

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Constraints faced by sugarcane respondents of Belagavi and Bagalkote district of Karnataka

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SUMMARY : The present study was conducted in Belagavi and Bagalkote district in north Karnataka during the year 2018-19 with the objectives to Asses the constraints faced by sugarcane respondents. *Ex-post-facto* research design was undertaken for the present study. Major constraints faced by sugarcane respondents were inadequate water supply (87.50 %), followed by non-availability of labours (81.67 %), timely availability of credit (76.67 %), irregular supply of electricity (75.00 %), high wages of labours (74.16 %), low price (58.33 %), high cost of inputs (45.83 %). Sugarcane growers also faced problems like inadequate credit (35.00 %), lack of technical guidance (25.83 %), transportation (21.67%), high interest rate on loan (15.83 %) and inadequate subsidy (09.17 %).

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KEY WORDS :

Credit, Input, Wage,
Technical guidance,
Subsidy

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Sugarcane is the most prominent worldwide crop due to its strategic position and immense uses in the daily life of almost all nation as well as for industrial uses targeted at nutritional and economic sustenance. Sugarcane is regarded not merely as a sugar crop, as it progressively assumes the status of energy crop. About 7.5 per cent of Indian rural population and many workers are involved indirectly in sugarcane processing. However, the fact that sugarcane fetch the better price than the many other crops will also attract farmers to grow this crop. Sugarcane provides almost double the returns compared with most of other crops (Kumar

et al., 2017). Sugarcane gives raw material to the second largest agro-based industry after textile. A portion of the sugar processing factories have broadened by-products basis industries and have invested and set up natural substance plants, paper, refineries, cogeneration plant and alcohol production lines.

Keeping in the view of above fact the study was conducted with the following specific objective:-To identify the constraints in sugarcane cultivation.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

In the present investigation, *Ex-post-facto* research design was used. The study

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was conducted in Belagavi and Bagalkot district of Karnataka during the year 2018-19. Belagavi and Bagalkot district has been purposively selected for the study because of the highest sugarcane crop in this area. In Belagavi district, two taluks *viz.*, Gokak and Athani were selected based on highest area and in Bagalkot district, *viz.*, Jamkhandi, Badami, were selected based on highest area. Three village from each taluk selected based on the highest area and production, from each village five respondents will be selected randomly. Thus, the total sample size will be 120.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present study as well as discussion have been summarized under following heads.

Constraints faced by sugarcane respondents:

The data presented in the Table 1 depicted that constraints faced by respondents in sugarcane cultivation is in the descending order. Major constraints faced by sugarcane respondents were inadequate water supply (87.50 %), followed by non-availability of labours (81.67 %), timely availability of credit (76.67 %), irregular supply of electricity (75.00 %), high wages of labours (74.16 %), low price (58.33 %), high cost of inputs (45.83 %). Sugarcane growers also faced problems like inadequate credit (35.00 %), lack of technical guidance (25.83 %),

transportation (21.67 %), high interest rate on loan (15.83 %) and inadequate subsidy (09.17 %).

The possible reason for the above constraints were due to the depletion of ground water, so farmers facing the scarcity of water to cultivate sugarcane and irregular supply of electricity problem mainly in the rural areas, so the government should provide more hours of electricity in the rural areas, so it helps the farmers in several areas. Non-availability of loans at the proper time from the bank will forces the farmers to take the loan from moneylenders, which incurs high interest rate. High wage of labours hinders the timely cultivation practices of sugarcane. Hence, extension personnel of developmental institutes, SAU's, private agencies and NGO'S need to put concerned efforts in this direction. The above findings are in consonance with findings of Rajshekara Reddy (2006); Maraddi (2006); Singh (2006) and Taskeen (2012).

Conclusion:

Most of the sugarcane respondents were tackling the problem of unavailability of labours, less price, inadequate irrigation, uneven supply of electricity, high labour wages, timely and quantum availability of credit. The Government departments of state and central and concerned developmental departments should involve in the planning of strategies to overcome all the problems faced by farmers who are cultivating the sugarcane

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Inadequate water supply	105	87.50	I
2.	Non availability of labours	98	81.67	II
3.	Timely availability of credit	92	76.67	III
4.	Irregular supply of electricity	90	75.00	IV
5.	High wages of labours	89	74.16	V
6.	Low price	70	58.33	VI
7.	High cost of inputs	55	45.83	VII
8.	Inadequate credit	42	35.00	VIII
9.	Lack of technical guidance	31	25.83	IX
10.	Transportation	26	21.67	X
11.	High interest rate on loan	19	15.83	XI
12.	Inadequate subsidy	11	09.17	XII

Note: Multiple responses

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