CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION
1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the largest sector in the Indian Economy and the textile sector is the next largest. In India, agriculture sector accounts for 28 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and serves two-third of the livelihood of the population. Historically, India is considered the native of cotton and centre of finest textiles industry in the world. Cotton, known as the king of textiles thus occupies a very important place in the economy of the country. Cotton, being the principal cash crop of the country, accounts for about 2.5% of the agricultural output. Cotton industry provides the means of livelihood for an estimated population of 60 million, through its cultivation, trade and industries in India. Cotton sector provides seven million jobs on farms, at least one million jobs in mills, and many more jobs in trade, ginning power looms, garments and other sectors.

As an industrial raw material, cotton provides 68% of the raw material of the Indian textile industry. The textile industry uses cotton as well as synthetic fibers in staple length not exceeding fifty one millimeter. It does not use wool and continuous filament yarns. Cotton’s dominance in the Indian textile industry is as much as 44.7 per cent. In absolute value, cotton consumption is still growing in India. The trend is expected to continue because of the growth of cotton textile exports.
Indian cotton textile commands a significant share in export earnings.

While the exports of cotton in the form of fiber are small, about 36 per cent of total production of cotton in the country is exported in the form of yarn, cloth and garments. Cotton based textiles account for 73 per cent of the total textile exports. Seeds removed from cotton at the gin are crushed in order to extract oil from the meal, and hulls are used in the preparation of fish and poultry feed and fertilizers. Cotton seed oil is also used in cooking. India is the second largest producer of cotton seed meal next to China. The cotton seed meal is primarily used in animal feed.

The advent of new technology in agriculture has not only lifted India from a position of importer of a food grain to that of a net exporter of food grain. The new technology has also marked, in Indian history, the transformation of the Indian farmer from that a subsistant, food oriented producers to that of a commercial produce faced with a wide variety of cropping choices which cater to each of his food, fodder and liquidity needs. The new technology has also moved the farmer from a low-input, low output farming to that of a high input, high output cultivation equation. This transformation has also engendered considerable investment in irrigational infrastructure both at the micro and macro levels. Compelling the farmer to generate more and more of commercial surpluses in the course of his farming.

By description, commercial crops are those, which are cultivated for cash considerations while a food crop is often cultivated keeping in consideration the
private needs of the farmer such as his food and fodder considerations. Most of the commercial crops in the Indian context are fiber and oil seed crops. The distinction between food crops and commercial crops varieties depending on the crop and the variety. Staple food crop like jowar, wheat, paddy; pulses like tur, green gram etc could be both food crops as well as commercial crops depending on extent of the self consumption and cash needs of the cultivator. Marketable surplus i.e., the quantity of produce available for marketing to the farmer, normally, in case food crops would be that quantity of produce available for sale over and above the requirements for himself and his family. The marketed surplus i.e., the quantity of produce actually sold at the market would be the balance of the total produce less the actual quantity sold at the market to meet the cash and similar needs of the farmer. In extreme cases of cash requirements, all of the produce may be sold at the market thus transforming the food crop into a commercial crop. In commercial crops most of the produce is sold and only a small proportion is retained with the farmer for self-consumption depending on the type at variety of the crop. In case of commercial crops like dry chilli, sugarcane, tobacco, short staple cotton; oilseeds like groundnut, castor only a small proportion of the produce is retained, if at all, by the farmer for his self consumption needs and a major portion is marketed surplus. In the case of other commercial crops such as sunflower and long staple cotton, the marketed surplus is equal to the produce and thus they are commercial crops in the purest sense.
Incidentally, most of the food crops are those, which require heavy investment in terms of crop inputs and labour besides in terms of processing infrastructure. It also sharply brings into focus the costs and returns involved in the cultivation in these crops.

Currently, there are more than 550 regulated markets in India through which 80 per cent of cotton is traded. Cotton trade in India is carried out through three major agencies; private sector, cooperative sector and public sector represented by Cotton Corporation of India. The private sector markets constitute about 70 to 75 per cent of the produce. It consist of traders, owners of ginners operated as individual proprietors, partnership firms and private limited companies. On the other hand, around one fifth of the cotton crop in India is marketed by the cooperative sector. There are mainly three kinds of operations in vogue in this sector viz., pooling system, commercial purchases and monopoly procurement. The Cotton Corporation of India, Mumbai a public sector marketing agency, came into existence in July 1970. It is a regulated company fully owned by the Government of India. Approximately, 6 to 8 per cent of the total crop is now handled by CCI. There are fifteen centre of CCI operating across the country. CCI's activities cover price support operations as directed by Government from time to time in the interest of farmers. The operations also include commercial purchases based on its own judgment to meet the requirements of the state sector and export /imports as per quotas allotted by the Government from time to time.

Cotton is being grown world wide. More than go varieties of cotton are being grown in India alone. Recent advances include evolving of naturally
coloured cotton varieties; genetically modified pest resistant BT varieties. Generally, cotton is categorized into five groups based on its staple length namely short staple (1 gm and below), medium staple (20 mm to 21.5 mm), superior medium staple (22 mm to 24 mm), long staple (24.5 mm to 26 mm) and extra long staple (27 mm and above).

India is the third largest producer and the second largest consumer in the world. Cotton has a large share in the Indian agriculture output to the tune of about 2.5 per cent, valued at more than Rs. 20,000 crores. The area under cotton was estimated at 8.48 million hectares for year 1990.00, which is about one fourth (26.7 per cent) of world's average India's efficiency in cotton production is reflected by the performance in the nine major cotton growing state pulling under three National Level Agro climatic zones namely, the Northern Zone comprising of Panjab, Haryana and Rajastan; central zone comprising of Gujarath, Maharastra and Madhyapradesh; and the southern zone covering Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states. According to the report of food and agricultural organization, the Northern zone accounted for 19.68 per cent of the total production in the country. While the central and south zones accounted, respectively, for 51.61 and 22.58 per cent. On the other hand, cotton production in the other parts of the country was a more 5.16 per cent of the total production in the country.

Cotton productivity in India is however, very low as compared to those in other countries. The average yield of cotton in India is a just 400 kg per hectare as against the world average productivity of 800 kg per hectare. Cotton productivity
is low particularly in the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh where rainfed cotton predominates. Yield levels are comparatively high in the states of Punjab and Haryana, where most of the cotton is cultivated under the irrigation. Even in these states, the average yields are below the world average. Karnataka ranks third in area (0.64 million ha) and fifth in production (0.95 million bales) of cotton with the productivity of 251 kg lint per hectare.

There are various factors responsible for low productivity of cotton in India. One of the most crucial factors is the incidence of insect pests and diseases for the crop, with the invention of high yielding varieties and hybrids. The problems of incidence of insects’ pests and diseases for the crop with the invention of high yielding varieties and hybrids, the problems of incidence of insect pests and diseases have increased several over the years. Cotton crop attacked by 1326 species of insects and mites, of which 166 species damage the crop in India and of which only a dozen species are of economic importance in the country.

1.2 COTTON STATUS IN THE WORLD:

Cotton and cotton textiles have been traded nationally and internationally since ages. In the beginning trading was mostly in cotton textiles where by the cotton produced in each centre was spun and woven into textiles. Indian Cotton textiles products have been admired globally. During the period of Industrial Revolution in the west, in the later half of 18th century and British colonization of India. Indian cotton textile industry suffered immensely. From being an exporter
of finished goods. India was forced to be a supplier of raw cotton to the industrially advancing countries. This shift triggered related changes in Indian cotton cultivation and trading sectors. Indian economic history is now identified with economics of raw cotton and trade, particularly in the Mumbai region. Historically merchants have been played a commendable role, in the development of cotton trade in India, in spite of in adequate and market system.

In many countries particularly the developing ones, cotton is an important agricultural commodity adding significantly to the farm income and export earnings. For example African countries earned more than 15 million by cotton exports representing about 9.2 percent of their total agricultural exports earnings during the 1997. In Asia, cotton is relatively less important but still generated US 7.16 billion by export revenue in 1997.

1.3 COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA:

Cotton is grown in India under different climatic and soil conditions. The Cotton Cultivation practices although, predominantly traditional widely differ from region to region. The period of sowing and harvesting are not uniform infect through the year.

Cotton is presently grown in India over an area of some 8 million hectare annually. The agro climatic conditions. The seasons of growth the Varieties grown. Cultivation practices. The climatic requirement for the successful germination of cotton seed is minimum temperature of 15c. Temperature drop
subsequent to Sowing returns the germination and growth of the crop. The
optimum temperature range for vegetable growth is 21.c to 27.c sufficient
moisture either from rainfall or from irrigation and also plenty of Sunshine are
necessary during growing season. About 82 percent of the total cotton area is
grown under rainfed condition. An annual rainfall of at least 50 cm is the
minimum requirement for rain grown cotton.

For optimum growth and development, cotton need fertilizers well drained
soils. The predominant types of soil 1) alluvial soil, 2) black cotton soil, 3) red
sandy loam to loams, 4) laterite soil and to the large variations in climate soil
varieties, cultivation practices. The sowing season of cotton verities considerably
from track to track cotton sown in August September. In Dharwad Gadag are of
Karnatakas, 40 percent increase in yield if Laxmi cotton sown early.

Two common methods of sowing are broadcasting and sowing in lines
either through mechanical seed drill or by hand, line sowing by seed drill to
encouraged against broadcaster as the farmer censure placing of the seed at proper
depth. Uniform germination better stand easy to inter cultivation there by
reeducation in weed and consequent higher yield.

Cotton is important fiber crop in India, contributing substantially to both
agriculture and industry in terms of farm income, employment and export
earnings. The cotton textiles industry is the largest industry in India, accounting
for five percent of the total value of production in the organized manufactures
sector and for about 10 percent of the country's total export earnings. Cotton crop
engages 60 million people in the country in various sectors including cultivation, trade and processing. India today has 1569 textile mills compressing 1,295 spinning and 274 composite mills. Textile industry generates direct employment for about 1.2 million people and sustains nearly 21 million people in the supporting industries. Employment generation for a large number of skilled, semiskilled and unskilled persons, particularly for low income groups at the rural and semi urban levels in the major strength of this industry. Handloom weaving units alone create employment of more than three million wear ever households accounting for 12.9 million income and offers 200 man day of employment per hectare.

India cotton is grown all over the country but its production is concentrated mainly in nine states namely : 1) Panjab 2) Haryan 3) Rajastan 4) Gujarat 5) Madya Pradesh 6) Maharatra 7) Andra Pradesh 8) Karnataka 9) Tamlnadu

These states together account for more than 99 percent of India’s total area under cotton. On the basis of agro climatic conditions the country is divided into there major cotton growing zon:-

1. The Northern - Panjab, Haryan and Rajastan
2. The Central - Gujrat, M.P, and Maharatra
3. The Southern - AP, Karnataka and Tamlnadu

Karnataka is one of the important cotton producing states of the country, cotton is currently cultivated in the state over 5.20 lakh hectors and the annual output is 6 lakh quintals. The accounts for about 6 percent of the national output.
Cotton is a major input in the well known handloom section of the state and an important natural fibre used in the textiles sector. DCH.32 an extra long staple cotton is grown in the state but finds limited consumption locally. The spinning sector which is predominantly cotton based is vulnerable to the vagaries of volatile cotton and yard markets. The state houses 203 ginning units, 60 pressing units and 42 textiles mills with an installed capacity of 7.84 lakh spindles. The number of permanent employees in these mills is 17,000. However, the mills have been racing sickness and in order to stand competition arising from the deiced spinning sector, there is need for condensation and technology upgradation.

Though India is a world leader in terms of area under cotton its averages cotton yield per hectare as one of the closed being, with an averages of 223 kg of cotton per hectare as against the world’s 800 kg hectare, India ranks 58th among the seventy eight cotton growing countries in terms of productivity. The main causes for such low productivity are that only 34 percent of the cotton area is under irrigation and hardly 40 percent is under hybrids.

More than 90 varieties of cotton are grown in India alone. In the recent years colored cotton varieties are being tested and developed and genetically modified varieties are also HYV’s significance. Generally cotton is categorized into five groups on the basis of its staple length namely:

1. Short staple (19 mm and above)
2. Medium staple (20 mm to 21.5 mm)
3. Superior medium (22 mm to 24 mm)
4. Long staple (24.5mm to 26 mm)
5. Extra long Staple (27 mm and above)

Role of Cotton in India

➢ As an agricultural output.
➢ As an Industrial raw materials.
➢ As Cotton seed, cotton seed meal and cotton seed oil.
➢ As a substantive exports earner and
➢ As a employment generator

Cotton Marketing in India

Cotton marketing is a state subject in India. Compulsory sale of raw cotton through regulated markets in almost all the states and monopoly procurement in Maharashtra have been in force for the last several decades.

Market in cotton, both domestic and international has been subject to several Govt. interventions. For example the Govt. not only imposes quota restrictions on the exports of cotton. But also stipulates the minimum exports price. Interestingly the Govt. releases the quota amongst various exporting agencies like the cotton corporation of India (CCI) Maharashtra State Co-operative cotton growers marketing federation, Gujarat State Co-op cotton federation and private trade.

In domestic cotton market, govt. intervention starts with the fixation of support price per seed cotton, with the objectives of safeguarding the interests of cotton growers and millers the ministry of Agricultural Government of India announces minimum support price for various grades of cotton. Followed by this,
the cotton procurement is done either in the open market through CCI or on monopoly procurement basis in Maharashtra. The Government also processes raw cotton into lint and distributes to many textiles mills. Especially those owned by National Textile Corporation. The degree of state intervention on the domestic markets is about 30 percent and exceed 80 percent in export markets.

The export and import policies of cotton remain a matter of contention amongst the cotton growers, millers and traders due to their ad-hoc nature. As cotton exports, both in direct and indirect forms constitute roughly 35 percent of the total production (ICMF 1997) decision on quota on exports and imports of cotton often contributes significantly to wide fluctuations on exports and imports of cotton. Yarn and fabrics. Cotton growers and millers have had divergent views exports policy of cotton. While the cotton growers demand larger export quota, the millers lobby for smaller proportion of exports, complete restriction on the export of quality cotton and larger import quota of cotton (ICMF 1997) obviously on the overall interest of the country cotton Industry the Government is always called upon to reconcile the competing demands of the growers and millers.

With regard to yarn, the government fixes quota and polices restrictions on its production and export in order to ensure adequate supply of yarn to decentralized units particularly handlooms.

India is the second largest exporter of cotton yarn after Pakistan, in the world in the past, the textiles and clothing trade in international market was done under the aegis of the Multi-Fibre Agreement and other arrangements. As per the Uruguay Round Agreement textile quota’s are to be phased out over a ten year
transition period ending December 31-2004. The Agreement on textiles products will be freed from the quantitative restriction in four stages. The trading of textiles and clothing under the new regime of quota free world would be effective from January 1-2005.

1.4 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEMS:

The status of cotton production as well as the pattern of consumption cotton shows that India has made major strides since independence from a net importer to self-sufficient and even a marginal exporter of raw cotton. With the advent of globalization, liberalization and marketisation, new challenges have raised that have immense implications for the nation economy with respect to cotton. However today the country has a dubious distinction of having the lowest cotton productivity in spite of having the largest area under cultivation. In addition, violent fluctuations in the annual production especially in the rainfed areas have been noticed. As a result, problems in maintaining regular supply of lint for domestic consumption as well as export have emerged.

The present study relates to the Haveri District Karnataka State which is one of the major long staple cotton producing districts in the state cultivated under irrigation/non irrigation. The Karnataka State accounted for 32.61 per cent of the total area and 22.86 per cent of the total long staple cotton production in the zone.

Among the major problems faced by the producers of cotton in Haveri District incidence of pest and diseases. Labour problems shortage of electricity, inadequate availability of irrigation, water and lack of technical knowledge were
the major production problems. In marketing of cotton, farmers faced problems like lack of scientific grading of cotton, lack of proper transportation and storage facilities and delayed payment for cotton production marketed one of the reasons for decrease in output cotton is hypothesized to be the decrease in the cotton area, which is caused by the decreases in profitability of the crop at the field level. The decreases in profitability from cotton cultivation was due to high cost of chemical pesticides, chemical fertilizers and requirement of more labour coupled with high wage rate during peak harvesting time. It is therefore also vital and generate and document information regarding the farm level economic of cotton cultivation. Production and marketing which influences macro level average allocation. Knowledge of this information as it is hoped, might to be accessory for formulating cotton cultivation strategy.

Document of such estimates proves useful for policy makers in formulating policy instruments to design investigative research activity for promoting sustainable cotton cultivation systems at the state as well as national level and for the betterment of cotton farming in the state.

Though the documentation of the above issues requires comprehensive study on cotton crop, till recently, no adequate study has been taken up in Haveri District. Updated growth rates will also serve to supplement the study of policy formulation.
1.5 OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the growth of cotton cultivation and production in Haveri District.
2. To examine the cost benefits analysis of cotton farmers in Haveri District.
3. To find out of problems and prospects of cotton cultivator in Haveri District.
4. To study the marketable and market surplus in Haveri District.
5. To study the marketing problems of cotton cultivators in Haveri District.

1.6 HYPOTHESIS:

The present study will test following broad Hypothesis.

1. Application of new technology (H.Y.V.S. Irrigation modern farm equipment. Pesticides, chemicals, fertilizers and so on). Cause effects in Haveri District by the cotton growers have positively impact on the growth and productivity of cotton.

2. Income of the cotton farmers in the region have significantly expanded influenced by the well irrigation or non-irrigated.

1.7 METHODOLOGY:

The section deals with the depreciation of study area, nature and source of data, details of techniques method of survey, analytical tools employed in fulfilling the objectives of the study some terms and concepts used in this study have also been presented at the end of the section.
This section has been presented under the following the major Heads.

1. Nature and sources of data.

2. Sampling technique.


4. Analytical techniques.

5. Definition of terms and concepts used in the study.

1.7.1 Nature and Sources of Data

Both secondary and primary sources are employed in the study.

The secondary sources were used for the gathering of authentic aggregate and macro data which have a bearing with the research problems and are published by valid institutions. The sources of secondary data are district statistical district of Haveri District; the offices of the joint director of Agriculture of Haveri. Offices of the Assistant Director of Agricultural of the Talukas, Haveri Ranebennure, Byadagi, Hangal, Hirekerur, Shiggaon and Savanur. The Agricultural Assistants (Gramsevaka) the Village level revenue official such as village accountants (talathis), Technical information was also obtained from the University of Agricultural science, Dharwad and its regional research stations.

Primary data was collected from cotton cultivators of the district and its pertained to the inputs, costs, returns and marketing aspects of cotton cultivation. The cotton cultivators who were selected as indicated in the sampling techniques paragraph below.
1.7.2 Selection of the Study District

Haveri district is representative of the largest agro-climatic zone of the Karnataka namely the northern dry zone of Karnataka. This zone extensively cultivates cotton in the states long staple irrigated / non irrigated cotton dominates cotton cultivation in the districts. As such, the districts was purposively selected for the study.

1.7.3 Selection of the Study Taluks

The criterion of dominance in area was applied in the selection of the taluks for the study. The taluks which had the highest area under non irrigated cotton in Haveri District were selected for the study. As per the statistical released by district statistical officer, Haveri the total cotton area composed of both dry land and irrigated cotton was of the order of 79382.... Hectares in which Haveri (20955), Ranebennur (15173), Byadagi (73377), Hangal (31937), Hirekerur (10401), Shiggaon (3927) and Savanur (12687) were the top seven cotton growing taluks of the district accounting for nearly..... percent of the cotton area in the district. The cotton area in Hirekerur, Hangal, Shiggaon taluk was largely rainfed, short staple cotton while in the other 4 taluks it was mostly dry irrigated long staple cotton. The total cotton area of the district were selected for the study since the cotton was cultivated under irrigation of dry irrigation in these taluks.

1.7.4 Selection of the Village

The list of villages which had cultivated irrigated long staple cotton were obtained from the offices of the Assistant Director of Agriculture of the selected 7 taluks and the top of 28 villages having the highest cotton area were selected from this list are selected total 28 villages from seven talukas (4 from each taluk) are selected for the study.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Taluk</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>Small Farmers</th>
<th>Medium Farmers</th>
<th>Large Farmers</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td><strong>280</strong></td>
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</table>

Source: Field Survey
1.7.5 Selection of Farmers

The Assistant of the Agricultural Assistant from the Departments of Agricultural and village accountant were taken in drawing up a list of cotton farmers from the land holding categories of small (up to 5 Acres) medium (greater than 5 Acre) and 10 and above area large farmers. Who had cultivated cotton during the agricultural 10 farmers from each villages respectively small, medium and large and holding are selected at random. For the study comprises a total sample of 280 farmers.

Table-1.2
Selection of Farmers

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Size of Farmers</th>
<th>No. of Farmers</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Production (in Qnt)</th>
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<td>384</td>
<td>2340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>948</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source : Field Survey

1.7.6 Method of Survey

The secondary data required for the study was collected the farmers available. The primary data was collected using structural schedules which elicited the information on cost of cultivation labour cost, inputs, seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, production and method of marketing. The schedules was first protested in the study area and primary was subsequently collected from
the study for the agricultural, informal consent was obtained from the selected farmer respondents about the purpose of the study before personally obtaining the cotton cultivation information from them.

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY AREA:

India was thirteenth largest textile exporter in the world accounting for 2.79 per cent of global textile exports in 1995. Textiles and clothing in India were the single largest foreign exchange earner during 1996-97 and earned the highest net foreign exchange due to its low imports intensity. There has been a substantial increase in the export of textile/fabrics during the last decade. The share of textiles and clothing was 29.8 percent of total export during 1996-97.

The quota free regime which will come into operation from 1.1.2005 will usher in trade liberalization in the textile and clothing sector by dismantling discriminatory quantitative restrictions built over a span of more than 30 years, beginning with the International Trade in Textiles of 1961. This was followed by the long-term agreement from 1972 to 74 and several cycles of Multi-Fibres Agreements (MFA) thereafter. Developing countries, including India considered these restrictions through quotas, as constraints to export growth. The phasing out of MFA should provide India opportunities for enhanced rate of export growth in this sector. However, it calls simultaneously for reduction in costs, improvement in quality and efficiency in delivery at all stages of cotton industry beginning with its production.
Markets for cotton will become more competitive especially after the MFA ceases to exist with effect from 1.1.2005. There will, therefore, be considerable competition from China, Vietnam, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and other exporters. In this context the issue boils down to examination of the competitiveness of India's cotton and textiles exports. There is not much empirical evidence to show that India is equipped to face the challenges in the wake of liberalized trade regime. Further, the export market is exposed to high degree of risk because of complex and continuously changing marketing environment. Demand and supply trends vary over the years due to technological and industrial development in the target markets, development of substitutes and new uses, changes in customer tastes and preference and also due to changes in the marketing capabilities of competing sources of supplies across the world. Further, production of cotton itself is dynamic in nature over time and space. Inter-crop competition leading to shifts in crop areas arising from cost of production and net return concerns is relevant to the arrival of cotton in the markets. In order to improve India's trade in cotton exports, it is imperative to study the production direction, market opportunities and evolve an appropriate policy framework based on long term needs and adopt effective packages of production and marketing strategies. This however requires complete knowledge of domestic and export market for cotton including aspects such as export competitiveness, price relationship and direction of trade and other related issues. Results of the study would be of value in formulating production and marketing (relating to both domestic and export) policies as well as those concerning textile
industry. It is in this context that, the overall objectives of the study have been set relating to the growth and instability in cotton production and the pattern of its prices in market and marketing efficiency of cotton in Karnataka.

1.9 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

This study is micro level study, which covers all seven talukas and 28 villages from them. Therefore, the result of the study may or may not be applicable to the other parts of the country. The data obtained by field work is based on the memory of the respondents. The sampling respondents have spent more time for interview and the do not have habits of keeping accounts.

1.10 CHAPTER SCHEME:

The entire study has been presented in seven chapters, namely,

Chapter-I It covers introduction about the topic, specific objectives of the study, sampling procedure followed and analytical tools used in the study.

Chapter-II The Cotton in Karnataka

Chapter-III It covers the reviews of the relevant research work done on the related topics and collection of relevant data.

Chapter-IV The profile of the district

Chapter-V The estimation cost of production, gross returns and net returns.

Chapter-VI The problems in the cultivation and marketing of cotton

Chapter-VII Conclusion, summary and suggests the policy implications that emerge from the findings of the study.