

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF COFFEE PRODUCTION IN KARNATAKA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHIKKAMAGALORE DIST

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ABSTRACT:

Agriculture is an important sector of Indian economy as it contributes about 17% to the total GDP and provides employment to over 60% of the population. Indian agriculture has registered impressive growth over the last few decades. Coffee production is the industrial process of converting the raw fruit of the coffee plant into the finished coffee. However, it is not what one would call a processed product. The cherry has the fruit or pulp removed leaving the seed or bean which is then dried. While all green coffee is processed, the method that is used varies and can have a significant effect on the flavour of roasted and brewed coffee. Coffee production is a major source of income, especially for developing countries where coffee is grown. By adding value, processing the coffee locally, coffee farmers and countries can increase the revenue from coffee. The coffee goes at least as far back as the 10th century, with a number of reports and legends surrounding its first use. The native (undomesticated) origin of coffee is thought to have been Ethiopia. The earliest substantiated evidence of either coffee drinking or knowledge of the coffee tree is from the 15th century, in the Sufi monasteries of Yemen. By the 16th century, it had reached the rest of the Middle East, South India, Persia, Turkey, Horn of Africa, and northern Africa. Coffee then spread to the Balkans, Italy and to the rest of Europe, to Indonesia and then to America.

Key-words: Coffee production, land of Chikamagaluru dist, Primary and Secondary Survey

INTRODUCTION:

Coffee cultivation grew and thrived in India during the British rule and beyond. The Dutch began to grow coffee in the Malabar region, but a major transition happened when the British led a relentless drive to set up Arabica coffee plantations across the hilly regions in South India, where they found the climatic conditions to be apt for the crop.

Commercial coffee plantations in India started with an ambitious and enterprising British manager named JH Jolly, who was working Parry & Co., a trading company. He felt that the coffee beans growing in the plantations of Chandragiri had huge potential, and sent a petition to the Mysore government of the day for 40 acres of land to grow coffee.

Review of Literature:

Carneiro (1999) in his study entitled on "Advances in coffee biotechnology" "Highlights that in the last 28 years, important advances have been made in Vitro coffee culture techniques, putting the crop in a position to benefit from biotechnology. Some systems of plant regeneration have already been optimized in coffee.

Ramirez and Sosa (2000) in their study entitled: "Assessing the Financial Risks of Diversified Coffee Production Systems": An Alternative Non normal CDF Estimation Approach highlights that recently developed techniques are adapted and combined for the modelling and simulation of crop. And prices that can be mutually correlated, exhibit heteroskedasticity or autocorrelation, and follow non normal probability density functions

Karthigaiselvan and Maran (2013) in their study entitled: Production And Marketing Of Coffee In TamilNadu -highlights that the research study was conducted with an objective to understand the related issues of cultivation and marketing of coffee in TamilNadu. TamilNadu has a great potential of coffee production and coffee drinker/addicted. TamilNadu state most of peoples are used in variety of coffee, Instant Coffee, and piece of leaf.

Objectives of the study:

1. To analyses the problems faced by growers in coffee production.
2. To analyses the problems faced by growers in coffee processing.
3. To analyses the socio-economic conditions of coffee growers

Methodology:

The present study is regarding to "an economic analysis of coffee production in Karnataka A special reference to Chikkamagalore Dist" The information required for the study has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. A well-structured interview schedule has been administered to collect primary data.

Table 1.1
World country's production in 2020-21

SI No	Country	Million of tones
01	Brazil	3009
02	Vietnam	1683
03	Colombia	885
04	Indonesia	760
05	Ethiopia	482
06	Honduras	476
07	Peru	363
08	India	319
09	Uganda	254
10	Guatemala	225

Brazil is the largest coffee producing country in the world and the history comes from last 150 years it produces about 3009MT of coffee per year and the coffee plantation covers about 27000 sq km in the country with 74% Arabica and 26% Robusta.

Vietnam is the second largest producer of coffee after Brazil total production of about 1683MT per year. Robusta (species of coffee) is the main species of the coffee producing over 96% in country of Vietnam. The coffee origin is comes from European union and now it is one of the largest producers of coffee in the world. It produces“ over 570000 tonnes per year and imports to US , Germany , France, Japan, and Italy.

Colombia and Indonesia are next largest coffee producers in the world most of the coffee producer are small coffee farmers (Average in 2 hectares of land)this country produces coffee around 858000MT per year. It exports coffee to US, Eastern Europe, Japan, and Russia.

India is one of the biggest nations in the world and its cultivating thousands of species of crops coffee is one of them 98% of the coffee production done by the small formers. India is facing some of the main problem on coffee that is rains early in the year and other disasters.

Coffee is only cultivating in south Indian states of “Karnataka, Andrapradesh, Tamil Nadu,and Kerala “ with total production of about 319000 Tonnes per year.

➤ **KARNATAKA:** Among all coffee producing states in India, Karnataka is the indisputable leader and produces more than 70% of the total coffee produced in the country. Karnataka produced 2.33 Lakh Metric Tonnes of coffee in the last financial year, which is the highest coffee production by any state in India.

In 2.33 Lakh Metric Tonnes of coffee, the production of Robusta Coffee formed the major part, which was more than 1.58 Lakh Metric Tonnes. Arabica is another type of coffee produced in Karnataka, whose production was 74,755 Metric Tonnes.

Coffee is planted in a large area in Karnataka and account for more than 60% of the total area under coffee cultivation in India. There are more than 4,500 coffee plantations in India, which is generally on high altitude of about 1,300 metre above sea level.

Kodagu, Chikmagalur and Hassan are the main coffee producing regions in Karnataka. Kodagu is the largest coffee producing region in Karnataka with more than 50% share in the total coffee produced in the state. Mysore and Shimoga are the other coffee producing regions in the state.

Apart from the highest coffee production, Karnataka also has the highest yield, which is more than 1,000 Kilograms per hectare. The main reason for coffee production in a large quantity in Karnataka is the suitable temperature, climate and rainfall. (Production: 2,33,230 Metric Tonnes.)

Coffee production in karnataka.

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extent of holdings, plantation areas and productivity, apart from a high degree of quality of the commodity. Kodagu district stands out in the State in coffee cultivation. According to statistics gathered from the Coffee Board, Karnataka accounted for 2,14,170 tonnes out of the estimated production of 2,93,000 tonnes for 200809, including 1,93,000 tonnes of Robusta. Over 70 per cent of the commodity is exported while the rest is sold and consumed in the domestic market.

The team working in the group of Karnataka Plantation Coffee is also involved in the activities carried out by plant physiologists, soil scientists and water management specialists. These highly efficient professionals have honed their skills in all these areas over the past few years. The main objectives of Karnataka Plantation Coffee largely include analyzing and enhancing the hereditary potential and physiology of the coffee plantation, maintaining the fruitfulness and fertility of the soil where the coffee beans are planted, introducing advanced processes of growing coffees and optimizing the input and output ratio of the land by increasing production level and cutting down on the cost structure. In 2.33 Lakh Metric Tonnes of coffee, the production of Robusta Coffee formed the major part, which was more than 1.58 Lakh Metric Tonnes. Arabica is another type of coffee produced in Karnataka, whose production was 74,755 Metric Tonnes.

Findings:

1. Most of the farmers used (60%) both chemical and organic manure. Nearly 93% of Coffee growers have improved their economic condition by Coffee farming.
2. More than 99.99% of disease effected coffee plant.
3. Labour is one of the major difficulties being faced by the farmers

Suggestions:

1. Modern equipment's may also be used for weeding through usage of weedicides recommended for coffee.
2. Organic farming is another method recommended for increasing per hectare income from coffee gardens.
3. In case of crop loss, government extends the period of repaying loans.

CONCLUSION:

Chickmagaluru district here people are depended on coffee, areca and paddy here what we have visited for field work in sringeri area was giving real picture of coffee

growers. This can be justify by most of coffee growers are having primary education and more traditional. They don't know what are the development programme organized by government for them lack of information and people blinding having few facility from govrnment which is reaching then by corrupted and also the coffee growers suffering from the bank loans. In the recent days government also neglected the problems of coffee growers; as a result there conditions is poor level. It is the functions of the government to introduce relief measures for the development of coffee plants and to improve the conditions of coffee growers areca production will medium in this area.

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