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# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRODUCTION OF BANANA AND PADDY CULTIVATION AT SEYDUNGANALLUR IN THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT

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## ABSTRACT

India is the second largest country in the world based on population and a major part of the population are depends on agricultural activities. Agriculture plays a predominant role in the economic development of a country. More than 70% of the people engaged in agricultural activities in India. So, agriculture is the backbone of our country. It also provides some raw materials for industrial sector also. For example, cotton, sugarcane, Jude, is the major raw materials for the textiles and sugar industry. In The present study is focused on the production of banana and paddy cultivation and it has been carried out with the sample size of 120 farmers randomly for primary data collections.

## Introduction

Agriculture is the most important sector in India. Since both banana and paddy come up in the same agro climatic conditions. In the present study area, they have using multiple types of irrigation facility for cultivation. The banana cultivation time period is more than 11 to 16 months. And the paddy cultivation time period is 130 to 140 days. Banana planting is carried out on the basis of patta double line method. In this method the distance between the two lines is 0.90 to 1.20m. while plant to plant distance is 1.2 to 2m. Due to this spacing, intercultural operations can be carried out easily and cost of drip irrigation is decreased. Paddy cultivation also known as rice farming, is the process of growing rice in warm, waterlogged soil. Paddy is a staple food for over 60% of the world's population, and India is the world's largest producer of paddy China. Paddy production plays an important role in the socio-economic matrix of millions of small farmers that have not been given adequate academic light. The relative research has been increasing in recent times. And this study is explaining the production of banana and paddy cultivation in Thoothukudi district.

## Review of Literature

Tanhampoar and Mahmoudi (2018) investigated the empirical model to evaluate the productivity growth in agriculture sector. The result has been found that average factor production growth rate is -0.72 percent and its share in value added is also negative -19.6 percent while it has estimated to be 33.8 percent in fourth development plan. The value added growth in agriculture sector has achieved by the effective capital role in agriculture low. Labour productivity growth does not have positive effect on the value-added growth.

Trpeski and Cvetanoska (2018) analyzed the changes in labour productivity and its impact on agriculture sector in Macedonia from 2006 -2017. Labour productivity is considered an

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important determinant which further helps to create essential condition to grow all economy. So, it is important to increase the agriculture production level in order to grow labour productivity. The study also analyzed the relationship between labour productivity and GDP and employment in agriculture sector. To analyze the data information the study used descriptive, comparative and regression analysis.

In "Agricultural Water Use Efficiency," Mark Johnson analyzes various methods to improve water use efficiency in agriculture, underscoring the importance of adopting advanced irrigation techniques and conservation practices to optimize water resources.

**Objectives**

1. To analyse the production level of paddy and banana cultivation at seydunganallur in Thoothukudi district.
2. To explain the farmers preference to the production.
3. To identify the problems faced by farmers in producing agricultural product.

**Methodology**

The present study examines the production of banana and paddy cultivation at Seydunganallur in Thoothukudi district. This study includes both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected among 120 respondents. Secondary data collected from government reports and census information through online sources.

**Sources of Data**

The study will be based both on primary and secondary data. This study is based in the primary data collected through well-framed and structured., convenient Random Sampling method is used to collect the response from the study area. The source of secondary data for the purpose of the study is collected from various websites, books and journals, internet, newspaper, and magazines.

**Table No: 1**
**TOTAL POPULATION**
**Thoothukudi Population 1991 – 2021**

| Year | Projected Population | |
|---|---|---|
| 1991 | 1,455,920 | 14.55 Lakhs |
| 2001 | 1,565,743 | 15.65 Lakhs |
| 2011 | 1,750,176 | 17.50 Lakhs |
| 2021 | 1,910,000 | 19.19 Lakhs |

Thoothukudi Population 1991 – 2021, **Source: Census of India.**

According to the population data the above table mentioned Thoothukudi district corporation population details. And every year the population growth rate will be increased. So, the increasing population also engaged in agriculture production.

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**Table No: 2**
**SEYDUNGANALLUR POPULATION DETAILS**

| Particulars | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total No. Of Houses | 1918 | --- | --- |
| Population | 7708 | 3817 | 3891 |
| Child (0-6) | 880 | 436 | 444 |
| Schedule Caste | 1453 | 735 | 718 |
| Schedule Tribe | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| Literacy | 88.97% | 93.43% | 84.60% |
| Total Workers | 2967 | 2230 | 737 |
| Main Worker | 2817 | --- | --- |
| Marginal Worker | 150 | 95 | 55 |

**Source: Census of India.**

In Seydunganallur village out of total population, 2967 were engaged in work activities. 94.94 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 5.06 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2967 workers engaged in Main Work, 208 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 898 were

Agricultural laborer.

**Table No: 3**
**DEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS**

| Variable | Category | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | Male | 76 | 63.33 |
| | Female | 44 | 36.67 |
| **Age** | >25 | 32 | 26.67 |
| | 26-35 | 24 | 20 |
| | 36-50 | 42 | 35 |
| | >51 | 22 | 18.33 |
| **Place of Residence** | Rural area | 120 | 100 |
| **Education Level** | Primary | 42 | 35 |
| | Secondary | 52 | 43.33 |
| | University | 26 | 21.67 |

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**Source: Primary data**

The above table shows that 63.33% of male, and the 35 % of farmers 36-50 age group people, and the selected area is rural area so the 100% of the respondents in rural area and majority of the respondents 43.33% of people education level is secondary level.

**Table No: 4**

**PRODUCTION PROCESS**

| Production Process | Banana | Paddy |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation facility | Drip or Sprinkler | Drip Irrigation |
| Marketing | Ready market | Low market |
| Growth Cycle | 9-12 month | 130-140 days |
| Income level | High net income | Uneconomical nature |
| Farmer type | Large type | Small type |
| Natural hazards | Heavy wind | Water shortage |

**Source: Primary data**

The above table shows that banana and paddy production process. In agriculture banana need drip and sprinkler irrigation and paddy need drip irrigation. The marketing facility to compare paddy banana is ready market facilities and the production process growth cycle is banana taking 9–12-month time period for the production but paddy maximum 140 days only. And the income range banana is collecting high net income and the large type of farmers only choosing banana production and the major hazards in banana cultivation is heavy wind and paddy is water shortage.

**Table No: 5**

**PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS CHOOSING CROPS**

| Choosing Production Crops | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **No. Of. Respondents** | **Total Percentage** |
| Banana | 45 | 37.5% |
| Paddy | 75 | 62.5% |
| Total | 120 | 100% |

**Source: Primary Data**

The table No. 5 reveals that the total 120 respondents 37.5% farmers producing banana and more than 62.5% farmers producing paddy. The majority of the farmers will be selected paddy cultivation because the production time is too low to compare banana production.

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**Table No: 6**
**PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE**

| Problems faced by respondents | Banana | Paddy |
|---|---|---|
| Climate change | III | V |
| Bad storage facilities | I | III |
| Irrigation | II | I |
| Pest Problem | IV | IV |
| Credit availability | V | II |
| Marketing facilities | VII | VI |
| Inadequate transport | VI | VII |

**Source: Primary Data**

The above table explain what are the problems faced by the farmers for the cultivation period. The banana cultivation storage facilities are the major problem and marketing facilities is the least problem to compare the other ones. But the paddy cultivation the irrigation facilities is the most important problem and the transport facilities is the minor problem to compare any other problems.

**Findings**

- In the year 2021 Thoothukudi district population was 1,910,000 and the percentage is 19.19 Lakhs
- The Seydunganallur village out of total population 2967 were engaged in work activities. And 1106 people engaged in agricultural activities.
- The Thoothukudi city 63.33% of male, and the 35 % of farmers 36-50 age group people, and the selected area is rural area so the 100% of the respondents in rural area and majority of the respondents 43.33% of people education level is secondary level.
- In agriculture banana need drip and sprinkler irrigation and paddy need drip irrigation. The marketing facility to compare paddy banana is ready market facilities and the production process growth cycle is banana taking 9–12-month time period for the production but paddy maximum 140 days only.
- The total 120 respondents 37.5% farmers producing banana and more than 62.5% farmers producing paddy.
- The banana cultivation storage facilities are the major problem and marketing facilities is the least problem to compare the other ones. But the paddy cultivation the irrigation facilities is

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the most important problem and the transport facilities is the minor problem to compare any other problems.

**Suggestion**

- The banana cultivators enjoy more economic advantage and earn more profit than the paddy growers. Most of them are in the middle- and higher-income category.
- The farmers have to be calculative in allotting the land for raising both the crops in an optimum manner so that it may be good for the individual as well as the nation.
- The small and large farmers in paddy and banana cultivation shows that the paddy growers. Most of them are in the middle- and higher-income category.
- Further, to safeguard the standing crops of paddy proper water supply should be ensured by scientific water distributions.

**Conclusion**

India is still largely an agrarian country, with more than 70% the population sourcing employment from direct and passive agricultural activities. Agriculture in India sustains the livelihood of major rural and semi-urban masses. The researcher finds that this area majority of the farmers producing paddy only because the time period is too low to compare the banana cultivation. And at the same time the large number of landholding farmers to produce banana due to get high level of income. The farmers faced lots of problems including irrigation facilities, credit facilities, marketing facilities, pets' problem etc. The researcher has undertaken two major crops cultivated in the same agro climate conditions also.

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