



PROBLEMS OF PADDY FARMERS IN VILLUPURAM

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ABSTRACT

Paddy is common product used for human basic requirement of standard life produced specified soil only production and cultivation of agriculture nature. Farmers do not know about the production and harvesting method of moisture of planting along with marketing of techniques. Farmers is fundamental needs of input equipments is impact on fertilizer supply for rice production and maintaining of disease control in earlier stage. Now day farmer technical changes certain methods of post harvest technology /storage loss can easily production of paddy. Government of India financial and non financial aspect not improvement change in special subsidy scheme among farmer. Farmer is backbone of our Indian agriculture system which reduces poverty alleviation of increasing socio-economic growth in our society.

KEYWORDS :

Introduction

Farmers is one of the most powerful engine produced multi-variety of rice produced contribute to society. Rice is common necessary good which produced different methods of soil requirements only increasing production of paddy. Rice is producing pattern of input methods such as fertilizers, tractors, insecticide and water is major criteria for using in production methods. Every farmer has spent more money for preparation of land expenses purchasing of planting materials but got yield is low. Present day farmer mainly suffered water, electricity there is no fulfilling the basic needs of every farmers. Government of India should come forward concentrate farmer's requirement of water war remove and increasing electricity power subsidy scheme declare in parliament. Farmers output resources of goodown/storage facilities after production of paddy storing proper maintain stock of materials are not available in rural farmers. NABARD is transformer supply of capital requirement for reasonable interest through directly provide banking institution and rural farmer for getting the loan from primary agricultural co-operative credit societies. Commercial bank follows certain formalities and procedures deduction of subsidy of credit facilities not reach to farmers. RBI declares banking institution should remove the certain obstacles for credit of agriculture allied activities increasing farmer's equipment of machinery and input use of fertilizers and financial commitment.

Problems of Farmers

Indian agriculture system is highly deflation methods of production on paddy and other product because not help of strain government financial aids. Farmers is depends on agriculture not other sources of income to maintain family and personal expenditure. Farmers mainly focused finance and input use of fertilizer water, machinery equipment are basic requirement of every agricultural allied activities. Farmers production of paddy after how to selling of their goods in malpractice in selling method (scaling or weighing) in marketing and not shared inadequate of proper marketing price rate. Transport is a major function of marketing goods and services from exchange of one place to another place sometimes the government limited entry pay road tax is compulsory in marketing and selling methods. Production is internal factors affecting of crop insurance, lacking of seed supply, disease and problems of post harvest technology. In this regards the farmer is highly suffered of insurance claims of consideration on loss provide immediately to farmers.

Objectives of the study

To understand production of paddy farmer and its impact on input use of farmer requirement of agriculture activities.

To found out marketing awareness of paddy on selling reasonable price rate marketing information.

To analysis the several problems and prospectus of paddy farmers in Villupuram.

Methodology

The study is based on primary data collected through interview schedule techniques among farmer. This study mainly covered paddy farmer collected information under analytical nature. In villupuram there are six taluk only chosen by researcher each taluk 20 respondents on basis of simple random sampling techniques gathered necessary information for analysis purposes only. Therefore the total sample size is 120 farmers in this study area.

Table-1 Production of Paddy Farmer

Variables	Respondents	Percentage
Production Problems of improved rice variety	22	18.33
impact on fertilizer supply for rice production	19	15.83
Seed supply problem	26	21.67
Disease problem	17	14.67
Problems of farm implement	24	20
Problems of post harvest technology /storage loss	12	10
Farmers requirement Fertilizers/ Herbicides	16	13.33
Tractors	23	19.17
Seeds	10	8.33
Farmer training	14	11.67
Flood control	19	15.83
Pump water	11	9.17
Research and development	27	22.5
Input uses Fertilizer	34	28.33
No input used	18	15
Green manure	41	34.17
Insecticide	12	10
Farm yard manure	15	12.5
Patterns uses the Fertilizer Never	36	30
Start use only in present	40	33.33
Use in past only	29	24.17

Use in past and present	15	12.5
Total sample 120 and 100 Percentage		

Sources: Primary Data

Table.1 reveals that production of paddy farmer 21.67 percent of the respondents for production of paddy are seed supply problem, 20 percent of the respondents are disease problem, 18.33 percent of the respondents for impact on problems of improved rice variety, 15.83 percent of the respondents impact on fertilizer supply for rice production, 14.67 percent of the respondents are facing disease problem, 10 percent of the respondents are problems of post harvest technology/storage loss.

22.5 percent of the respondents are farmer requirement of research and development, 19.17 percent of the respondents are need for tractors, 15.83 percent of the respondents are necessary requirements of flood control, 13.33 percent of the respondents are problems of fertilizers / herbicides, 9.17 percent of the respondents has major resources are water 8.33 percent of the respondents are their problems of seeds, 34.17 of the respondents are input uses of green manure 28.33 percent of the respondents are fertilizer by formal uses for production of paddy, 15 percent of the respondents farmer input are not used, 12.5 percent of the respondents are farm yard manure, 10 percent of the respondents are insecticide.

Table-2 Marketing of Paddy Farmer

Variables	Respondents	Percentage
Marketing Unlimited competition	12	10
Inadequate market information	10	8.33
Inadequate harvest knowledge and handling	8	6.67
Inadequate storage facilities	18	15
Lack of grading systems	11	9.17
Poor road networks in rainy seasons	9	7.5
Limited entry pay road Tax	13	10.83
Unreliability of milled rice supply	14	11.67
Price fluctuations	10	8.33
High collection costs	15	12.5
Marketing Problem of price setting	21	17.5
Malpractice in selling method (scaling or weighing)	14	11.67
Information exchange problem	13	10.83
Problem of storage facilities	27	22.5
Problems of threshing machine or miller /quality	16	13.33
Capital shortage and credit access	10	8.33
Absence of support to improve rice marketing	19	15.83
Total sample 120 and 100 Percentage		

Sources: Primary Data

Table.2 inferred that marketing of paddy farmer 15 percent of the respondent are inadequate storage facilities 12.5 percent of the respondents are paying high collection costs, 11.67 percent of the respondents are unreliability of milled rice supply, 10.83 percent of the respondents are limited entry due to high capital requirements, 10 percent of the respondents are marketing on unlimited competition, 9.17 percent of the respondents are divide the grading system of paddy, 8.33 percent of the respondents are inadequate market information, 7.5 percent of the respondents are poor road networks in rainy seasons and remaining 6.67 percent of the farmer are inadequate harvest knowledge and handling. 22.5 percent of the farmer are problem of storage/godown facilities 17.5 percent of the farmer are problem of price setting, 15.83 percent of the

respondents are absence of support to improve rice marketing, 13.33 percent of the farmer are Problems of threshing machine or miller /quality, 11.67 percent of the farmer are malpractice in selling method (scaling or weighing), 10.83 percent of the farmer are information exchange problem and 8.33 percent of the farmer are capital shortage and credit access.

Table-3 Problems of Paddy Farmer

Problems	High Level	Very High Level	Moderate Level	Least level	Low level	Total
Delay on government subsidy	27 (22.5)	32 (26.67)	19 (15.83)	12 (10)	30 (25)	120 100
Lack of capital availability	33 (27.5)	24 (20)	40 (33.33)	10 (8.33)	13 (10.83)	120 100
Problems of credit facility	29 (24.17)	37 (30.83)	19 (15.83)	16 (13.33)	19 (15.83)	120 100
Inadequate transport system	17 (14.17)	29 (24.17)	35 (29.17)	14 (11.67)	25 (20.83)	120 100
Lack of institutional support	42 (35)	36 (30)	10 (8.33)	19 (15.83)	13 (10.83)	120 100
Problems of theft	27 (22.5)	19 (15.83)	26 (21.67)	17 (14.17)	31 (25.83)	120 100
Problems of electricity board	23 (19.17)	31 (25.83)	19 (15.83)	20 (16.67)	27 (22.5)	120 100
Inadequate of excess water	43 (35.83)	21 (17.5)	15 (12.5)	17 (14.17)	24 (20)	120 100

Sources: Primary Data

It is analyzed that problems of paddy farmer 26.67% of the farmer delay on government subsidy is high level, 33.33% of their farmer lack of capital availability is moderate level, 30.83% of their farmer problems of credit facility is very high level, 29.17% of their farmer inadequate transport system is moderate level, 35% of their farmer lack of institutional support is high level, 25.83% of their farmer problems of theft is low level, 25.83% of their farmer problems of electricity board is very high level, 35.83% of their farmer inadequate of excess water.

Suggestions

Tamil Nadu is one of the agricultural states major producers of paddy supply contribute throughout country. Government of India should be concentrate special subsidy under electricity and water freely supply to farmer.

Capital is basic requirement of every activity without resources of working capital there is no operating and functioning of agricultural allied activities. Banking and non banking institution provide short and long-term loan for reasonable interest through financial support of every farmer.

Marketing is external risk factor for purchasing and selling of goods and services basically agro product farmer there is no gathering proper marketing information on malpractice in selling method (scaling or weighing) of product. Farmer forum should be established promote their agriculture methods of marketing information sharing declare among easy manner.

Production of paddy is one of the internal factors of inadequate harvest knowledge and handling of production methods. Most of famer there is no awareness on cultivation methods of using farm implement of machinery equipment are not handling in success

manner.

Transport is major function exchange of goods and services poor road networks in rainy seasons to sells their product sometimes collected limited entry pay road tax. The central and state government should be come forward reduce transport charge and provide unlimited entry for reasonable payment to government.

Conclusion

Production of paddy is agro nature of unfinished product producing different techniques methods of cultivation and preparation of wedding management. Farmer have faced high risk and got low yield for production and harvesting of paddy including input used due to lacking of fertilizer, lack of grading systems, problems of threshing machine or miller /quality and economic aspects of farmer. Indian farmer have attend suicide to formation of union striking forces number of impact for production and marketing of paddy farmer. The central government did not come forwards to solve the agricultural problems and remedies of final steps not follows. Farmer is depending on electricity and power supply is primary role of agricultural activities Therefore government of Tamil Nadu special subsidy scheme freely contribute electricity and water to farmer.

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