STUDY ON THE FARMERS’ RICE PRODUCTION WITH REFERENCE THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to identify the farmers’ production of rice in the rural area of Thanjavur District. It shows that the farmers are caused by different natural factors affecting the farm land. The study is done by simple random sampling with the structured questionnaire form. The sample size used here is 20. The tools used here is correlation and regression.

Keywords: Rice production, Farmers difficulties, Thanjavur District.

I. INTRODUCTION:

In India, the major issue is farmers’ production due to scarcity of water and low production of crops. The crops mostly crops affected are by industrial pollution and lack current.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Bagheri et al. (2008) stated that the sustainable agriculture has defined and described in many ways. Despite the diversity in conceptualizing sustainable agriculture, there is a conscience on three basic dimensions of the concept, namely ecological soundness economically viable and socially acceptable. It is in the form of structured questionnaire method. The sample size used is 784 using simple percentage.

Olasunkanmi et al. (2013) stated that this study examined the technical efficiency in both technical efficiency of upland and swamp rice production in Osun state. The sample size used here is 243. And the tool used is simple percentage by simple random sampling.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Thanjavur City was the study area selected for the research. Primary data was collected through questionnaires. Using simple random sampling method, the sample size of 20 was selected from Thanjavur City.

The collected information were reviewed and consolidated into a table. For the purpose of analysis, the data were further processed by using statistical tools.

3.1. OBJECTIVES:

➢ To identify the difficulties faced by farmers.
➢ To measure the factors affecting the rice production.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN:

3.2.1. Sampling Size:

The number of respondent chosen was 20 samples for this research referred to Thanjavur City.
3.2.2. Sampling Technique:
Random sampling technique was adopted to choose 20 samples among the general public of Thanjavur City.

3.2.3. Methods of Data Collection:
- Primary data were collected among the public in Thanjavur City which were in the form of interview through a structured questionnaire.
- Secondary Data were retrieved from various journals, articles, eBooks, website, newspaper.

3.2.4. Tools for Data Analysis:
Correlation and linear regression were used to analyse the data and the result were presented pictographically using charts analysed with the SPSS software.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS:
Table No. 4.1 describes the correlation between the difficulties faced by farmers, which is affecting the production of crop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Farmers</th>
<th>Low yield</th>
<th>Low rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.570**</td>
<td>.987**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low yield Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.570**</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.785**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
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</table>

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table No. 4.2 describes the regression, as the factors affecting the rice production.

- Null hypothesis (H0): There exists no significant relationship between the crop production and the natural calamities.
- Alternate hypothesis (H1): There exists significant relationship between the crop production and the natural calamities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.776*</td>
<td>.504</td>
<td>.521</td>
<td>.78679</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), scarcity of water, weak crops

b. Dependent Variable: rice production
V. CONCLUSION:

Correlation and linear regression analyses were conducted to examine the relationship between the crop production and the natural calamities. Nurse working in night are being much affected due to low rate of rice as .987** which is strongly correlated. The regression result table no. 4.2 shows that alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted as $r^2$ is .504 for factors affecting the the crop production and the natural calamities.

VI. REFERENCE: