

Chapter - 5

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Chapter – 5

PRODUCTION AND INCOME

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to examine the crop wise production, income and prices of major crops being produced in irrigated agriculture. In this region, major crops are sugarcane, cashewnut, groundnut, potato, chillies, rice and ragi. In irrigated areas, cash crops are mainly produced followed by cereal crops. Because in such areas expected income from crop determine the nature of cropping pattern and land use pattern. Among cash crops, sugarcane is major cash crop. The following section deals crop wise position with respect to production, income and price.

5.2 Production and Income from Sugarcane

Of the total irrigated area, larger areas are being used for sugarcane cultivation due to assurance of price offered by sugar factory. It was reported from Table No. 5.1 shows that out of 100 farmers 15 farmers did not cultivate sugarcane, 42 farmers cultivated sugarcane. Per acre yield of sugarcane was estimated to nearly 50 tonnes. Thus, it shows that the majority of farmers produce 50 tones per acre sugarcane. Some farmers also produce more than 50 tonnes of sugarcane.

Table No. 5.1
Production of Sugarcane

Sr. No.	Production of sugarcane (tonnes)	No. of farmers	% of farmers
1	No production	15	15.0
2	1 to 25	42	42.0
3	25 to 50	25	25.0
4	50 to 75	8	8.0
5	75 to 100	6	6.0
6	100 to 125	1	1.0
7	125 to 150	2	2.0
	150 and above	1	1.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

Table No. 5.2
Income from Sugarcane

Sr. No.	Income (in Rs.)	No. of farmers	% of farmers
1	-	15	15.0
2	1000 to 25,000	43	43.0
3	25,000 to 50,000	25	25.0
4	50,000 to 75,000	8	8.0
5	75,000 to 1,00,000	6	6.0
6	1,00,000 to 1,25,000	1	1.0
7	1,25,000 to 1,50,000	2	1.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

Income from Sugarcane

It was observed that of total producers of sugarcane, majority of sugarcane producers get income range from Rs. 50 thousand. Out of 85 sugarcane producers, 43 farmers reported that they received income upto Rs. 25 thousand. While 25 farmers got income from

sugarcane in the range of Rs. 25 – 50 thousand and remaining 17 farmers received income more than Rs. 50 thousand. Thus, income level depends upon the level of sugarcane production

5.3 Production and Income from Cashewnut

in this area, cashewnut is being produced as cash crop. Out of total sample farmers, only 65 farmers cultivated cashewnut, they produced upto 5 quintal per acre, and remaining farmers (i. e. 14) produced more than 5 quintal output. Thus, maximum number of farmers were concentrated in the production ranged of 5 to 10 quintals. Though it is cash crop, however it is not main crop.

Income from cashewnut showed that farmers donot get adequate income from such crop. Out of 65 producers of cashewnut, 31 farmers reported that they get income in the range of Rs. 10 to 25 thousand while 14 farmers received income more than Rs. 20 thousand.

Table No. 5.3
Production of Cashewnut

Sr. No.	Production of cashewnut (in quintal)	No. of farmers	% of farmers
1	-	35	35.0
2	0.5 to 5	51	51.0
3	5 to 10	12	12.0
4	10 to 15	1	1.0
5	15 to 20	1	1.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

Table No. 5.4
Income of Cashewnut

Sr. No.	Income of Cashewnut (Rs.)	No. of farmers	% of farmers
1	-	35	35.0
2	1,000 to 10,000	31	31.0
3	10,000 to 20,000	20	20.0
4	20,000 to 30,000	10	10.0
5	30,000 to 40,000	2	2.0
6	40,000 and above	2	2.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

5.4 Production and Income from Groundnut

Groundnut among oil seeds is being produced in the region. Of the total sample farmers, 20 farmers had cultivated groundnut crops. So far as production is concern, few farmers produced one to two quintal of output per acre. While other ten farmers produced more than 2 quintals per acres. Thus, production level differs due to different varieties of groundnut they grow.

Table No. 5.5
Production of Groundnut

Sr. No.	Production of Groundnut (in quintal)	No. of farmers	% of farmers
1	-	80	80.0
2	1	5	5.0
3	2	5	5.0
4	3	2	2.0
5	4	3	3.0
6	5	4	4.0
7	Above 5	1	1.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

Table No. 5.6
Income from Groundnut

Sr. No.	Income of Groundnut (in Rs.)	No. of farmers	% of farmers
1	-	80	80.0
2	1,000 to 5,000	15	15.0
3	5,000 to 10,000	4	4.0
4	Above 10,000	1	1.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

Above table shows that 80% of farmers have not any income from groundnut as they donot produce the crop, 15% of farmers earn between Rs. 1,000 to 5,000 per quintal, 4% of farmers have their earning between Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 per quintal and only 1% with respect to income from groundnut is concern, 80 farmers donot cultivate groundnut. While 20 farmers had cultivated groundnut. Out of 20 farmers, 15 farmers as they reported get income Rs. 5,000 per acre while five farmers earned income from groundnut above Rs. 5,000.

Variations in income from groundnut caused mainly due to variations in quantities they produced and variation in prices of groundnut.

Table No. 5.7
Price of Groundnut

Sr. No.	Price of Groundnut	No. of farmers	% of farmers
1	-	80	80.0
2	1,000	2	2.0
3	1200	12	12.0
4	1300	1	1.0
5	1400	2	2.0
6	1500	2	2.0
7	Above 1500	1	1.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

5.5 Production of Potato

Farmers in this area also grow potato as cash crop. However, its production is quite marginal. Out of 100 farmers, only four farmers had cultivated potato. The production of potato differs from farmer to farmer. Two farmers had produced nearly 25 quintals. While remaining two farmers produced 35 quintals. So far as income from potato is concerned, these farmers received income in the range of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 15,000. Variations in the level of income were caused due to fluctuation in price of potato.

Moreover, farmers also produced sweet potato. Out of 64 farmers who produced potato, 38 farmers produced upto 25 quintals. While remaining farmers had produced more than 38 quintals. These farmers got income from sweet potato ranged from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000, depending upon the quantities of potato they produced. Moreover, in case of price of sweet potato is concern it was observed that

it was unstable showed wide range of fluctuation, i. e. from Rs. 100 per quintal to Rs. 200 per quintal and being sold in the local market.

Moreover, farmers in the region also produce chillies. Out of 100 farmers only 3 farmers cultivated chillies, produced 8 quintal, and earned Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,200 income from this crop. The chillies in the local market is being sold at the price of Rs. 600 to 700 per quintal.

5.6 Production and Income from Rice and Ragi

Among the cereal crops, rice is being cultivated mainly in rainfed agriculture in the region. Table No. 5.8 showed that out of total 100 farmers, only five farmers cultivated rice crop. Majority of farmers produce 3 to 6 quintals per acre. There some farmers who produce more than 6 quintals. Thus, level of production differ from farmer to farmer depending upon quantity of land and seeds. Income from rice ranged from Rs.2,000 to Rs. 3,000 and price ranged from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800. In fact, it was observed that majority of farmers in the region for self consumption.

Table No. 5.8
Production , Price and Income of Rice

Sr. No.	Production in quintal	No. of farmers	Price (Rs.) per quintal	Income (Rs.)
1	-	95	-	-
2	1 to 3	1	800	2,000
3	3 to 6	2	600	3,600
4	6 to 9	1	500	3,500
5	Above 9	1	600	6,000
	Total	100	-	15,100

Source: Fieldwork

Moreover, along with rice, farmers in the region also grow ragi, mostly for self consumption. It was observed that out of 100 farmers only three farmers cultivated this crop and produced 1 to 2 quintal of output and earned income ranged from Rs. 500 to Rs. 950 and it was sold at price nearly Rs. 500 per quintal.

5.7 Member of Cooperative Societies

Out of the total farmers, 93 farmers were members of cooperative societies and 7 farmers were not members of any cooperative society in the study area.

Table No. 5.9
Types of Cooperative Societies

Sr. No.	Cooperative Societies	Membership	Percentage
1	-	7	7.0
2	PACS	6	6.0
3	Dairy Cooperatives	8	8.0
4	PACS, Dairy and Sugar Factory	39	39.0
5	PACS, Dairy and Other	2	2.0
6	PACS and Dairy	23	23.0
7	PACS and Sugar Factory	7	7.0
8	PACS, Dairy, Sugar Factory and Other	5	5.0
9	PACS, Sugar Factory and Other	1	1.0
10	Dairy and Sugar Factory	2	2.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source : Fieldwork

The table No. 5.9 shows that out of 93% members 6% farmers were member of PACS, 8% farmers were members of only dairy cooperative and 39% farmers were members of three cooperative societies namely PACS, Dairy and Sugar factory. Two farmers were members of PACS and dairy and other. There were 23 members of PACS

and dairy. Five farmers were members of PACS, dairy, sugar factory and other. There were two members of dairy cooperative and sugar factory. Thus, it reveals that the fact that farmers in the various cooperative societies were participated which in turn there so cooperative societies played important role for economic betterment of the farmers.

Moreover, it was observed that out of total number of farmers eleven farmers had not taken loan from any credit society and 93 farmers had taken loan for various purposes.

Table No. 5.10
Purposes of Loan

Sr. No.	Purposes of Loan	Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	Not taken the loan	11	11.0
2	Land development	6	6.0
3	Fertilizers and Seed Purchasing	68	68.0
4	Other purposes	1	1.0
5	Fertilizers and Seed Purchasing and Irrigation Facility	11	11.0
6	Land Development, Fertilizers, Seeds Purchasing and Secondary Business	1	1.0
7	Land Development, Fertilizers, Seeds & Land Purchasing	1	1.0
8	Land Development, Fertilizers, Seeds & Irrigation Facility	1	1.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source : Fieldwork

The table No. 5.10 shows that maximum loans was taken to purchase fertilizers and seeds (68%), 11% of farmers took the loan for the purpose of purchasing fertilizers and seeds and for improving irrigation facility, only 6% of farmers took the loan for land development. Due to this irrigation project 80% of farmers responded that they are able

93
+ 11

104
our
self
size
(100%)

to repay their borrowings and 20% of farmers showed inability to pay back the loan.

In the village of Jangamhatti out of the total beneficiaries 99% of beneficiaries have reported that they required government assistance. They emphasised that loan should be made available at low rate of interest, and reasonable price should be assured for their farm product, and they should get inputs of subsidized rate. It has been observed that, Daulat Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Halkarni provides reasonable price to sugarcane. However, for other farm product, farmers have to sale their products in the local market. Therefore, farmers in the sample study area emphasised that there should be improvement in local market.