

## Utilization of Extra Money Obtained by Growing High Yielding Varieties of Paddy

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Big farmers invested 36.09 per cent of the extra money for the improvement of agriculture whereas medium farmers utilised 44.4 per cent. For the maintenance of house 8.18 per cent of extra money was utilised by big farmers but 13.45 per cent was utilised by medium farmers. For luxury items 2.27 per cent of the big farmers, extra money was used, whereas 3.10 per cent of medium farmer's money was spent for this item. The big farmers spent 36.77 per cent of the extra money in family expenditure like marriage, litigation etc., whereas the medium farmers spent only 14.51 per cent. To clear the debt big farmers used 11.57 per cent of the extra money, whereas 24.54 per cent was used by the medium farmers.

It is an undisputed belief that majority of farmers in Tamil Nadu are growing high yielding varieties in their lands and realising more profit than by growing non-high yielding varieties. The more additional income derived from the high yielding paddy varieties by the farmers is not really an index for the progressiveness but how the farmers utilise the extra income is the determining factor regarding the progressiveness of the farming community. How much extra money the farmer uses for the improvement in agriculture has to be assessed in order to guide the farming community, to make a working capital from the extra money. To find out the actual utilization of extra money realised from high yielding varieties of paddy a project was carried out in the Department of Agrl. Extension, Agrl. College

and Research Institute, Madurai and the results are presented below.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Evaluatory type of research was carried out. The Madurai (East) and Madurai (West) Panchayat Unions were selected for this study. Six villages were selected at random at the rate of three villages in each of the above said Panchayat Unions. The list of farmers cultivating high yielding varieties of paddy in each of the selected villages was obtained by contacting the gramasevaks and Deputy Agricultural officers of the Panchayat Unions. The sample size was pre-decided as one hundred. The number of rice cultivators to be interviewed in each village was decided upon the principle of probability proportion to size. The data have been collected through a pre-tested, inter-

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view schedule from the randomly selected respondents.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The term extra money in this study was calculated by deducting the per acre net return from non-high yielding varieties, from the net income obtained from an acre of high yielding varieties of the similar farmer category. The reason for this sort of calculation is, if they have not adopted high yielding varieties of paddy in that unit of land they would have grown other non-high yielding varieties in that unit of land. So, logically they would have got the income from non-high yielding varieties of paddy. But for growing high yielding varieties of paddy, the farmers would not have had the calculated extra-money.

The average extra money realised by the farmers of different categories from one acre of land was worked out and presented in Table I.

TABLE I. Extra money obtained from high yielding varieties

Farmers category	per acre Investment for N. H. Y. V. Rs.	Net per acre return from N. H. Y. V. Rs.	Per acre investment from H. Y. V. Rs.	Per acre Net return from H. Y. V. Rs.	Extra money obtained Rs.
Big farmer (n=49)	352	840	553	1303	463
Medium farmer (n=30)	358	784	559	1236	452
Small farmer (n=21)	332	834	534	1486	602

H. Y. V = High Yielding Varieties.

N. H. Y. V. = Non-High Yielding Varieties.

Though the small farmer invested less money in high yielding varieties they realised maximum amount of Rs.602/- as extra money. Next to the small farmers the big farmers got Rs.463/- as extra money and the medium farmer sRs 452/- from an acre. The average family income in case of big farmer is Rs. 22,062/- of which Rs. 20,229 is derived from farming. The contribution of extra money obtained by growing high yielding varieties of paddy to the average agri. income is Rs.4315/-. After meeting the annual family expenditure of Rs. 15,985, the surplus left over is as high as Rs. 6067/-. The contribution of extra money to the left over surplus is 71 percent. If this category of farmers had not grown high yielding variety, the surplus left over would be only 29 per cent of the surplus money of rupees 6067. Hence it is evident that the high yielding varieties of paddy helped the big farmer to take the surplus of Rs. 4315/- per head. Regarding the medium farmers the average family income is Rs. 8775/- of which Rs. 7586 was obtained from agriculture. For family expenditure, they have spent Rs 6779 on an average and has Rs. 1998/- as left over surplus for investment. The contribution of extra money realised by growing high yielding varieties is Rs. 1500/- which comes to 75.10 per cent to the surplus left over. If they had not adopted high yielding varieties of paddy in farming, they would have had Rs. 498/- only as surplus left over,

In the case of small farmers, the average annual family income is only Rs. 5227/- of which Rs. 4209/- was

TABLE II. Extra income and surplus

Farmers category	Total family income	Contribution of agricultural income to family income	Extra Income from High Yielding Varieties	Family Expenditure	Surplus available for investment	Contribution of extra income to surplus
Big farmer	22052	20229	4315	15985	+6067	71.12
Medium farmer	8775	7596	1500	6779	+1998	75.10
Small farmer	5227	4209	1256	5255	-28	*

\* The extra money gained by the small farmer has contributed to 24.1% of the family expenditure.

derived from farming. To meet the family expenditure, they had spent Rs. 5266/- which is over and above the annual income by Rs. 28. They realised Rs. 1266/- as extra money which contributed to 24.1 per cent of family expenditure. But for growing high yielding variety paddy they would have borrowed Rs. 1264/- more, or else they would have reduced the standard of living. So it is concluded that the additional income obtained from High Yielding varieties had not helped them to accumulate additional capital but reduced the borrowing by 24.1 per cent. No extra money was left over for investment, but the gained extra money was utilised for family expenditure.

Agarwal and Kumawat (1966) also found that the small farmer should be given particular attention in advancement of credit as they are more capital starved, so that fruits of improved technology are harvested by all the section of farming community. Out of 4315 rupees gained as extra money the big farmers invested Rs. 1556/- (36.09 per cent) of extra money for the improvement of agriculture. The medium farmers utilised Rs. 666/- (44.4 per cent) of the extra money for improvement of agriculture whereas small farmers had

TABLE III. Contribution of extra money for Investment

Items	Big farmer	Medium farmer
Amount spent on land purchase, digging wells, pump-set, improvement on land, purchase of Agrl. implements.	36.09 (36.09)	666 (44.40)
House construction, major and minor repairs and maintenance	353 (8.18)	202 (13.45)
Investment on luxury like radio, automobile, sofa, fan etc.,	98 (2.27)	46 (3.10)
Other family expenditure on marriage, litigation, election, caste conflicts etc.,	1587 (36.77)	218 (14.51)
Debt clearance	500 (11.57)	368 (24.54)
Money lending	221 (5.12)	
Total	4315	1500

The figures given in the brackets are percentages

no surplus left over for investment. For the maintenance of house 8.18 per cent of the big farmers, extra money and 13.45 per cent of the medium farmers extra money was utilised. The negligible percentage that is, 2.27 per cent and 3.10 per cent of the extra money of the big and medium farmers respectively

was utilised for purchase of luxury items like, radio, sofa, fan, etc. For other family expenditure like marriage etc., 36.77 per cent of the big farmers, and 14.51 per cent of medium farmers were utilised. The big farmers utilised, 11.57 per cent of the extra money to pay back the debt, whereas medium farmers utilised 24.54 per cent.

The overall investment pattern of extra money reflects that one third of the extra money was ploughed back

for the improvement of their farms and another one third for other family expenditure like marriage and other such functions. The rest one-third of the extra money was invested in items like housing, luxury items, repaying of debts, etc.

#### REFERENCE

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