that they are able to pay all their debts,6 of them strongly disagree that they are able to pay all their debts.2 of the total respondents are earning Rs 1,51,000- Rs 2,00,000 out of that none of them strongly agree that they are able to pay all their debts,none of them agree that they are able to pay all their debts,none of them disagree that they are able to pay all their debts,2 of them strongly disagree that they are able to pay all their debts.

LABOUR ISSUES FACED BY FARMERS

TABLE NO:5

N	Valid	60
	Missing	0
Median		2.0000
Std. Deviation		.81233
Skewness		.645
Std. Error of Skewness		.309
Kurtosis		-.128
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.608

CHART:1
LABOUR ISSUES FACED BY FARMERS



Cost of technology and invention in agriculture sector like harvest machine, tractor , ploughing Machine has replaced employment to daily wage farmers . as a result they have migrated, educated and moved other source of income now colours are scares.and wages increased to pay them. This gap turns to be a big problem for land owners and 78% of them responded that they have strongly agree and agree or labour issue.

ONE WAY-ANOVA**TABLE NO :6**

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LAND OWNERSHIP AND DIFFICULTIES FACED BY FARMERS

Particulars	Group	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Often hit by natural calamities	Between Groups	.050	2	.025	.141	.869
	Within Groups	10.133	57	.178		
	Total	10.183	59			
Facing labour issues	Between Groups	2.026	2	1.013	1.564	.218
	Within Groups	36.907	57	.647		
	Total	38.933	59			
Able.to.market.all.theharvested.paddy	Between Groups	10.050	2	5.025	6.209	.004
	Within Groups	46.133	57	.809		
	Total	56.183	59			
Able to market all the harvested paddy	Between Groups	1.859	2	.930	2.330	.106
	Within Groups	22.741	57	.399		
	Total	24.600	59			
Able to pay all your debts	Between Groups	.100	2	.050	.038	.963
	Within Groups	75.633	57	1.327		
	Total	75.733	59			
Having adequate storage facility	Between Groups	2.393	2	1.196	1.101	.340
	Within Groups	61.941	57	1.087		
	Total	64.333	59			

Source : Primary Data

FINDING AND SUGGESTIONS

- 95% of farmers are marginal and small farmers
- 78% of the total respondent strongly agree that they are often hit by natural calamities
- 70% of farmers disagree and strongly disagree that they are able to repay debt
- 43 of the total respondents are earning below Rs 1,00,000 out of that 10 of them strongly agree that they are able to pay all their debts ,6 of them agree that they are able to pay all their debts,10 of them disagree that they are able to pay all their debts,17 of them strongly disagree that they are able to pay all their debts.
- There is a significant mean difference between Land Ownership and ability to pay all the debts

2. CONCLUSION:

The farmers are the soul of the nation and their growth and upliftment is the foremost duty to be taken care by the government.

3. REFERENCE:

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