

## **A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PADDY CULTIVATION FARMERS IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT**

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### **Abstract**

Agriculture is the backbone of our Indian economy. Agricultural development is a precondition of our national prosperity. It is the main source of earning livelihood for the people. Nearly two thirds of India's population depends directly on agriculture. Agriculture provides direct employment to 70 percent of working people in the country. It is the main stay of India's economy. Apart from those involved directly in the agrarian sector, a large number of the population is also engaged in agro-based activities. Agriculture meets the foods requirements of the large population. It ensures food security. Substantial increase in the production of food grain like rice, wheat and non-food grains like tea, coffee, spices, fruits and vegetables, sugar, cotton has made India self-sufficient. Agriculture also contributes to the national income of our country. It accounts for 26 percent of the gross domestic product. The growth of most of the industries depends on agriculture. It produces several materials for industries. It forms the basis of many industries of like cotton, textile, jute, sugar industries etc by providing cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds. People engaged in agriculture also buy the products like tractors, pesticides, fertilizers from industries. Agriculture contributes to the foreign exchange of our country. India exports agricultural products like tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices etc and earns foreign currencies. Exports from the agricultural sector has helped India in earning valuable foreign exchange and thereby boosting economic development. From the above mentioned facts it was very clear that agriculture is the backbone of our Indian economy rather than industrial development. The aim of the study is to find the socio – Economic condition of the farmers in Cuddalore district. The data has been collected from multistage random sampling method. The study period was from June 2020 to May 2021.

### **I. Introduction**

The demographic factor plays a vital role in farmer is life and agricultural works. Majority of the agricultural workers are working in the unorganized sector. There is a close relationship between the socio-economic farmers' and farm workers' lifestyle. This study focuses on an economic survey of paddy cultivation in the Cuddalore district. To understand the standard of living of the farmers based on the problems of paddy cultivation. How to improve socio-economic farmers and farm workers? This paper with vital information about the farmers in the Cuddalore district.

### **II. Objectives**

1. To study the Socio- Economic conditions of paddy cultivating farmers.
2. To improve paddy cultivating farmers suggestions and polices and to be given.

### **III. METHODOLOGY**

The researcher has collected data through interview method. He has adopted multistage random sampling. The study period was from June 2020 to May 2021.

**IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The demographic factors of the sample respondents in 6 parameters is presented in the following table to understand the economic survey of paddy cultivation in the Cuddalore district i.e., gender, age, educational qualification, marriage status and working experience and community.

**Table 1.1 Demographic profile of the study area**

	<b>Demographic</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gender	Male	275	500	70.00	100
	Female	225		30.00	
Age	Less than 25 Years	137	500	30.00	100
	26-36 Years	90		20.00	
	36-45 Years	120		33.00	
	46-55 Years	115		31.00	
	Above 55 Years	38		12.00	
Education	Illiterate	248	500	49.60	100
	SSLC	163		32.60	
	HSC	45		9.00	
	Diploma/ ITI	36		7.20	
	Others	08		1.60	
Marital Status	Married	362	500	72.40	100
	Unmarried	138		27.60	
Working Experience	5-15	213	500	42.60	100
	15-25	203		40.60	
	Above 25 years	84		16.80	
Community	SC	137	500	27.40	100
	ST	9		1.80	
	MBC	175		35.00	
	BC	88		17.60	
	Others	91		18.20	

**4.1 GENDER**

Gender is a helpful variable for the Human Resource practices on promoting perception and performance of agricultural. Gender is a significant factor to classify agricultural sector. The above Table 1.1 discuss with gender category of the respondents, it is seen that 275 respondents with 70.0% were found under the Male category and 225 respondents with 30.0% were found under female category. Hence the maximum respondents were found to be male only.

**4.2 AGE**

The age of the respondent play vital role, and with effect, the factor distinguishes the Human Resource practices on promoting perception and performance of options have carved out a place in the Agricultural Sector to focus on a specific age segment. The age of the employees performing a fundamental role and identify awareness and satisfaction. The respondents have been divided into five groups; Table 1.1. shows the age frequency allocation of the sample employees. this study, age was considered as 1) less than 25 years, 2) 26-35 years, 3) 36-45 years, 4) 46 to 55 years and 5) above 55 years. The information furnished by the respondents with 30.0% (137 respondents) were have below the age group of 25 years; 90 respondents (20.0%) were between 26 and 35 years; 120 participants with 33.0% of the chosen population were between the age group of 36 to 45 years; 115 participants with 31.0% were between the age group of 46 to 55 years

and 38 participants with 12.0% of the chosen population were above 55 years. It is therefore concluded that the age group of 36-45 years has found maximum participants.

### 4.3 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

The Human Resource practices have been an issue of increasing interest in recent years for both men and women. Employee educational attainment will positively influence the Human Resources practices. The education absolutely expresses the values perception and performance. The above result has pointed out that around 1.60 percentage of the respondents has the others qualification and 248 respondents with 49.60% have the Illiterate respondents. 45 respondents with 9.40% have HSC or plus two as their qualification. Only 36 respondents with 7.20% were Diploma holders.

### 4.4 MARITAL STATUS

The Marital Status which plays a significant role in the perception is also considered so as to know how many of them have got married and how many of them were found unmarried because this status may change the Human Resource perception in Agricultural Sector. From the above Table, it is noticed that 362 respondents with 72.40% were got married and 138 farmers with 27.60% were found unmarried. Hence it is resulted that most of them were found to be married.

### 4.5 WORKING EXPERIENCE

The working experience is also playing a very good role in the perception of Human Resource practices as the respondents could understand the process of practices and capable of comparing the present scenario with the past one. Hence the working experience was also taken up in this research. From the above outcome, 42.60% of participants (213) have 5 to 15 years of service and 40.60% of participants (203) are between 15 and 25 years of experience. Only 16.80% of participants (84) have more than 25 years of experience.

### 4.6 COMMUNITY

From the above table, it is revealed that MBC Community 175 respondents with 35.00% have farmers strongly working in the field, ST community 9 respondents 1.80 percent did not farmers due to reason they don't have cultivate land but it was agreed by SC Community 137 respondents with 27.40%.

## V. CONCLUSION

The socio – economic conditions of Cuddalore district farmers are very poor. It was observed that from the above table most of the variables are less contributing in the Agricultural fields. The Government should provide some monetary benefits such as pension scheme directly to the farmers to increase the farmer's community as well as Agricultural production.

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