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A Review of Related Literature on Cost Benefit Analysis of Coconut Production in the Case of Hassan District

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Abstract

1.1 A large part of India's economy is based on its agriculture. The Indian government's "State of Indian Agriculture 2017-18" report, released in 2018, stressed the country's reliance on agriculture. Agriculture and associated industries' contributions to growth in output, employment, and exports are all on the rise. Service and manufacturing industries both contribute considerably to GDP growth, but agriculture's role is declining progressively. According to the Indian government, the country's coconut acreage was 2096.72 thousand hectares in 2017-2018, with a production of 23,798.23 million nuts and a productivity nut per ha of 11,350. (Coconut Board). This year, Karnataka is the second-largest state in India with an area of 518.39 hectares (29.28 percent of the country's total). A yield of 1512.75 nuts per hectare was recorded in Karnataka's Hassan district in 2017-2018, which produced 784,43 million nuts. Coconut growers across India, but particularly in Karnataka, are facing challenges. This inquiry also includes the perspective of coconut growers in Karnataka. As a result, the number of coconut plantations in Kerala has increased. Indirectly or directly, many people are being employed as a result of the coconut industry. The coconut tree's entire body is useful in terms of economics. It is possible to use the trunk of a coconut tree for various purposes depending on the species. The southern states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh produce the vast majority of the world's coconuts. Nuts per hectare, hectares, hectares of land, coconut, GDP, etc. are just some of the terms you'll see used in this article.

1.2 Introduction

Agricultural landscapes in India would be incomplete without the presence of commercial coconut farming. There are a few states in India where it is the most frequent crop, such as Kerala and Karnataka, Maldives, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

1.3 Two of the most prevalent varieties of coconuts are the tall and dwarf. Coconuts are the principal source of food for people in India's coastal regions. For this reason, coconut farms do best in tropical or semi-tropical regions with plenty of rainfall. According to government economic estimates, Karnataka's coconut plantations cover 3.87 million acres, and the state produces about 1958 million tons of coconuts per year.

1.4 According to Nagendra & Pralhod Rathod, a tall coconut palm tree in Karnataka's Tumkur district can produce up to 75 fruits per year in healthy soil, but only 30 fruits per year due to inadequate cultural practices (2016). Nuts and other agricultural products can be produced on a commercial scale using the farm's resources such as coconut trees and soil/water/rainfall, as well as farm labor, agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, livestock, fertilizers, etc.), and farm tools." In 1999 (Magat, 1999), B.L. Manjunath (2005) uses the words intercropping, high-density cropping, and farming system to categorize the various coconut systems.

1.15 Increasing the availability of food and nutrition security and family incomes in marginal coconut families by implementing initiatives such as nutritious planting, animal raising, diversification of consumer options, allied revenue generation, and nutrition education

There is an urgent need for location-specific strategies that take into consideration local needs and preferences, according to research on consumption patterns.

This study's sample included 32 marginal farmers, 19 small farmers, and 26 major farmers. The Hassan district of Karnataka will be the site of this investigation. The Hassan district taluks of Alur and Arsikere are the subject of this study. In Karnataka's Hassan region, an attempt is made in this study to evaluate the cost-benefit ratio of coconut production.

readings and research

KankanaVidanageNandikaNilminiJayalath(2018) concludes that coconut production is regulated by a state-dependent system. When it comes to minimizing the effects of weather variability, the Sri Lankan coconut industry still has a long way to go. Coconut production has a low profit margin, hence the sector in the region is struggling.

global warming's new face The author recommends that farmers use a set of methodical methods to deal with a quickly changing production environment..

SurjeetSingh(2018) A small sample of local farmers had been used to compare the expenses and earnings of organic vs conventional farming. According to the author, fertilizer use in organic and conventional farming was compared in order to get this conclusion. The author compares the environmental impacts of organic and conventional farming in light of the author's instructions.

R.N. Kadam & Madan .M.S (2017) The coconut is the most profitable produce in several parts of Karnataka. The authors show how everyone in society can profit from coconut products and their advantages. This inquiry focused on coconut goods. According to this study, the lack of uniform tax guidelines is a factor in the expansion of the offensive souk of coconut-manufactured products. This research is focused on economic cored coconut planting in the state of Karnataka.

K.Venkat Reddy et al. (2017) investigated the viability and profitability of investing in coconuts. In addition, the research looked at the difficulties faced by small farmers when cultivating coconuts. West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh was the study's primary focus. The authors calculated the per hectare cost of production, as well as the net present value and the internal rate of return..

M.S. Kishore & C. Murthy (2017) Coconut farming was investigated to see if it could be profitable. Between 2015 and 2016, researchers concentrated their efforts in Karnataka's Hassan and Tumkur districts, respectively. The authors evaluated the payback period for coconut production. Expenditures for coconut production, the investment necessary, the cost of farming lands, and the total cost of cultivating coconuts in the Hassan and Tumkur districts of Karnataka were evaluated

J. Nehru Naik (2017) looked at major coconut-producing countries' growth trends in the area, production, and productivity of their coconuts. The author examined the wide range of production

trends and performance in coconut production across countries. According to the findings of this investigation

From 2005 to 2015, 15 countries were chosen as a sample for the study. According to the findings of this study, Ghana has the biggest global increase in coconut products.

H.K. Pankaja et al., (2017) At Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Kandali, Hassan, vocational training programs on integrated crop management (ICM) in coconut and the usage of coconut tree climbing machines were undertaken. Students' experiences and acceptance of improved coconut cultivation procedures are evaluated through such programs.

Dr. Parameshwara Naik (2016) spans the time period of the research from 2014 to 2015. Modern technologies are available to boost the output of coconut and areca nut, according to his posting. Because coconut and areca nut are commercial crops in India, they are discussed by the author. For the country's commercial and economic well-being, coconut and areca nut play a significant role. According to hectares of areca nut output, he grades the Indian states.

Nagendra. N & Pralhod Rathod (2016) describes the coconut palm's significance and practicality.. Coconut trees were referred to as "Kalpavriksha" by the natives. There are 75 fruits each year produced by a tall coconut tree on fertile terrain, according to the authors. Coconut products and marketing in Tumkur area were examined by the researchers.

Vijayalakshmi N (2016) analyzed the methods of coconut growing and marketing that result in a profit for the coconut growers. She describes the various uses of coconuts' by-products and how they might be sold. Copra, coconut oil, and other by-products of the coconut were making a lot of money for the producers who sold them to retailers and marketers. Coconut production and marketing in the Tumkur area of Karnataka are the subject of this investigation.

Muyengi Z. E et al., (2015) It explains that the coconut is the primary source of income for most Tanzanian coastal residents. Aiming to provide an evaluation of

coconut production and factors influencing the production of coconut and to recommend relevant research and development areas in Tanzania's coconut subsector.

S. Shashikumar and H.M. Chandrashekar (2014) it has been determined that every branch, twig, and root of the tree is useful to human life in some way. Coconuts are known as "Plants of Heaven" for a reason. The authors acknowledge that improvements in farming and reproduction have led to an increase in the output of coconut trees. They were looking into how the Tumkur district produced and sold coconuts.

Akram Basha Saheb et al., (2013) the importance of three concepts in coconut production: costs, returns, and profitability. Cost-benefit analysis was used by the authors to assess the cost of producing Tur in Karnataka and the relative profitability of Tur. The economics of pulse crop production in Karnataka will be examined in this study.

Severino S. Magat (2011) coconut production relies heavily on cost, return, and profitability. For the purpose of determining the profitability of Tur in Karnataka, the authors employed cost-benefit analysis. This research will evaluate the economics of Karnataka's pulse crop production.

Santhakumari Kalavathi et al. (2010) It has been found that the integration of measures such as nutritional gardening, livestock rearing, product diversity and related income generation operations in tiny and marginal coconut homesteads, as well as nutritional education in order to improve the safety of food and nutrition as well as the revenue of family members, can have a positive impact. Interviews were conducted before and after the project to obtain data on the quality, quantity, and diversity of food materials. There were a total of 150 people in total who were randomly selected from the three categories. More than 96% of the participants were now completely safe to eat and 72% were safe to eat nutritionally. Over the course of the project, the general consumption of fruits, vegetables, milk, and eggs by children and adults has grown. Use of fish was

during the pre- and post-project phases was higher than the RDI rate. When compared to the RDI, methods like nutritional gardening could lead to a 35% and 10% increase in vegetable and fruit consumption, respectively. There was still a lack of consumption of green leafy vegetables and milk and milk products that were in line with the recommended daily intake (RDI). Community-based measures are needed to meet the needs and expectations of the communities, according to an evaluation of usage trends.

M. Lathika et al. (2005) study of coconut production and productivity growth trends in India was carried out. Coconuts have been cultivated in India for at least 3,000 years, according to legend. Ten million people in the country are involved in coconut farming, handling, marketing, and commercial operations, according to estimates. In India, it is the leading source of organic vegetable oil, generating 65 percent of the kernel's weight in oil and returning roughly 6 percent of that oil to the food-useful oil pool (Thampan, 1993; Singh, 1998). About 75% of the nation's lauric oils are produced at this farm which is the only lauric oil-producing facility in existence (Green, 1991). Coconut development, output, and productivity have all been studied in this study during the last five decades. In describing the agricultural trend, it focuses on the outcomes of various States in the production of coconut as well as the relative position and yielding of the region.

B.L. Manjunath et al. (2005) A systems approach to coconut production and profitability is examined in this study. In India's coastal regions, coconut is an important plantation crop. There are 122.02 million nuts produced each year in Goa's 25068-hectare farmland. A lack of large-producing cultivars, inadequate spacing and under-planting, non-removal of senile palms, inadequate or absent fertilizer and irrigation management, labor shortages and high labor expenses result in low average crop yield (4868 nuts/ha).

Raj Kumar S et al. (2005) in their research entitled "Importance of Coconut Cultivation", the significance of coconut as a source of edible oil and as an agro-based raw material for many sectors, such as shell powder manufacturing and handicrafts, was highlighted. Fermented coconut toddy is a sanintoxicant commonly used on India's western coast. Vinegar and jaggery are

essential by coconut-toddy products. The tree trunk is often used as a material for building and wood working. Copra is transformed into 50% of complete coconut production. Coconut crops are grown in India in 17 states and 3 Union territories under differing soil and climate conditions. Since the coconut tree is versatile in its adaptability to a wide variety of soil conditions, coconut growing has started to extend from India's west coast to Tamil Nadu's interior areas, particularly to Erode District and Thanjavur District.

Rajagopal.Vetal.(2004) Kerala tried research on behalf of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod, which dealt extensively with the specific traits, strengths and shortcomings of coconut as a perennial crop.. Using the highest amount of germ plasma present in coconut, this study found that it can be used to increase productivity and to develop disease-resistant crops. In addition, a community-level attitude toward increasing agricultural revenue and the adoption of the latest techniques are more likely. Women's empowerment through self-help groups may be facilitated by the growth of coconuts. Global markets offer great potential for export and income from coconut products, which have a huge economic worth. Factors including pests and sicknesses, bad weather, global noncompetitiveness in the coconut industry, and a drop in global prices for coconut goods are all reducing farm income, which is a major problem for coconut producers. These writers propose a variety of macro and micro-level solutions to address these concerns. Macro-level barriers to coconut development, increased productivity in important coconut-producing regions, and sensible import tariffs that regulate import flows will all help to sustain the well-established cost structure of coconut and its byproducts' production. The production, processing, and marketing businesses should all strive to become more productive in order to remain competitive at the micro level. These experts feel that coconut-based cropping/farming methods are of major concern at the moment, as coconut producers face higher output and cost problems. Coconut farming allows for a wide range of crop combinations to be integrated into inter-spaces because of its large spacing and appropriate rooting pattern and canopy coverage. Cooperative coconut farming is recommended as a means of achieving economies of scale in the production of coconuts, the research says. It is imperative that research and development organizations continue to push for growth in their fields.corresponding policies to achieve sustainable development and a better level of life for tiny andpoorcoconut farmers in the nation.

Rethinam.P (2004) According to the researcher's analysis, India has become the third-largest producer of coconut in terms of both geography and production during the past five decades. From 0.62 million hectares in 1950-51 to 1.82 million hectares in 2002, coconut plantations rose from 0.62 million hectares in area and from 3281.7 million nuts to 12, 821.7 million nuts, producing 5238 to 6776 nuts/ha/year, respectively, Growth in production was quite minor, even if growth in the region and production were substantial. As a result of traditional growth practices, elderly and senile palms, root wilt disease concerns, and the use of ercophyridmite, over half of all palms are less productive.

In order to boost coconut production, the researcher suggests using the following strategies:

- Planting according to scientific principles
- Choosing the right variety for different scenarios

Standard management practices are being adopted.

- The use of manure, fertilizer, and water in the correct amounts

Farmers' production of high-quality seedlings

- Government agencies inspect seedlings before they are distributed for planting.

Markose V.T (2000) According to this study, coconut-based farming can be utilized to increase the production of food crops and spices alongside coconuts by altering the planting pattern and reducing the plant density. The fact that 60 percent of coconut production is consumed raw at home proves that

the coconut is an important food source. Byproducts are utilized to make products that have additional value.. However, despite the fact that our national economy is heavily dependent on the usage of coconut and other palm products, it is imperative to create appropriate technologies for their utilization. Ten million people work in the coconut business, making it an environmentally friendly plant that can thrive in any soil. Coconut cream, coconut honey, coconut skimmed milk, and other value-added goods are also accessible for investment. Quality coconut goods must be developed urgently due to increased demand for them on national and international markets.

utilizing the numerous options to export precious foreign dollars to advance technologies. Because he believes that product diversification, technological developments, and innovative uses of waste products would all help India's coconut business succeed, he has great expectations for it there.

SugataGhose(2000) A brief history of India's progress in coconut production after independence is shown following the founding of the Coconut Development Board in 1981. The Board's efforts resulted in a total of 13.9 billion nuts being produced in 1996, with an index of 425.6 points. There has been a 77% rise in the amount of nuts harvested from each hectare of land. Even though coconut production in India decreased somewhat in 1996 to 13 billion nuts, the country became the world's leading coconut producer.

1.3ResearchGap

Many different viewpoints have been presented in this review of the literature on coconut production in terms of productivity and trend value increment. The small farmers that grow coconuts confront many challenges, including issues with climate change and weather variability. Previous studies have not taken into account the current trends in coconut production in 2017-2018 and the issues that limit the production.

Analysis of cost-benefits and trend values is the focus of this research. Hassan district in Karnataka was chosen for previous studies. This study fills up the research gaps left by earlier studies that failed to examine the cost-benefit ratio for coconut cultivation in Karnataka's Hassan area in 2017-2018. In other words, this research focuses on discovering ways to boost the profitability of Karnataka's Hassan District Coconut Farmers by using cost-benefit production methods.of coconuts.

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