

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY FARMERS IN MANCHERIAL DISTRICT OF TELANGANA

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ABSTRACT

This paper was conducted on “constraints faced by the farmers in Mancherial District of Telangana”. The study was conducted in two Mandals of Mancherial. Convenience sampling is used in selection of mandals there are Hazipur and Jaipur and Two villages are randomly selected from each mandal. Snow ball sampling is used to collect 25 samples from paddy and Cotton grower of each village. Total 100 samples were collected. Garrett ranking technique revealed that in case of paddy and cotton the most important production constraints are high cost of inputs followed by severity of diseases, pest with garret scores 64.09 and 60.57 score respectively. The major marketing constraints are lack of remunerative price of crops, price fluctuations their scores are with mean score of 59.99 and 58.95 respectively. And major economic constraints are delay in cash payments with Garret ranking score 68.70 followed by non-availability of credit welfare 59.30 is the score. There are many production, marketing and economic constraints are there. The above all are major ones.

Key words: Production, Marketing, Economic, Constraints.

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the Backbone of economy of Telangana. Since the formation of the state, the Government of Telangana has been committed to increasing the income of farmers, driving for agriculture sector's growth and improving the farmer's welfare. Paddy and Cotton production has increased significantly; they are the major crops in the state. In 2014-15 paddy and cotton production was 68.2 and 18.5 lakh tones respectively. Until 2019-20 there was a huge growth in production of both the crops, paddy production was 193 lakh tones and 42.0 lakh tonnes of production of Cotton (Socio-economic outlook of Telangana 2020).

Even though, there was a continuous growth in production of crops, farmers are facing many constraints. The specific objective of this study is:

- To study the constraints have been faced by the farmers of Mancherial district..

Mancherial district was created out of Adilbad district in 2016 during general reorganisation of districts of Telangana. Godhavari and Pranahitha rivers pass through it. Paddy and Cotton are the major cultivated crops of the study area.

Gohil G.R et al (2016) concluded that the major constraints faced by the cotton growers were related to the price of inputs for cultivation, insufficient knowledge on pest control measures and other related issues. The price of cultivation inputs should be decreased and take necessary actions to ensure electricity supply and other physical resources for better cotton cultivation. Namamil Gohail et al (2018) found that the most important constraint faced by the farmers was delay in procurement of paddy followed by deduction of payments by commission agents. In case of Basmati, there was an exploitative practices of intermediaries, lack of remunerative price of the crop was the another major marketing constraints of farmers of maize and Cotton. E. Ravi Goud et al (2018) found that lack of remunerative prices under the marketing constraints and lack of storage facilities was the major problem under the institutional constraints. Sagir Ahmad Ansari and Waseem Khan (2018) Lack of Grading facilities, non availability of scientific weighing and measurement equipments are barrier which farmers face in marketing. Dev, S.M (2012) found that price fluctuations and high market spread was the most serious problem for the small and marginal farmers.

METHODOLOGY:

This study was conducted in Mancherial District of Telangana to find out the major constraints faced by the farmers. Convenience sampling method to used to collect the data from Two Mandals of mancherial namely, Hazipur and Jaipur. In each mandal two villages are randomly Selected, from each village 25 samples are collected through snowball sampling. Thus, the study sample comprised of 100 farmers spread across four villages. In order to study the constraints, a schedule was developed with the help of available literature. Accordingly, constraints were identified and subdivided into production, marketing and economic constraints. The response of the farmers were recorded. The given ranks of respondents were converted into percentage position with the help of Garrett formula is:

Percent position: $100(R_{ij} - 0.5/N_j)$

R_{ij} = Rank given for ith item by the jth sample respondents

N_j = Total Rank given by me jth sample respondent

Garrett ranking conversion table was used to convert the percent position of each rank to scores, these scores was multiplied with respective ranks. Then the total value is divided by number of respondents. Thus the mean score for all the constraints were arranged in descending order and then rank were assigned to individual constraints.

RESULT DISCUSSION:

In accordance with the objective the constraints experienced by the respondents were studied under the three heads namely,

1. Production constraints
2. Marketing constraints
3. Economic constraints

Table-1: Production Constraints faced by Paddy and Cotton farmers:

Sl. No	Constraints	Average score	Garret Rank
1	Unavailability of quality seeds at proper time	57.85	4
2	High cost of inputs	64.09	1
3	Inadequate irrigation facilities	48.31	5
4	Irregular supply of electricity	32.17	9
5	Severity of diseases, pest	60.57	2
6	Lake of knowledge on application of pest	41.09	8
7	Small land holdings	42.03	7
8	Natural calamities	59.97	3
9	Land and Soil problems	43.98	6

As shown in the table 1: The major production constraint was high cost of inputs with a score of 64.09 (rank1). The second most important constraint faced by the farmers in cultivating the rice and cotton was severity of diseases, pest with a score 60.57(rank2). By keeping this in view, there was a need to reduce the cost of inputs, focus on using natural fertilizer and intercropping. The other production constraint of was natural calamities with garret score 59.97 (rank 3) delayed precipitation during kharif season, prevalence of winter raining, excessive rainfall, scanty rainfall and soil erosion etc., in addition to the above problems, It is also clear that land and soil problem and irrigation facilities are not so prominent. soil quality is good for cultivation of various crops. Most of the farmers are depended on Borewell irrigation facility in the study area.the farmers also faced some minor production constraints there are irregular supplyof electricity 32.17 (rank9),lack of knowledge on application of pest (rank 8) and small holdings with Garret score 42.03 (rank 7).

Table-2: Marketing Constraints faced by Paddy and Cotton farmers:

Sl. No	Constraints	Average score	Garret Rank
01	High transportation cost	49.50	6
02	Lack of storage facilities	52.35	5
03	Distance between field and market	54.31	3
04	Spoilage of items	46.97	7
05	Weights and measures	46.75	8
06	Price fluctuations	58.95	2
07	Lake of Grading facilities	28.65	9
08	Lake of Market information	53.03	4
09	Lack of remunerative price of crop	59.99	1

The above table indicating that lack of remunerative price of crop was the major constraint of farmers in the study area with a average score 59.99. followed by price fluctuations with mean score of 58.95. In the view of this, we need to focus on pricing mechanism of agricultural crops to solve these constraints for better price. Another important constraint was the distance between field and market with the score 54.3 (rank 3), it leads to high transportation cost. Fourth major constraint reported by the farmers was lack of market information(overall garret score 53.03).In addition to the above marketing constraints lack of storage facilities (rank 5), High transportation cost (rank 6 with garret score 49.50), spoilage of items (rank 7), weights and measures (rank 8) and lack of Grading facilities (rank 9) were some other minor problems reported by farmers of study area.

Table-3: Economic Constraints faced by Paddy and Cotton farmers

Sl. No	Constraints	Average score	Garret Rank
01	Non availability of credit facilities	59.30	2
02	Lake of subsidy for inputs	52.74	5
03	High cost of Labor	58.22	3
04	High rate of interest charge on credits	56.59	4
05	High commission agents charges	43.46	8
06	Delay in cash payments	68.70	1
07	Lack of knowledge on crop insurance	44.54	7
08	Poor economic condition of farmers	47.69	6

From the above table 3: it was indicated that Delay in cash payments was the major economic constraint of farmers. There is a long duration for receiving amount from agencies and middleman after selling the crops. The second major economic constraint was non availability of credit facilities (with garret score 59.30), most of the farmers are not getting loans from banks due to many reasons no proper registration for land, illiteracy, no knowledge on schemes of government, especially tenant farmers have no chance to get loan on their crop. Followed by this high cost of labor was another major problem of farmers with overall garret score (58.22). Agricultural labors are more than cultivators in the study area but still there is a high wage rate for labor which is minimum for their livelihood. In addition to this problems, High rate of interest on credits (rank 4), lack of subsidy for inputs(rank 5), poor economic condition of farmers(6), lack of knowledge on crop insurance with mean score 44.54 (7)and high commission charges of agents(8)were some other minor problems are there in cultivating crops.

CONCLUSION:

Garrett's ranking technique is used to identify production, marketing, economic constraints faced by farmers in the study area. It revealed that in case of paddy and cotton the most important production constraints are high cost of inputs followed by severity of diseases, pest. There is a need to focus fertilizers incultivation of crops, natural fertilizers& manure and inter crops. The major marketing constraints are lack of remunerative price of crop and price fluctuations. Therefore, there is a need to take necessary changes in pricing mechanism of agriculture. On the other side, major economic constraints are delay in cash payments followed by non-availability of credit facilities cultivation of crops takes at least 120 to 150 days. Marketing of crops also create some time lag after selling the crop also farmers are not getting payments nearly 30 days they have to wait for payments. There is need to pay the farmer immediately it is good for both the development of agriculture and farmers welfare.

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