

A Study on The Problems Faced By The Farmers In Groundnut Farming

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ABSTRACT

India lives in Agriculture. Agriculture was the key implement in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that nurtured the development of civilization. Pudukkottai economy is predominantly agrarian with about 75 percent of work force depending on agriculture, paddy is the principle crop which amounts for major portion of cropped area and the other crops are sugarcane, banana, pulses and oil seeds. Hence, an attempt has been made by the researcher to have a scientific insight into the cultivation and growth of groundnut and to explain to the farmers of the issues pertaining to its production and thus improve the groundnut farming effectively.

Keywords: Agriculture, Groundnut, Cultivation, farming

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the most predominant sector of the economy of Tamil Nadu, a state in India. 70% of the state's population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Tamil Nadu has of 1.3 Lakh km with a gross cropped area of around 58.43 lakh hectares of which Gross Irrigated Area is 33.09 lakh hectares which is 57% and the balance 43% of the area are under rain fed cultivation. Groundnut is grown in more than 100 countries in the world. As per FAO statistics, India, till 1991 was the largest producer of groundnuts in the world, but by 2001 China overtook India and now holds the first position. The twenty major producers of groundnut together account for around 90% of the total world production. The top five main producers viz., China, India, Nigeria, USA and Indonesia contribute 74% of the total world production. In the Rabi (winter) season planting is during mid-September to November and harvesting during March and April. Crop failures occur periodically due to inadequate or excessive rain or unfavorable rainfall distribution. Thus, being largely a kharif crop, monsoon variation fluctuating groundnut production in the country. India contributes about 8.96% of the world oilseeds productions. In India, groundnut is grown over an area of 6.9 million hectares with total production of 5.3 million tonnes.

GROUND NUT PRODUCTION IN WORLD WIDE FOR 2016

SL. NO.	COUNTRIES	AREAS '000 HECTARES	PRODUCTION (IN MILLION TONS)
1	China	31.65	32.67
2	India	32.25	33.48
3	Nigeria	12.4	12.12
4	USA	1.59	2.63

5	Argentina	0.33	0.74
6	Indonesia	0.51	0.67
7	Senegal	0.73	0.46
8	Others	9.74	6.93
9	World	65.19	68.57

Groundnut is an important food of the world, grown in 23.7 million has spread over 85 countries with the production of 30.17 million tones with an average productivity level of 1.27 (2013-14). India is the leading groundnut producing country, because this area is more suitable to cultivate all seasoned varieties of seeds which are easily cultivated. There are abundant levels of water facility available in the area.

GROUNDNUT SCENARIO AT NATIONAL LEVEL

India is one of the largest producers of oilseeds in the world. India ranks second in the world (after China) in groundnut production. The three southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and the Western state of Gujarat together account for close to 80% of the annual output in India. About 70-75% of the crop is Kharif, grown during rainy season (planted during May-July and harvested in September-mid December). In the Rabi (winter) season planting is during mid-September to November and harvesting during March and April. Crop failures occur periodically due to inadequate or excessive rain or unfavorable rainfall distribution. Thus, being largely a kharif crop, monsoon variation fluctuating groundnut production in the country. India contributes about 8.96% of the world oilseeds productions. In India, groundnut is grown over an area of 6.9 million hectares with total production of 5.3 million tonnes. The result of Compound Growth Rate analysis on area, production and yield at National level.

GROUND NUT PRODUCTION IN INDIA WIDE FOR 2014-2016

STATE	2015 to 2016			2014 to 2015		
	AREA (MILLION HECTARES)	PRODUCTION (MILLION TONNES)	YIELD (KG/HECTARE)	AREA (MILLION HECTARES)	PRODUCTION (MILLION TONNES)	YIELD (KG/HECTARE)
Andhra Pradesh	5.62	5.85	822	8.67	8.83	641
Tamilnadu	6.62	6.66	2389	9.47	9.85	2718
Gujarat	4.67	4.78	589	9.33	9.52	1609
Rajasthan	4.33	4.52	1550	4.88	4.9	1929
Karnataka	3.81	3.89	631	3.66	3.78	721
Madhya pradesh	2.33	2.67	1476	3.28	3.55	1619
Maharashtra	4.62	4.68	1136	4.58	4.92	1167
Uttar Pradesh	0.09	0.09	1000	0.09	0.09	1000
Odisha	0.07	0.08	1143	0.07	0.08	1143
Others	0.13	0.26		0.1	0.18	

All India	32.29	33.48	10736	44.13	45.7	12547
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GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION AT STATE LEVEL

Tamil Nadu is one of the major producers of groundnut in India along with Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra. It has become a major producer of groundnut with the cropped area of 4,89,800 hectares and production of 9,74,700 tonnes during 2015-2016. In fact no other oilseed in Tamil Nadu has grown at such a rapid rate as that of groundnut. The result of Compound Growth Rate analysis on area, production and yield of groundnut scenario State Level.

TMV 7 Variety of Groundnut is highly cultivated in Pudukkottai district, Parentage of this variety is Pureline selection from Tennessee white. Duration of this type is 100-105 days. The average yield of this variety is 1400 Pods kg/ha. Growth habit of this variety is Bunch of leaf. Colour of the leaf is Green and the Seed colour is Light Rose colour.

VRI 2 GROUNDUT :

VRI 2 Variety of Groundnut is also highly used for cultivation in Pudukkottai district. Parentage of this variety is pure line selection from JL24 X CO2. Duration of this type is 100-105 days. The average yield of this variety is 2060 Pods kg/ha. Growth habit of this variety is Bunch of leaf. This variety is Suitable for irrigated. Colour of the leaf is Ashy Green and the Seed colour is Light Rose colour.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To examine Income and Expenditure of groundnut cultivation.
- To analyze the problems faced by the farmers in farming of groundnut.
- To examine the growth rate of area, production and yield of groundnut.

METHODOLOGY**1. CHOICE OF THE STUDY AREA**

The present study is geographically limited to Illuppur Taluk in Pudukkottai district . This area was selected by the researcher on the reason that it is one of the agriculturally developing Taluk Tamil Nadu. The soil and climatic conditions of the district are also alternative suitable for Groundnut cultivation. These are the reasons for selecting Illuppur Taluk in Pudukkottai district as the study area.

2. COLLECTION OF DATA**A) PRIMARY DATA & SECONDARY DATA**

The study mainly based on primary data. The first hand information was collected from the Groundnut Cultivators on the research problems through the interview schedule prepared for the purpose. The secondary data was gathered from the standard text books, journals and booklets by the coconut development board, collector's office and joint director of agriculture office at Pudukkottai in the study area and websites.

C) SAMPLE DESIGN

Initially by considering the time, efforts and constraints of researcher, a sample size of 100 was fixed arbitrarily. Later, the sample was fixed by following the multi-stage proportionate stratified sample technique to the areas selected for the study. Pudukkottai district was selected in

the first stage. In the second stage, out of one taluks of Pudukkottai district, Illuppur taluk was selected for the study as it has abundant Groundnut cultivation. In the third stage five village of

Illuppur taluk ie: Vilappatti, Irundirappatti, Rappusal, Mangudi, Kilikudi were selected. In the fourth stage, based on the area of cultivation, the selected samples of 100 were distributed proportionately to five villages. The sample so allotted to each village was selected conveniently by the researcher.

LIMITATIONS:

The study is conducted with the groundnut growers and intermediaries residing in the Pudukkottai District of Tamil Nadu. Hence, general application of the results may be restricted only to similar socio-economic environments. Secondly; the size of the sample is restricted. So, the limitations of a restricted sample size are applicable to the present study.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

TABLE – 1
GENDER – WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO	GENDER	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Male	74	74 %
2	Female	26	26 %
	Total	100	100 %

Source Primary Data

Table 1 shows that most (74 percent) of the respondents are male. 26 percent of the respondents are female. 74 percent of the respondents are male.

TABLE -2
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

S.NO	QUALIFICATION	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Illiterate	66	66
2	Primary Level	22	22
3	Secondary Level	8	8
4	Higher Secondary Level	2	2
5	Degree/Diploma	2	2
	Total	100	100

Source : Primary Data

The table 2 indicates that most (66 percent) of the respondent's educational status of illiterate which means that most of the farmers are uneducated and are not aware of the modern techniques of cultivation of Groundnut. 22 percent of the respondent's educational status is primary level. 08 percent of the respondent's educational status is secondary level. 02 percent of the respondent's educational status is higher secondary level . 02 percent of the respondent's educational is degree/ diploma. 66 percent of the respondent's educational status is Illiterate.

TABLE 3
TYPES OF HOUSE

S.NO	TYPES OF HOUSE	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Tile house	26	26
2	Hut house	54	54
3	Concrete	20	20
	Total	100	100

Source : Primary Data

Table 3 shows that most (54 percent) of the respondents are living in Hut house. 26 percent of the respondents are living in Tile house. 20 percent of the respondents are living in concrete house. 54 percent of the respondents are living in Hut house.

TABLE 4
TYPES OF FAMILY

S.NO	FAMILY	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Nuclear	90	90
2	Joint	10	10
	Total	100	100

Source : Primary Data

The table 4 describes that most of (90 percent) the respondents are belonging of Nuclear family. Only 10 percent of the respondents are belonging to Joint family, 90 percent of the respondents are belonging to Nuclear family.

TABLE 5
SIZE OF LAND HOLDING

S.NO	TYPES OF FARMER	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Medium	84	84
2	Marginal	16	16
3	Large Farmer	0	0
	Total	100	100

Source : Primary Data

Table 5 describes that most (84 percent) of the respondents are in Medium farmers group. 16 percent of the respondents are in marginal farmers group. None of the respondents are in the farmers group. 84 percent of the respondents are in Medium farmers group.

TABLE 6
DETAILS ABOUT THE LANDS

S.NO	ABOUT THE LAND	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Dry	30	30
2	Wet	70	70
	Total	100	100

Source : Primary Data

The table 6 shows that the most of (30 percent) the respondents are having dry land. 70 percent of the respondents are having wet land.30 percent of the respondents are having Dry land.

TABLE 7
VARIETY USED FOR GROUNDNUT

S.NO	VARIETY OF GROUNDNUT	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	VR12	32	32
2	TMV7	28	28
3	VRI Gn 6	23	23
4	TMVGn 13	9	9
5	Others	8	8
	Total	100	100

Source : Primary Data

The table 7 shows that most (32 percent) of the respondents are cultivating VR12 variety. 28 percent of the respondents are cultivating TMV7, 23 Percent of the respondents cultivating VRI Gn 6 Variety, 9 Percent of Respondents cultivating TMVGn 13 which is costlier than other varieties and Only 8 Percent of the respondents are using other varieties. The 32 percent of the respondents are cultivating VR12 variety.

TABLE 8
SOURCES OF IRRIGATION USED

S.NO	SOURCE OF IRRIGATION	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Canal	0	0
2	Well	18	18
3	Bore well	79	79
4	Tank	3	3
	Total	100	100

Source : Primary Data

The table 8 shows that most of (79 percent) the respondents are using bore well irrigation method which is easier but little more cost effective, 18 Percent of the respondents using well

irrigation for their land which is one of the old method, Only 3 Percent of the respondents using Tank Irrigation and None of the respondents using canal irrigation for their land because that is oldest method of irrigation. 79 Percent of the respondents in this area use Bore Well Irrigation.

TABLE 9
AMOUNT SPENT FOR GROUNDNUT FARMING

S.NO	CULTIVATION	AVERAGE AMOUNT FOR CULTIVATION
1	Land Preparation	2972
2	Seed Purchase	6466
3	Seed sowing	1866
4	Manure	1700
5	Weeding	2040
6	Irrigation	0
7	Pest control	0
8	Harvesting	2810
	Total	17854

Source : Primary Data

The table 9 shows that most of the respondents are spending Rs.2972 for land preparation. The average expenditure for purchasing of seed is Rs.6466. Far Rs.1866 is spend for seed sowing. For manure purpose Rs.1700 is spend. The average expenditure for harvesting is Rs.2810. No amount is spent for irrigation and pest control. The Majority of the respondents are spending Rs. 2972 for Land Preparation.

TABLE 10
YIELD PER ACRE FOR GROUNDNUT FARMING

S.NO	BAGS	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	15 to 20 bags	6	6
2	20 to 30 bags	88	88
3	Above 30 bags	6	6
	Total	100	100

Source : Primary Data

The table 10 shows that most (88 percent) of the respondents yield per acre is 20 to 30 bags, 6 percent of the respondents yield per acre is 15 to 20 bags. Again 6 percent of the respondents yield per acre is above 30 bags. 88 percent of the respondent yield acre is 20 to 30 bags.

TABLE 11
INCOME EARNING FROM GROUNDNUT

S.NO	INCOME	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below Rs. 10000	7	7%
2	Rs. 10001 - 15000	30	30%
3	Rs.15001 - 20000	48	48%
4	Above 30000	15	15%

Source: Primary Data

The table 11 indicates the most (48 percent) the respondents are earning income Rs.15001 to 20000. 30 percent of the respondents are earning income between Rs.10001 - 15000. 15 Percent of the respondents are earning income above 30,000 and only 7 Percent of the respondents are earning Below Rs. 10000. 48 percent of the respondents are earning income between Rs.150001 to 20000.

SUGGESTION

Most of the farmers are uneducated and not aware of modern techniques of cultivation of groundnut. So the government should take necessary steps to create the awareness about modern techniques to the farmers. There by farmers are able to use the latest technology for increasing groundnut production. The farmer should use only certified seeds for cultivation buying from authorized sales centre.

In order to improve water use efficiency the farmers have to plan their cropping pattern well in advance on the basis of water availability. Farmers can go for short duration and High Yielding Varieties in the tail-end regions to optimally use the water available to them. These of seed are having drought tolerant capacity and less water consumption. Hybrids seeds and seed farming is very easy to the farmers.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of present study, various constructive suggestions are offered. If all suggestive measurements are have been considered by the central and state governments, planners and farmers growth of groundnut cultivation is far better than current production.. Groundnut farming always giving a gainful profit position to the farmers but in unfavorable climatic conditions it wills severely affecting the farmer community at a whole.

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