



“AN ANALYSIS OF LIVING CONDITION OF GINGER CULTIVATORS IN KODAGU –WITH REFERENC TO SOMVARPET TALUK”

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ABSTRACT: The survey research entitled 'Living condition of ginger cultivators in Kodagu district with special reference to Somvarpet taluk ' was conducted during March 2021 to December 2021. Ginger cultivation is practiced large scale in Somvarpet taluk compare to Madikeri and Virarajpet taluk of the Kodagu district. Hence, Somvarpet taluk was specifically selected for the study. The information on area under Ginger crop and number of Ginger growers from the selected villages was obtained from the respective taluk Horticulture officer. The study examined the economic factors that influence the adoption of ginger farming in area. 50 farmers were selected at random for this study. Data were collected by means of questionnaires and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. A proportionate sample of 5 per cent of the population from each village was selected randomly. For analyzing the data collected during the study, tabular analysis and financial analysis were used. The technique of tabular analysis was employed for estimating the cost of cultivation, yield and return structure of Ginger.

INTRODUCTION

Ginger is one of the most important and earliest known oriental spices and is being cultivated in India for both as fresh vegetable and as a dried spice, since time immemorial. Ginger is obtained from the rhizomes of *Zingiber officinale*. It is a tropical and subtropical perennial herb with underground branching stem called rhizomes. It is native of South East Asia. India is largest producer in the world. Ginger plays an important role in earning foreign exchange for the country. An annual production of 6.55L tones in an area of about 1.33L hectares in India, contributing approximately 65 % of the world production. Ginger production share among the spices in India is 11.89 % (NHB Database 2014-15). Ginger is grown as an intercrop in coconut and areca nut plantations in the states of Kerala, Meghalaya, Orissa, and West Bengal and to some extent in Karnataka as well as pure crop in states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu. Its cultivation is fast increasing as

a pure crop particularly in these states because of better profitability and high productivity can be expected by providing the favorable conditions and better management. Very limited scientific information is available on varietal evaluation of ginger under shade net condition under local agro-climatic condition though the farmers are using their own varieties based on the availability during the season irrespective of suitability for the area under normal open cultivation of the crop.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Merlin Mathew and others (2018) “Economics of Production of Ginger in Wayanad District of Kerala, India” This study was aimed to find out the input use levels and economics of ginger cultivation in Wayanad district of Kerala, during the crop year 2015-16. Total four villages which are leading in the area of ginger cultivation were selected and twenty farmers from each village i.e. total 80 farmers were chosen randomly as sample size. The study indicated that cost of cultivation and gross returns were positively related with size of the holding. The overall cost of cultivation was ` 4, 54,991.62 and ` 4, 94,501.03 per hectare on small and large farms. The expenditure on seed was found to be maximum constituting about 35.01 per cent of total cost followed by human labour, and machine power. All the farm income measures exhibited a positive relationship with the farm size. Returns per rupee of expenditure were found to be ` 0.60 and 0.67 per hectare on small and large farms respectively.

Sudip Mahat, and others (2019) “Factors Affecting Ginger Production in Surkhet District, Nepal” this study was to analyze different factors influencing ginger production. The study was conducted in Surkhet district of Nepal in 2018. A total of 100 farmers (60 and 40 from Barahatal and Chingad rural municipalities respectively) were selected using simple random sampling technique. Primary data were collected using interview schedule, focus group discussion and key informant interview. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel. The descriptive statistics, chi-square test and correlation were used to derive conclusion.

RESEARCH GAP

The review of literature clearly shows that there is dearth of studies relating to analyze the socio Economic condition of ginger cultivators in Somvarpet taluk in Kodagu District. Hence the present study makes an attempt to understand the socio economic condition of ginger cultivators in study area.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the socio living conditions of ginger cultivator in study area
- To find out the Cost output per Acre of Ginger crop in study area.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The following hypothesis have been framed in the present study

- Large scale ginger cultivation increases income of the ginger cultivators.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is on empirical investigation based on sample interview of ginger cultivators in Kodagu district. It occupies an area of 4,102 square kilometres (1,584 sq mi) in the Western Ghats of southwestern Karnataka. This city is 240 kms away from state capital bangalore. The present study is based on both primary and secondary data and a systematic random sampling method has been adopted for survey. The primary data has collected from somvarpet taluk of Kodagu district, where large numbers of ginger cultivators are cultivate ginger crop. The survey has been conducted by taking 50 ginger cultivators in the study area and respondents are randomly selected. Simple tables, percentage method are used to analyze the result and have been depicted by simple bar graph and pie chart.

SURVEY BASED ANALISIS ANA DATA INTERPRETATION

A survey of five villages such as neerugunda, moodravalli, Nidtha, Aloor and Gowdalli has been conducted 50 Ginger grower have been interviewed through questionnaire. The profile of shareholder is as follows,

Table 1: Distribution of Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Male	38	76%	1
Female	12	24%	2
Total	50	100%	

Source: field work

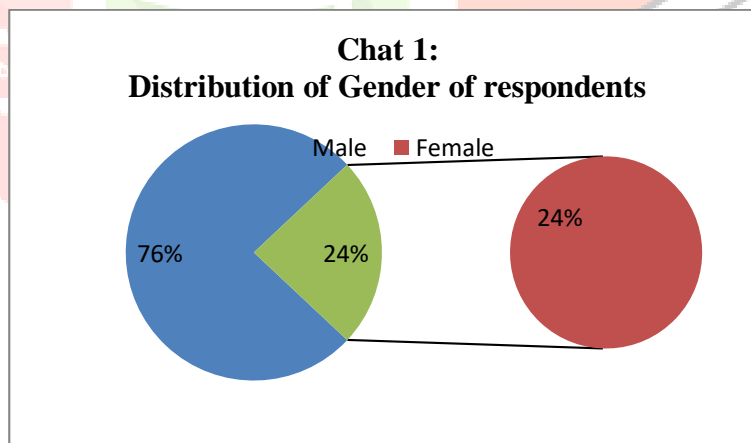


Table 1 show that out of the total 50 respondents 76% are male and 24% are female.

Table 2: Distribution of Age of respondents

Age in years	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
20 to 30	05	10%	2
31 to 50	42	84%	1
51 to 70	03	06%	3
Total	50	100%	

Source: field work

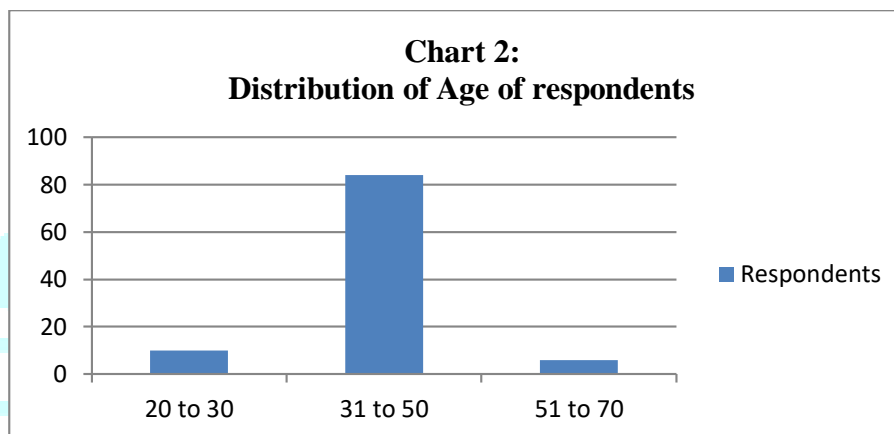


Table 2 tells that majority of them that is 84% of them are aged between 31 to 50 year. Only 6% respondents are aged between 51 to 70 years, only 10% age between 20 to 30 years. This reveals more youths are engaged in Ginger farming.

Table 3: Distribution of Educational Qualification of respondents

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Illiterate	2	4%	4
Primary	10	20%	3
Higher Primary	18	36%	2
PUC and above	20	40%	1
Total	50	100%	

Source: field work

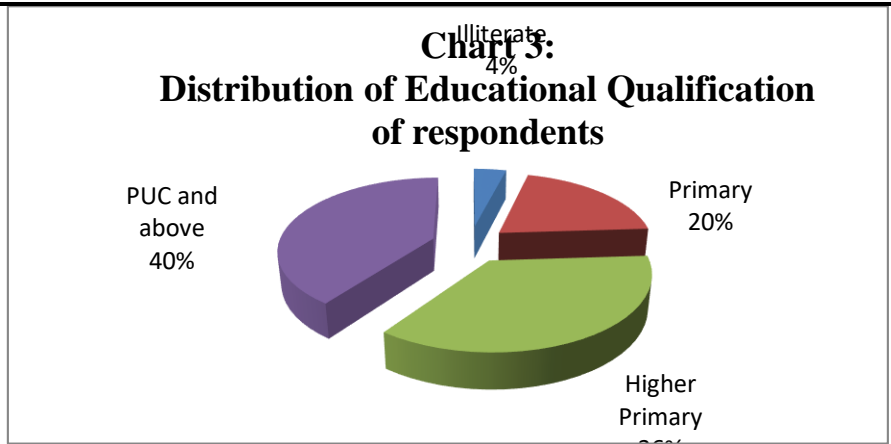


Table 3 explain that 36% respondents are having Qualification up to Higher Primary And 40% of respondents are having PUC and above Qualification the success of Ginger farming depend upon the qualified respondents.

Table 4: Distribution of Caste of respondents

Caste	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
SC	06	12	3
ST	08	16	2
Others	36	72	1
Total	50	100	

Source: field work

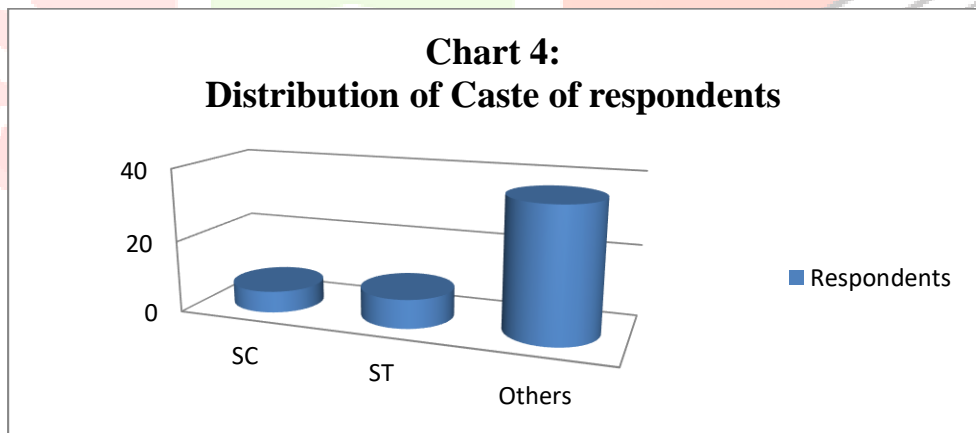


Table 4 shows that the number of SC and ST is very less that is SC 12 percent and ST 16 percent.

Table 5: Amount of Land holding of respondents

Lands in acres	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1 to 2	16	32%	2
3 to 5	26	52%	1
6 to10	08	16%	3
Total	50	100%	

Source: field work

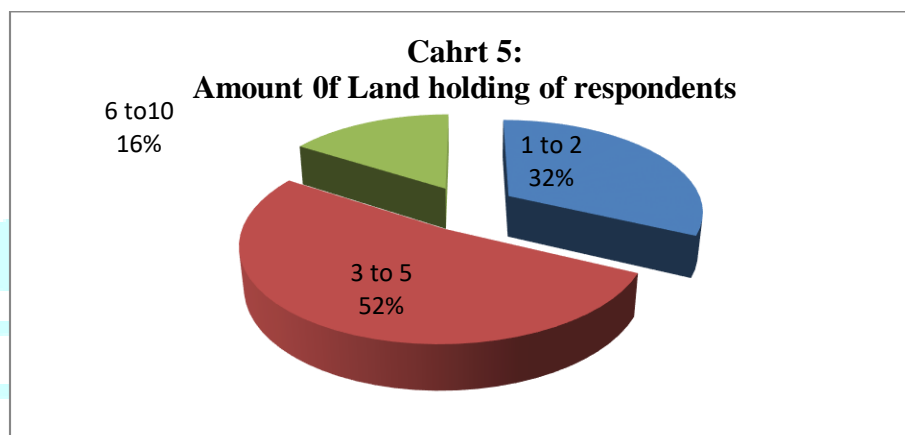


Table 5 shows that 52 percentage of respondents are having land between 3 to 5 acres only 16% respondents having land up to 6 to 10 acres. 32% of respondents are having land between 1 to 2 acres this is because small holding.

Table 6: Primary Occupation Frequency of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Rank
Agriculture	20	1
Agriculture and Business	14	2
Agriculture and Service	11	3
Agriculture and agricultural laborer	05	4
Total	50	

Source: field work

Table 6: Primary Occupation Frequency of respondents

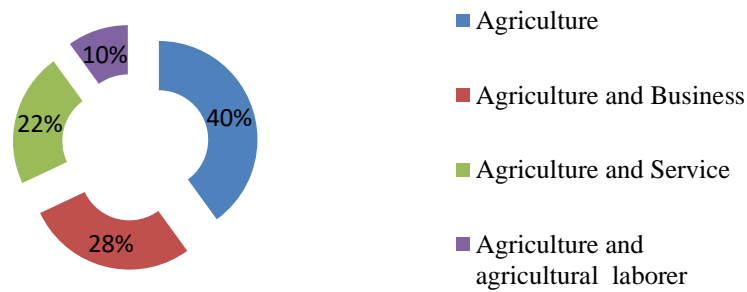


Table 6 Represent that 40percent of responds are depend on only in agriculture, 28 percent respondent are doing Agriculture and Business, 22 percent of them doing Agriculture and Service it shows recent year people interested in growing Ginger who are in service sect why because Ginger farming is more profitable.

Table 7: Distribution of Income of respondents

Income in RS	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
25000 to 50000	05	10%	4
50000 to100000	10	20%	3
100000 to 200000	15	30%	2
2 lakh and 5 lakh	20	40%	1
Total	50	100	

Source: field work

Chart 7:Distribution of Income of respondents

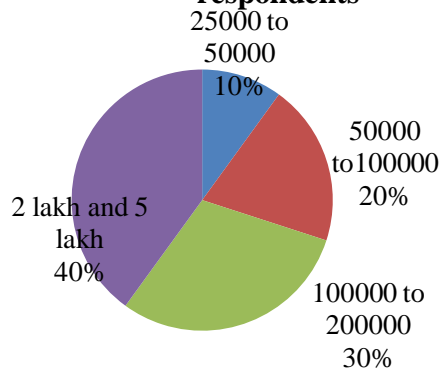


Table 7 Represent that 40% of respondents annual income between 2lakh to 5lakh. Only 20 % of respondents income between rupees 50000 to100000the lowest 10% have merger income of rupees 25000 to 50000per year.

Table 8: sources of loan

Sources	Respondents	Percentage
Own savings	02	04
Loan from Bank	28	56
Loan from relatives	03	06
Money lenders	06	12
Loan form Finance	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: field work

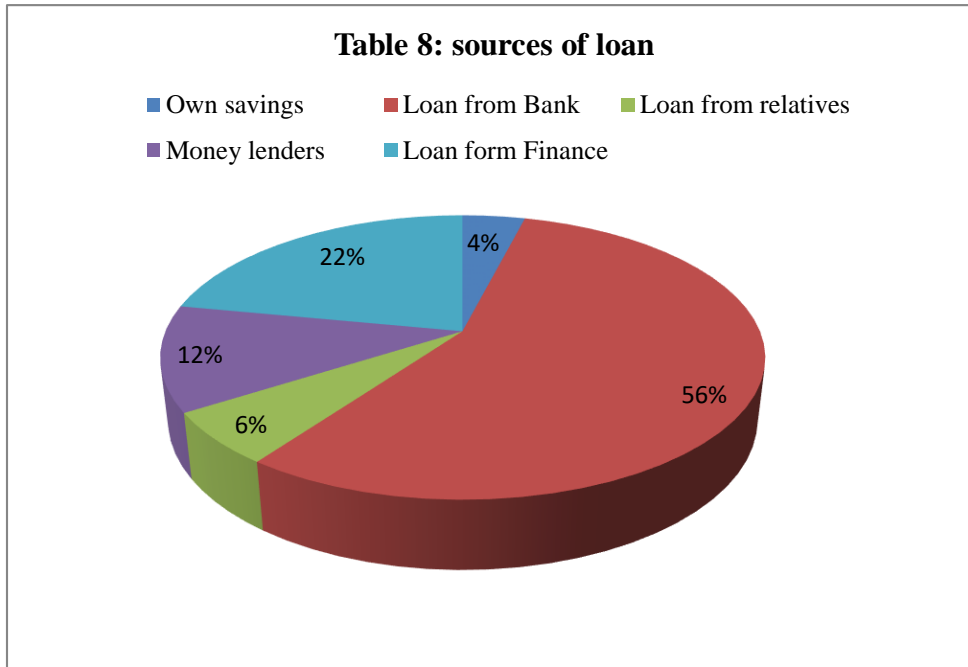
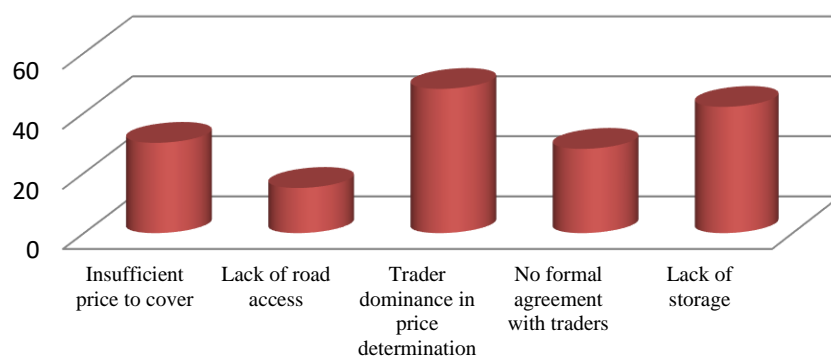


Table 9 explains that 28 respondents have taken loan from banks, 3 of them have taken as advance amount from their relatives, 6 of them have taken loan from some private finances and followed by 11 respondents taken loan from money lenders for huge amount of monthly and weekly interest. Only 2 respondents are use own savings for ginger cultivation.

Table 9: Major Marketing Problem Index Value Rank

Major Marketing Problem	Frequency	Rank
Insufficient price to cover	30	3
Lack of road access	15	5
Trader dominance in price determination	48	1
No formal agreement with traders	28	4
Lack of storage	42	2

Source: field work

Table 9: Major Marketing Problem Index Value Rank

FINDINGS

- ✓ Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 31-50 years, because it is the core age for ginger cultivation and contributing to the income of the family.
- ✓ 20 respondents have studied PUC and above and 60 of them not gate higher education due to various sociological, economic issues they are not able to go beyond 10th standard.
- ✓ Majority of them are belongs to OBC, 28 percent of them are SC ST because they are have less land and basic infrastructure
- ✓ Majority of them have 2 to 5 lakh yearly income respondents have more profit
- ✓ Majority of them have monthly income between 5001 - 8000 rupees and most of them have savings less than 1000 rupees per month.

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