IJRAR.ORG E-ISSN: 2348-1269, P-ISSN: 2349-5138

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TENURIAL TREATMENT IN PADDY CULTIVATION IN TIRUCHENDUR TALUK

G. **AmaravathiAlias Anitha,** Ph.D Research Scholar,Reg.No11209, Research Centre in Economics,Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur. Tamilnadu affiliated to Manonomaniam Sundaranar university, Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli-627 012,Tamilnadu,India. .

Dr. (Major) P.Prabhakaran., M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., Associate professor(Rtd) and Research Supervisor, Research Centre in Economics, Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur. Tamilnadu affiliated to Manonomaniam Sundaranar university, Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli-627 012,Tamilnadu,India.

Dr.(Lt.Cdr)A.Asok, M.A., M.B.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., Associate professor and Research Co-Ordinator(Arts), Research Centre in Economics, Kamaraj College, Thoothukudi affiliated to Manonomaniam Sundaranar university, Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli-627 012,Tamilnadu,India

ABSTRACT

Agriculture plays an important essential role in the process of economic development of less developed countries. Besides providing food to nation, agriculture release labour, provides savings contributes to market of industrial goods and earn foreign exchange. In India, agriculture was the main source of national income and occupation at the time of Independence agriculture and allied activities contributed nearly 50 percent to national income. Around 72 percent of total working population was engaged in agriculture. In a peasant economy farmers who own farms are treated as farmers. Such farmers directly or indirectly works in their farms for the regular farming activities such a pattern of farming encourage them to work hard in their farms as they have the feeling of farm owners. As they work in their farms directly, they can realize the full potential of their farms. The decision of the tenant farmers regarding the restrictive use of total input becomes meaning full and justifiable as the cost difference exceeds productivity difference. The labour absorption is almost same in own holdings and tenant holdings . In order to retain the leased in farms during the ensuing years also more capital input is made use of in tenant holdings.

Key Words: Paddy, Farmers, Farms, Capital, Inputs, Bio-Chemical

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays an important essential role in the process of economic development of less developed countries. Besides providing food to nation, agriculture releases labour, provides savings contributes to market of industrial goods and earn foreign exchange. In India, agriculture was the main source of national income and occupation at the time of Independence agriculture and allied activities contributed nearly 50 percent to national income. Around 72 percent of total working population was engaged in agriculture.

After the Independence India found that the domestic production of food grains was not enough to meet their domestic demand was justifiably considered humiliating for a country of the size of India to be going around with begging bowl. Hence increasing food grain production and achieving self sufficiency in food grains become a matter of most important for the policy makers. The Grow more food campaign, the community development programme and the intensive area development programmes were all attempts at regarding Indian agriculture that had strengthen during the British period.

Statement of the Problem

In a peasant economy farmers who own farms are treated as farmers. Such farmers directly or indirectly works in their farms for the regular farming activities such a pattern of farming encourage them to work hard in their farms as they have the feeling of farm owners. As they work in their farms directly, they can realize the full potential of their farms.

Another popular method of farming is share cropping. Share cropping widely prevail in parts of India. In a share cropping pattern of farming, tenants cultivate the land and they share a portion of the farm produce with land owners as they use the land exclusively for farming activities. Share cropping farmers are also known as tenant farmers. In tenant farming, land owners do not share the cost of cultivation as they leave. In tenurial farms, the land owners do not share the cost incurred in the production activities. But, they receive a major produce of the farm activities. This led to a view that tenurial farmers are exploited by the land owners.

The present study, try to analyze the difference between, ownership farms and tenurial farms. It is more appropriate to compare the treatment of own holding and tenant holdings since both of them are handled by the same farmers. Therefore, an attempt is made in their study, as to the difference in productivity between owner farms and tenant farms, and in case of discrepancies, if any will be exploited in this study.This study compares the application of farm inputs such as the per acre usage of bio-chemical inputs labour, capital and total inputs with productivity on the one hand and the per acre productivity. of the farms in terms of money value of the product has been compared in the study area.

OJECTIVES

1. To analysis the uses of inputs to increase productivity.
2. To know farm productivity in different types of farms.

Area of the study and Reference Period

This is a micro level study conducted in Tiruchendur taluk. This is a cross section study covering the period from October 2020 to March 2020.

Methodology

Collection of data

The primary data and secondary data have been made use of in this research work. The primary data were collected by using questionnaire method to collected information from the taluk farmers. The secondary data has been collected from agricultural office in Tiruchendur taluk and Thoothukudi district office.

Own farms and tenant in terms of factor inputs and productivity

Use of Bio – chemical Input

Per acre application of bio-chemical input made by the farmers of own farms and tenant farms have wider variations in the study area.

Table I – 1

Application of Bio-chemical Input

Per acre

Types of farms	Bio-chemical use per acre (in Rs)	Percentage (%)
Own farms	4344	52.62
Tenant farms	3911	47.38

Source: Primary Data

The concentration of bio-chemical input is too high in own farms than in its tenurial farms. It is clear that own land farmers use more chemical fertilizers. Among the total fertilizer usage, own land farmers use fifty nine percentage and the share of terminal farmers are one percentage. On the other hand, the tenant farmers are engaged in farming activities and use the bio-chemical input prudently because of their inability to mobilize necessary funds for the purchase of more fertilizers. They are also deprived of getting chemical fertilizers at subsidized price as they are not owners of the land. Only these farmers who hold pattas, that is, the document showing the ownership of the land are entitled to get fertilizers at subsidized price.

Use of Labour Input

Owner farmers employ more labourers in farm activities then the tenurial farmers.

Table I – 2

Labour Absorption in own and tenant farms

Types of farms	Labour Input per acre in man days (in Rs)	Percentage (%)
Own farms	**2593.66**	**50.36**
Tenant farmers	**2555.6**	**49.64**

Source: Primary Data

The labour absorption per acre is higher among farms in tenant farms. The farmers of own farms are capable of mobilizing labour power by offering more wages during peak season. The tied labour families attached with the own farms also the reason for higher usage of labour input in own farms.

The labour use in tenant farms is comparatively too low because the tenant farmers are trying to manage their with their own family labour because of their inability to mobilize labour force from outside by offering higher wages. Moreover share of yield to tenant farmers is in-sufficient to accommodate more labour input.

Application of capital input

The per acre capital use in own farms and tenant farms have larger variations among the farmers in our study area.

Table I – 3

Capital use in own tenant farms

Types of farms	Capital input per acre (in Rs)	Percentage (%)
Own farms	3380	43.58
Tenant farms	4377	56.42

Source: Primary Data

Capital use among own farms are comparatively more than tenant farmers. Heavy application of bio-chemical input supplemented with labour use minimizes the need for capital input considerably among owner farms. Though they are having varied sources of income, they do not employ larger quantity of capital use in their farms. Like tractors, threshers, harvesters, etc, are more in use among tenant farmers. Also, the mechanical devices are time conserving in nature and so it becomes easy for the tenants to cultivate earlier which minimizes the risk of water shortage.

Comparison Between own Holdings and Tenant Holdings

The Farmers of own holding were of our the operation cost of their holdings were un-economic because of the small size of their farms So they lease up the farms which are very close to their own holding and engage in farming activities so it is meaningful to analyses the differential treatment between these two types of farms in terms of inputs.

i) Use of Bio –Chemical input

The per acre application of bio –Chemical input in our holdings and tenant holdings. Are.

Table I -4

Bio –Chemical input in own and Tenant Holdings (Per acre)

Tenant holdings types of farms	Bio –chemical input per acre in Rs
Own holdings	3353.02
Tenant Holdings	3277.08

Source : Primary Data

The Bio – Chemical input use in own holding is slightly higher than in tenant holding. But the difference is too small so it may be concluded that there is no differential treatment own and remnant holdings in forms of bio –chemical input

Use of labour input

Labour in another input which are required in non and tenant holdings per acre absorption of labour between own and tenant holdings are given below table.

Table I -5

Labour Absorption in own and tenant holdings (Per acre)

Types of Farms	Labour input per acre in man lays
Holdings	16.57
Holdings	16.16

Source : Primary Data

The Labour absorption is almost same in own holdings and it tenant holdings the excessively availed man power with the freemen of own holding make them to take land by lease for cultivation so it is inferred that the available man power is utilized in both types of farms to the fullest extent and hence there is no ground for differential treatment.

User of Capital Input

Par acre capital input in own and tenant holdings also play an important role in the cultivation of paddy.

Table I - 6

Capital In put in own and tenant holdings (Per acre)

Types of Farms	**Capital In put Per Acre (in Rs)**
Own Holdings	**5149.99**
Tenant Holdings	**5193.30**

Source: Primary Data

The Capital absorption is slightly higher in tenant holdings than in own holdings capital application in both of holdings are almost the same And also the farmers of tenant holdings wish to produce a reasonable amount of out put per acre so as to enable them to provide an appropriate rent to the landowner in order to retain the leased in form over the forthcoming years if he fails to provide sufficient and competitive rent his lease will hot be renewed by the land owners so they accord adequate capital input for tenant holdings also so it is understood that is no differential treatment between own holdings and tenant holdings in terms of capital usage.

Suggestions

Their concern for profit makes the tenant farmers to use their available resource in a more economical way . There is a differential treatment with regards to in put use between an farms and tenant farms due to the availability of money labour force advantage in using equipment's and for profit. Higher concentration of total inputs causes relatively higher productivity of own farms. The larger size of tenant farms plays a productive role in minimizing the productivity gap between own and tenant farms the peasant drams does are more efficient than tenant farms does not hold good. The decision of the tenant farmers regarding the restrictive use of total input becomes meaning full and justifiable as the cost difference exceeds productivity difference. The labour absorption is almost same in own holdings and tenant holdings . In order to retain the leased in farms during the ensuing years also more capital input is made use of in tenant holdings.

Conclusion

Due to higher income from varied source the farmers of own farms are able to use more chemical fertilizers. Initially to mobilize funds and the Non-availability of chemical fertilizers. at subsidized prices are the twin causes for the restricted use of chemical fertilizers By the tenant farmers.The financial capability to employ hayed labour and the use of attached farm labour families reasonably enhance the labour input in own farms . The tenant farmers share in the total yield is in – sufficient to accommodate more labour inputs

in tenant farms .Higher concentration of fertilizers and labour use minimizes the need for more capital input in own farms. The tenant farmers use more capital because of its cheapness over human labour and time conserving reaping. The greater volume of total input is used in own farms. The farmers willingly and in-conditionally make investments in tenant holdings on par with own holdings. There is no differential treatment between own holdings and tenant hidings in the usage of factor inputs and hence no difference is observed in their relative proclivities.

References:

1. Gamawelagedara W.C., Wickramasinghe Y.M. and Dissanayake C.A.K. (2011). Impact of rice processing villages on house hold income of rural farmers in Anuradhapura District. Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 6(2), 92-99.
2. Ministry of Agriculture Development and agrarian services. (2008-2010). Colombo: Ministry of Agriculture Development and agrarian services.
3. Indraratna A.D.V.De.S. (2008). Development issues and concerns. A.D.V.De. S Indraratna Felicitation Committee. 8. Chandrasiri J.K.M.D. (2010).
4. Impact of Informal Land Transactions in Settlement Schemes in Sri Lanka. Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute, Research Report No.132, 1-69.
5. Pender J. and Fafchamps M. (2002). Land Lease Markets and Agricultural Efficiency: Theory and Evidence from Ethiopia. CSAEWPS-19, 1-51.
6. Rakhshanda K. and Awudu A. (2014). Impact of non-farm work and land tenancy contracts on soil conservation measures. Annual Conference of the Agricultural Economics Society, 1-20.
7. Lakshmi P.P.A., Sant K. and Aruna S. (2009). Rice Production in India – Implications of Land Inequity and Market Imperfections. Agricultural Economics Research Review, (Conference Number), 22, 431-442.
8. Aung N.M. (2012). Production and economic efficiency of farmers and millers in Myanmar rice industry. Institute of developing economies japan external trade organization.