



Research  
Paper

## Economics of chilli crop cultivation in Indian agriculture- A study in upper Krishna project area (Karnataka)

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### ABSTRACT

Chilli is an important commercial crop of India and is grown both for the home and foreign market. The chilli crop is raised under rain fed conditions. In the study area also chilli is the dominant crop as commercial and majority of the farmers under the UKP area are cultivating chilli crops. The present study highlights economic conditions of chili cultivating farmers in the Upper Krishna Project (UKP) area.

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**Key words :** Eco, Chilli, Crops

### INTRODUCTION

Chilli is an important commercial crop of India. It is grown both for the home and foreign market. Plant was carried out to the old world by early explores being introduced by Columbus on his return trip in 1492. Cultivation spread from the Mediterranean area to England by 1548 and to the Central Europe by the close of the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Boswell, 1949). The Portuguese brought chilli plant to India from Brazil in 1585 and cultivations was reported in China during the late 1700's (Sturtevant, 1885). The important foreign markets for Indian chilli are Srilanka, Kuwait, Iran and England. However bulk of the production is consumed within the country.

Major chilli growing countries in the world are India, Korea, Pakistan, Turkey and Srilanka in Asia, Nigeria, Tunisia, Ghana and Egypt in Africa, Mexico and USA in North Central America, Yugoslavia, Spain, Romania, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria in Europe and Argentina and Peru in South America (Hosamani, 1982).

In India the major chilli growing states are Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and about 70 per cent of the total area lies in these four states. Chilli crop is raised under rain fed conditions. As per 2001 data, Shorapur and Shahapur talukas in Karnataka

produced more chilli. The main objectives of the study are as follows: to study the various types of chilies in the study area, to explain the nature and economic status of chilli cultivation in study area and to study the problems and prospects of chili cultivation in study area.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is based on both secondary and primary data. The secondary data were collected from books, journals, reports, published and un-published research thesis. The primary data were collected from chilli cultivators in Upper Krishna Project (Shorapur and Shahapur Talukas in Gulbarga district) area personnel interview regarding chilli crop cultivation and 50 chilli crop cultivators were interviewed (each 25 from both Talukas). The collected data were tabulated in simple percentage.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation have been presented in the following sub heads:

#### Varieties of chili crops in study area:

Large number of chilli varieties differing in size, shape