



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE PROFILE OF FARMERS OF KATTUSURAI VILLAGE IN SIVAGANGAI
DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU STATE

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ABSTRACT

Background and Aim: The development of our nation depends upon the development of all the villages and their condition. Thus the study encourages helping the development of farmers living in Kattusurai village of Sivagangai district in Tamil Nadu state. This study focuses on studying living conditions of farmers and to find out the problems faced by them. The study specifically concentrates on the demographic profile of the respondents, the living conditions, the economic status and problems and the awareness of respondents about the facilities provided by the government and NGOs regarding agriculture.

Methodology: The study describes how the farmers are struggling with their problems to eke out their living. Therefore the researcher adopted descriptive design to bring out the profile and economic status of farmers. The researcher adopted purposive sampling method. The sample size of the study is 60 respondents. Primary data was collected through interview schedule.

Results: The study reveals that in this village 85.3 percentages belong to Christian community and 78.3 percentages of farmers involved in self-cultivation. 55 per cent of the respondents are aware of the government schemes and loans for agriculture.

Suggestions: The researcher comes out with some of the major suggestion are people in the village should be given awareness on good crop pattern and other facilities available for agriculture productivity and government should make research on best irrigation facility. The government can provide some more loans for financial stability of the farmers.

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INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi said that village is the backbone of our country. Therefore to promote the economy of the nation, it is obligatory to improve the conditions of our village. Agriculture is the most important sector of Indian rural economy, contributing as per the national income committee and the central statistical organization nearly half of the national income. The Agriculture dominates the country's economy to such an extent that 73% at working population is dependent on agriculture, whereas in developed countries this ratio is very small, being 50% in UK, 4% in USA and 16% in Australia, 14% in France, 21% in Japan, and 32%, in USSR and it being high like India in the developing countries, Viz., 58% in Brazil, 64% in Malaysia and 65% in United Arab Republic.

This high promotion in agriculture is due to the fact that alternative non-agricultural activities have not been developed to absorb the rapidly growing population in the country. This is

an indication of the fact that a high promotion at working population is engaged in agriculture only in underdeveloped and developing countries. Agriculture has been the source of raw material to India's leading industries like Cotton and Jute Textiles, Sugar, Tobacco, Edible and Non-edible Oils. Leather, Plantation industries all these depend on agriculture directly. Internal trade is mostly in agricultural products, beside, the finance of the government, also depends, to the large extent, upon the prosperity of agriculture. Thus, it may be said that agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy and prosperity of agriculture can also largely for the prosperity of the entire Indian economy. India had gone through the five decades of developmental experience since 1947 that is from the independence. After the withdrawal of British Govt. from our nation, there were many economic problems such as poverty, unemployment and low standard of living however the rural development is centered on agriculture but the condition of farmers has not been improved up to mark. The farmers in India undergo the socio-economic problems. The issue of price rise in basic commodity, fertilizers, seeds; labour has suppressed the farmer community leading to suicide, debt, alcoholism and family problems. This leads to poverty which

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leads to child labour, lack of education, inability towards hygiene, health care, etc

Statement of the problem

The monsoon-based harvests push the farmers to the condition of economic crunch. Because of which they are not able to manage their personal commitments. Demand of agricultural labour is seasonal and hence this could lead to unemployment during off-season. Moreover, they are paid low wages with no assured hours of work. This puts them to have uncertainty of income. On the other hand in Kattusurai village the small farmers face problem of inadequate irrigation facility. Most of the farmers are illiterate. So the problems arise in the areas like unemployment, working condition, low wages structure, and poor economic condition. This study is intended to document the profile of farmers and find out the nature and problems of Kattusurai village farmers in Sivagangai district.

are unable to do farming due to lack of investment facilities. The findings of the study facilitate few farmers to obtain sponsor financially or materially to eke out their living. This study takes a close look at the socio-economic conditions of farmers of the village and looks into the way to improve their life conditions.

Objectives

- To study the demographic profile of the respondents.
- To assess the living conditions of respondents.
- To find out the economic status and problems of the respondents.
- To study the awareness of the respondents about the facilities provided by the govt. / NGOs

Field of Study

The field of this study was Kattusurai village, situated at the distance of 11 kilometers from Sivagangai town.

Table 1. Demographic profile of the respondents

Sex	Frequency	%	Religion	Frequency	%	Occupation	Frequency	%
Male	56	93.3	Christian	50	83.3	(Agriculture)	47	78.3
Female	4	6.7	Hindu	10	16.7	Agriculture Labour	13	21.7
Total	60	100		60	100		60	100

Table 2. Education, monthly income and occupation of the respondents

Education	Frequency	%	Monthly income	Frequency	%	Occupation	Frequency	%
I-V	33	55.0	Rs.500-1000	25	41.7	(Agriculture)	16.7	78.3
VI-VIII	20	33.3	Rs.1001-1500	23	38.3	Agriculture Labour	13.3	21.7
IX-XII	5	8.3	Rs.1501-2000	11	18.3			
College	1	1.7	Above 2001	1	1.7			
Diploma	1	1.7						
Total	60	100		60	100		60	100

Table 3. Type of houses and basic facilities possessed by the respondents

Type of House	Frequency	Per Cent	Housing condition	Frequency	Percent
Pucca	31	51.7	Very Good	10	16.7
Katcha	29	48.3	Good	21	35.0
Total	60		Average	20	33.3
			bad	7	11.7
			Very bad	2	3.3
Total	60	100	Total	60	100

Table 4. details of savings and its source

Habit of Savings	Frequency	%	Place of saving	Frequency	%	Amount of Savings	Frequency	%
Yes	39	65.0	NA	21	35	Below Rs.500	39	65.0
No	21	35.0	Bank	13	21.6	Rs.501-1000	11	18.33
			Post Office	10	16.7	Above Rs.1001	10	16.67
			LIC	16	26.7			
Total	60	100	Total	60	100	Total	60	100

Table 5. Amount of family expenses per month and the reasons for borrowing debts

Family expenditure per month	Frequency	%	Problem of Debts	Frequency	%	Reason for debts	Frequency	%
Below Rs.1000	1	1.7	Often	6	10.0	Marriage	8	13.3
Rs.1001 - 1500	16	26.7	Some Time	7	11.7	Festival	6	10.0
Rs.1501 - 2000	22	36.7	Rarely	13	21.6	Education	11	18.3
Above Rs.2001	21	35.0	Nil	34	56.7	Health	17	28.3
						Food and clothing	16	26.7
						Others	2	3.3
Total	60	100		60	100		60	100

Need / Importance of the Study

The presents study is an attempt to analyse the status of farmers in Kattusurai village and to identify their economic problems and prospects of the farmers. Those who own land

Table 6. Amount of Debts

Amount of Debts	Frequency	Percent
Rs.500 -1000	16	26.7
Rs.1001 -2000	5	8.3
Above Rs.2001	39	65.0
Total	60	100

There are 100 houses in the village with the population of around 380 people. Almost all the families depend on the agriculture for their livelihood. The village has got 79 acres of wet lands which are good for cultivation. It has got dry lands of about 68 acres and 7 acres of barren lands. There are 3 canals for irrigation purpose and 2 ponds for general cause.

Research Methods and Materials

The researcher used descriptive design for this study. Descriptive research design is a fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation in this study. The researcher described the socio – economic condition of farmer in kattusurai village, so descriptive research design was most sui Table for this study. The universe of the study is 100 households who mostly depend on agriculture for their sustenance. Pre-testing was done with 10 respondents. The researcher collected primary data from 60 respondents applying purposive sampling method through interview schedule during the semester holidays of May 2016. Secondary data was collected from the village office; the researchers also referred books, journals and newsletters for collecting information related to the study.

Limitations of the Study

The difficulty faced by the researcher in this study was in the morning time when the researcher could not meet some respondents because they were going to the field for the daily agricultural work. Some of the respondents were not able to give the exact position of their financial status and assets possessed by them.

Review of Literatures

According to World Bank, “agricultural growth is a concern for policymakers as some two-thirds of India’s people depend on rural employment for a living”. Current agricultural practices are neither economically nor environmentally sustainable and India's yields for many agricultural commodities are low. Farmers' access to markets is hampered by poor roads, rudimentary market infrastructure, and excessive regulation.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia: Member of Parliament, from Bankura Constituency, West Bengal, said that a farmer is one who is tilling the land, sitting near the land and engaged in agricultural work. He is the actual farmer”. The following measures need to be adopted to improve the economic conditions of farm workers.

- Strict enforcement of minimum wages act.
- Providing land to landless workers.
- Organization of labour co-operatives.
- Special schemes for providing housing sites.

Factors to Influence High Productivity

Limited use of Fertilizers: Adequate use of fertilizers is crucial for improving the farm productivity. Unfortunately, the use of fertilizers by Indian farmers is much below the level achieved in developed countries.

Limited use of High Yield Variety of Seeds: The HYV programme was started in 1996. The percentage of HYV area to total area differs from crop to crop. In the case of wheat it is

quite high. However, the coverage of area under HYV from other crops are relatively low.

Inadequate Plant Protection Schemes: Another reason for low productivity is the damage caused to crops by insects, pests, and plant diseases. The use of pesticides and insecticides is not widespread, particularly among the small and marginal farmers. Central Integrated Pest Management Centres have been set up in various States to monitor crop pests, and to organize training in pest management for extension workers and farmers.

Lack of Farm Mechanisation: Most Indian farmers still use age-old farming techniques like wooden plough, cattle power, and sickle. The use of modern farm machinery is limited to affluent farmers in selected regions of the country. There is a great deal of controversy regarding mechanization of agriculture in view of widespread unemployment and disguised unemployment in rural areas. Therefore, the policy regarding mechanization of agriculture has to be cautious and selective.

Floods and Soil Erosion: Floods are a common occurrence in one or the other part of the country every year. The consequent soil erosion and water logging dislocated production cycle, resulting in loss of agricultural output.

Institutional Factors

Use of modern methods of production is conditioned by the institutional framework of a production sector. If the institutional set up is exploitative, it will discourage the adoption of efficient technology. Unfortunately, the institutional setting of the farm sector in India is not congenial for the use of modern agricultural technology.

Feudal Land Relations: Although zamindari system was abolished soon after Independence, it continues to exist in a different garb. Land reform laws have proved ineffective and therefore big landlords still rule the roost in rural areas. They lease out their land to tenants and charge high rents. The various tenancy malpractices hardly provide any incentive to tenant farmers to improve land and productivity.

Small-sized Holdings: As a result of population growth, there is tremendous pressure on available cultivable land. This has led to overcrowding and hence sub-division and fragmentation of holdings. Small-sized and scattered holdings imply wastage of time and labour, difficulties in the use of modern techniques, and quarrels and litigation among farmers. The existence of these problems is also responsible for poor farm yield.

Rural Indebtedness: Poverty of the Indian farmer forces him to borrow money for his existence. The institution of money lending is the greatest curse for the poor and illiterate rural folk of India. Although the importance of moneylenders has declined over the last 55 years, they are still very dominant in providing credit to the farmers. The exploitative practices of the money lenders are no secret. Their malpractices include charging of high rate of interest and adopting unfair means in the maintenance of accounts.

Impact of economic reforms on Indian agricultural sector: Agricultural sector is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations

revolve, and any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of social equality. No strategy of economic reform can succeed without sustained and broad based agricultural development, which is critical for

- raising living standards,
- alleviating poverty,
- assuring food security,
- generating buoyant market for expansion of industry and services, and
- making substantial contribution to the national economic growth.

Studies also show that the economic liberalization and reforms process have impacted on agricultural and rural sectors very much.

Indian Agricultural Sector: The Indian Agricultural sector provides employment to about 65% of the labour force, accounts for 27% of GDP, contributes 21% of total exports, and raw materials to several industries. The Livestock sector contributes an estimated 8.4 % to the country GDP and 35.85 % of the agricultural output. India is the seventh largest producer of fish in the world and ranks second in the production of inland fish. Fish production has increased from 0.75 million tons in 1950-51 to 5.14 million tons in 1996-97, a cumulative growth rate of 4.2% per annum, which has been the fastest of any item in the food sector, except potatoes, eggs and poultry meat.

Indian agriculture, in recent years, has shown encouraging signs of changing from the traditional to the modern, through conversion of agricultural technology into production – accomplishment oriented technologies. The multi-dimensional approach on the agricultural front along with new and effective communication media during the recent years brought out a major breakthrough in agriculture which has resulted in a change in the economic and social life of the rural people.

Agricultural development, like economic development, can be brought about either by factor multiplication or by factor transformation. In practice, however, it is not possible to concentrate exclusively on either of the two strategies. This is more so in case of agriculture where land happens to be a limiting factor of development. At macro level, land under cultivation cannot be increased infinitely. Therefore, transformation of farm inputs with a view to the raising of productivity happens to be the main source of agricultural development in any country, particularly those developing ones like India. The strategy of putting emphasis upon modern technology as a key factor of agricultural development has already paid dividends in certain parts of India. Adoption of scientific farm practices and use of modern inputs have resulted in a distinct breakthrough in agricultural production and the yields of major crops like wheat and paddy.

Problems faced by the Farmers in India

Financial assistance for availing crop loan to produce wheat, paddy, etc.

As some tenant farmers does not have a legal right over the land, could not get a loan from the bank finally lands up in the hands of money lenders for a higher rate of interest.

Farmer suicide in India: Development Report number 15 by Bryan Newman from University of North Carolina on Asian studies Published in January 2007, titled A bitter harvest: Farmer suicide in India says that, alongside India's tremendous middle class growth and the much-celebrated boom of its IT sector, a quiet emergency of debt-driven suicide has taken hold in the countryside. It is estimated that between 1993 and 2003, as many as 100,000 indebted Indian farmers took their own lives by consuming the very same pesticides they had bought to use on their fields. Research studies done by the many independent research studies are completed by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) in December 2008, concluded "Increased Indebtedness Leads to Farmer Suicide."

Non-availability of quality seeds: One of the main problems that the farmers are facing is non-availability of good quality seeds. After tilling the land, when he wants seeds, he is not able to get good quality seeds. About 60 per cent of the yield depends on the quality of seed a farmer selects.

Lack of knowledge in adopting a farm practice: Farmers need to understand the necessity of adopting a particular farm practice replacing the traditional one. They have also to be informed about the services available at various levels. There are several factors and forces influencing individually or in a cumulative way the minds of farmers in the adoption of new practice.

Analysis and Interpretation

The Table shows that vast majority of the respondents (93.3%) are male and 6.7% of the respondents are female from which the researcher found that males involved more in agriculture. From the above Table that the researcher found that only two religions exist in the village, Hindu and Christian. Majority of the respondents (83.3%) were from the Christian community and the rest of them were Hindus (16.7%). It is found that the majority of the respondents (78.3%) were doing self Cultivation which means that they have their own land and they cultivate in their own place and 21.7% of the respondents also have Land (Little) but they mostly go for coolie works.

The respondents' education shown in Table2 reveals that more than half of the respondents (55%) completed only primary education (1-5) and third of the respondents (33%) have completed middle school education. This indicates that majority of the respondents not able to go for higher education due to financial problems, family problems, uninteresting studies etc., It is evident that majority of the respondents (41.7%) earn between Rs. 500 - 1000 and 38.3% of the respondents earn between Rs. 1001 - 1500. A sizable number of respondents (18.3%) earn Rs.1501-2000 per month. Only few farmers (1.7%) earn more than Rs.2001. This Table shows that the earning of the people is very less, because of lack of facilities, like irrigation and investment cost, depending on natural rain water. The Table3 indicates that more than half of the respondents (51.7%) have Pucca house and the remaining respondents (48.3%) have katcha house. It is evident that all the respondents have electrical supply in their houses. A good sizable number of respondents (39%) have water facilities. Only 15 per cent of respondents have toilet facilities in their houses and only 7 have bathroom facilities. Thus the researcher infers from the Table that toilet and drainage facilities need to be developed. It is found that 35% of the respondents had good housing condition and 33.3% of the

respondents had average housing condition. 16.7% of the respondents had very good housing conditions. 11.6% of the respondents had bad housing condition. Only a few percentages of respondents i.e., 3.3 percent had a very bad housing condition. It is revealed from table-4 that 65% of the respondents have the habit of saving because they can't predict the future and 35% of the respondents unable to save money because of the lack of income and lot of personal commitments. 26.7% of respondents are able to save money in LIC and 21.6% of the respondents save their money in bank because they get good number of interest as well as they feel it is safe to keep their savings in bank and LIC and 16.7% of the respondents save their money in the Post office. It is clear that 65% of the respondents save the money below Rs.500 per month because they get low wages in agriculture sector due to seasonal work where they do not get job regularly. 18% of the respondents save money between Rs.501-Rs.1000 per month and 17% of the respondents save above Rs.1001 per month. Thus, the amount of savings is comparatively less. It is revealed that 36.7% of respondents spend Rs.1501 – 2000 for the family expenditures per month because the costs of living in the villages are low. 35% of the respondents spend above Rs.2001 per month and 26.7% of the respondents spend from Rs.1001-1500 per month and the least 1.7% of the respondents spends below Rs.1000. It is evident that 56.7% of respondents have no debts because they are contented with what they have and they also exchange amount among their relatives whenever the need arises. 10% of respondents often face with problems of debts due to illness and social functions. 21.6% of the respondents rarely have problem of debts and 11.7% sometimes have problems of debt. The main reasons for debts are health problems (28.3%), food and clothing (26.7%), education (18.3 %), marriage (13.3%), festivals (10%) and other reasons about 3.3% of the respondents.

Table 6. Amount of Debts

Amount of Debts	Frequency	Percent
Rs.500 -1000	16	26.7
Rs.1001 -2000	5	8.3
Above Rs.2001	39	65.0
Total	60	100

Table 7. Land and livestock ownership

Acres of land	Frequency	%	Livestock ownership	Frequency	%
Nil	1	1.7	Bullocks	7	11.7
Below one	6	10.0	Cow	28	46.7
1 - 2	17	28.3	Sheep\ Goats	12	20.0
2 -3	24	40.0	Poultry \ Birds	13	21.7
Above 3	12	20.0			
Total	60	100.0	Total	60	100.0

The Table22 shows that 65% of the respondents have to pay the debts of amount Rs.2001 and above, the reason given by the respondents are health, education, fulfilling the basic amenities. 26.7% of respondents' debts amount to Rs.500 – 1000 and the least 8.3% of the respondents' debts amount to Rs.1001 – 2000. The table-7 shows that 40% of the respondents own the land of 2-3 acres only. 1.7% of the respondents have got no land. It shows that majority of the respondents are having good economic condition. 10% of respondents own the land of 3 acres and above which are their ancestors'.28.3% of the respondents own 1 – 2 acres of land and 20% of the respondents own above 3 acres. The Table25

shows that 46.7% of respondents own cows, 20% of the respondents own sheep / goats poultry, 21% of the respondents own birds as their livestock since their secondary occupation is rearing the cows, sheep etc., Also it is their secondary source of income. 11.7% of the respondents own bullocks.

Table 8. Income from Agriculture per Year

Income from Agriculture per Year	Frequency	Percent
Below Rs.10,000	38	63.3
Rs.10,000 - 20,000	15	25.0
Rs.20,001 - 30,000	7	11.7
Total	60	100.0

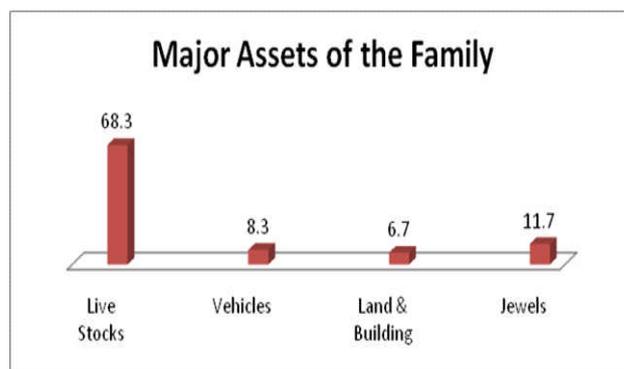


Figure 3.

It understood that 63.3% of respondents earn Rs.10, 000 per year only from agriculture, and 25% of the respondents earn Rs.10,000 – 20,000. Other than the livestock, only 11.7% of respondents earn above 20,000 – 30,000 since they own land and capacity of investment is high. It is found that 68.3% of respondents own livestock's as their assets 11.7% of the respondents own jewels, 8.3% of the respondents own vehicles 6.7% of the respondents own Land and Building and 5% of the respondents do not have any assets. These livestock are considered as a source for manure, provide milk which can be used for themselves as well as others. Thus the researcher infers that 68.3% of the respondents' asset is Livestock.

Table 9. Crop Mostly Cultivated

Crop Mostly Cultivated	Frequency	Percent
Paddy	23	38.3
Ground Nut	18	30.0
Sugarcane	17	28.3
Others	2	3.3
Total	60	100

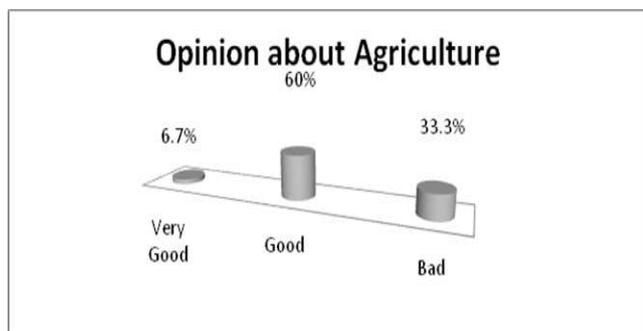
The Table5 mentions that 38.3% of respondents cultivate paddy as their main crop and groundnut 30%, sugarcane 28.3% and other crop, 3.3% as their secondary crop, because paddy is very much needed since the Indian food is mostly made up of rice. Secondary cultivation is used for generating income. It is inferred that most of the respondents (73.3%) use chemical fertilizer and 26.7% manure for cultivation. More than half of the respondents (51.7%) use Electric motors and 48.3% are using Diesel motors. It also shows that using electricity is cheaper than diesel.

Table 10. Type of Fertilizers Used

Type of Fertilizer	Frequency	Percent
Manure (Crowding)	16	26.7
Chemical Fertilizer	44	73.3
Total	60	100.0

Table 11. Type of Motor Used

Type of Motor Used	Frequency	Percent
Electric Motor	31	51.7
Diesel Motor	29	48.3
Total	60	100.0

**Figure 04.**

The majority of the respondents (60%) who are feeling good about the agricultural condition, since they have all the facilities like irrigation, land, transport, electricity, labours which create opportunity for good agriculture condition, 33.3% of respondents are dissatisfied about agriculture condition since they don't have facilities to carry agriculture work. Only 6.7% of the respondents feel that the agricultural is very good.

Table 12 Opinion of Family Economic Condition

Opinion	Frequency	Percent
Highly Satisfied	8	13.3
Satisfied	22	36.7
Dissatisfied	26	43.3
Highly Dissatisfied	4	6.7
Total	60	100.0

It is found that 43.3% of respondents are dissatisfied with their family economic condition and 36% of the respondents are satisfied and 13.3% of the respondents are highly satisfied. Only 6.7% of the respondents are highly dissatisfied.

Table 13. Awareness about Govt. Providing Schemes for Agriculture

Aware of Govt. Schemes	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	55.0
No	27	45.0
Total	60	100.0

The Table 31 shows that 55% of respondents are aware of govt. schemes where 45% respondents are not aware because of the lack of awareness and disinterest in knowing things.

Table 14. Free Power Supply for Irrigation

Aware of Govt. Schemes	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	55.0
No	27	45.0
Total	60	100.0

The Table 32 indicates 53.3% of respondents have free power supply for irrigation where as 46.7% are not aware of because of the lack of awareness and distrusted in knowing things.

Table 15. Got any Loan from Govt. / Private

Loan From Govt.	Frequency	Percent
Yes	37	61.7
No	23	38.3
Total	60	100.0

It is found that 61.7% of respondents have availed loan from govt. for investing money in cultivation. 38.3% of the respondents do not avail any loans.

Table 16. The Type of Loan

Type of Loan	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	23	38.3
Agricultural Loan	10	16.7
Bullock carts Loan	8	13.3
Cow \ Goats Loan	11	18.3
Others	8	13.3
Total	60	100.0

The Table 16 shows that 62% of respondents have availed loan for the purpose of cultivation buying bullocks goats which are useful for agricultural. Among them 18.3% of the respondents avail loans for buying of cow. 16.7% of the respondents prefer agricultural loans. 13.3% of the respondents get other loans like housing loan. 38.3% of the respondents have not availed loans.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The researcher has given the following suggestions to improve the socio-economic condition of the respondents.

To the Government

The economic status of the farmers is very backward. In order to improve their economic status, government could start welfare association for farmers. This would help them to avail loans. People in the village should be given awareness on good crop pattern & other facilities available for agriculture productivity.

- Government should make measure on best irrigation facility.
- Government can provide some more loans for financial stability of the farmer.
- Transport facility also has to be improved such as more busses and relaying of trade to increase people accessibility to outer world.
- It is also good to start a primary health center in KATTU SURAI because of present the people of this village has to travel nearly 11 KM for the avail of the primary health facilities.
- Since most of the people possessing cows, starting a veterinary hospital would do a great help to the people of KATTU SURAI, in increasing income source.

To the NGOs

As the farmers did not have sufficient awareness about health and their rights as farmer's community, NGOs can educate them and also promote the farmers association through street plays, documentary film, awareness songs and folk arts.

To the social workers

Farmers are not mostly aware of the causes and damages to their health by taking drinks. It could be one of the reasons that they are less educated. In this context, the social workers should create awareness and make them to understand through proper guiding, counseling, street theatres etc which could provoke and energies them not to go for it. The community workers and volunteers, who are very much known to the people, should create awareness on the importance of education and its values and also the problems pertaining to taking alcohol.

To the Researcher

Thus, the researcher suggests the above interventions which could be followed and practiced in the villages in all the ways possible to create a new generation with well education and without alcoholic additions.

Conclusion

One can conclude that such study based on primary data strongly helps to know more of the respondents' conditions and living standards. It also tells how the respondents are struggling with the problems. This village survey also helps to know the social, economic conditions and the awareness about the policies and schemes of the government for agricultural development. The development of our nation depends upon the development of socio-economic and political aspect of all village and their conditions. Thus the study encourages helping the development of the farmers living in kattusurai village. As a community development worker, the researcher will make use of these findings to find sui Table programme in the field of kattusurai village Sivagangai district, to support the development of the villagers.

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