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# Constrains Faced By Paddy Crop Farmers In Kurnool District Of Andhra Pradesh: An Empirical Analysis

**K.Manohara Rao[1], Dr. Suneetha Kondeti[2]**

[1]Research Scholar, Department of Econometrics, S.V.University, Tirupati-2, A.P.
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Econometrics, S.V.University, Tirupati-2, A.P.

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## ABSTRACT

Paddy is one of the most important cereal crops cultivated worldwide. The irrigated rice area currently occupies about 56 per cent of the total area and contributes to 76 per cent of the total production. India ranks first in rice area and second in production at the world level. Asian countries cover more than 90 per cent under paddy area which accounts about 92 per cent of world's production and Asians consumes about 90 per cent of global production the major growing countries being China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Japan, Pakistan, Burma and Brazil. In India it is the most important cereal food crop, which occupies about 24 per cent of gross cropped area of the country. It contributes 42 per cent of total food grain production and 45 per cent of total cereal production of the country. The average productivity of rice in India, at present, is 2.2 tons/ha, which is far below the global average of 2.7 tons/ha. The productivity of rice is higher than that of Thailand and Pakistan but much lesser than that of Japan, China, Vietnam and Indonesia. The specific objectives of the present study were to examine the social status of sample respondents (paddy farmers) in agricultural sector of Kurnool district; and to analyse the problems like technical, economic, cultivation, production and marking problems and specifically the prospectus of paddy farmers in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. The primary data were collected through interview schedule method. The study will be revenue division-wise at the first stage (Adoni, Kurnool and Pattikonda). One mandal was selected from each of the three revenue division in the District. In the next stage of sampling, from each mandal two villages were selected. In each village 25 sample paddy farmers were selected. Altogether 150 farmers were selected for the final study.

**Keywords**: Paddy Farmers, Problems, Prospectus, Andhra Pradesh.

## INTRODUCTION

Paddy is one of the most important cereal crops cultivated worldwide. The irrigated rice area currently occupies about 56 per cent of the total area and contributes to 76 per cent of the total production. India ranks first in rice area and second in production in the world level. Asian countries cover more than 90 per cent under paddy area which accounts about 92 per cent of world's production and Asians consumes about 90 per cent of global production the major growing countries being China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Japan, Pakistan, Burma and Brazil.

In India it is the most important cereal food crop, which occupies about 24 per cent of gross cropped area of the country. It contributes 42 per cent of total food grain production and 45 per cent of total cereal production of the country. Rice production in India has increased during the last 60 years by about 3.5 times from 250.3 lakh tons during the First Five Year Plan Period to 857.3 lakh tons during the Twelve Plan Period. The average productivity of rice in India, at present, is 2.2 tons/ha, which is far below the global average of 2.7 tons/ha. The productivity of rice is higher than that of Thailand and Pakistan but much lesser than that of Japan, China, Vietnam and Indonesia. The productivity of rice was found to be highest in Punjab followed by Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Tamil Nadu showed a negative trend in rice production during the average period of Tenth Plan as compared to that of Ninth Plan period. The states of Assam and Odisha indicated positive trend in productivity. There has been considerable increase in productivity of rice in India during the recent past. The productivity of rice has reached 2.2 tons/ha at present compared to 0.8t/ha during the First Plan The trends in increase in productivity of rice in Indian states has been almost identical to production, which is mainly due to introduction of high yielding varieties coupled with improved package of practices. Though there has considerable increase in area, production and productivity of rice in the country from 1950-51 to 2024-25, a lot of variations exist especially in the production and productivity of rice. Rice is a common necessary good which is produced through different methods. Rice farming helps inputs such as fertilizers, tractors and insecticide, so water is the major criterion that helps the production. Every farmer spends more money for preparation of land expenses on purchasing of planting materials and yet gets low yield. Farmers mainly suffer from water and electricity problems which are the basic needs. Government of India should concentrate on the

farmers requirements of water and electricity power by providing subsidy schemes. The godown/storage facilities after production of paddy and are not available for rural farmers. NABARD should provide capital requirement at reasonable interest rates by financing the banking institutions and help the rural farmers to get the loans from primary agricultural co-operative credit societies easily. Commercial bank follows certain formalities and procedures and would not allow the deduction of subsidy of credit facilities to the farmers. RBI should take steps to avert the obstacles that stand in the way of providing needy credit to the farmers to buy equipment and fertilisers at subsidised rates..

Indian agriculture system is highly deflation methods of production on paddy and other product because not help of strain Government financial aids. The farmers is depends on agriculture not other sources of income to maintain family and personal expenditure. Farmers mainly focused financial and input use of fertiliser water, machinery equipment is basic requirements of every agricultural allied activities. Farmers production of paddy after how to selling of their goods in malpractice in selling method (scaling or weighing) in marketing and not shared inadequate of proper marketing price rate. Transport is a major function of marketing goods and services from exchange of one place to another place sometimes the Government limited entry pay road tax is compulsory in marketing and selling methods. Production is internal factors affecting of crop insurance, lacking of seed supply, disease and problems of post-harvest technology. In this regards the farmer is highly suffered of insurance claims of consideration on loss provide immediately to farmers. Now days the paddy farmers facing the problems are technical, economic, cultivation, production and marking problems.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in August 2025 in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. Kurnool district is divided into three geographical regions based on the area and productivity of paddy. The primary data were collected through interview schedule method. The study was revenue division-wise at the first stage (Adoni, Kurnool and Pattikonda). One mandal was selected from each of the three revenue divisions in the District. In the next stage of sampling, from each mandal two villages were selected. In each village 25 sample paddy farmers were selected. Altogether 150 farmers were selected for the final study. A pilot study was conducted to modify the questionnaire. Subsequently, final survey was conducted.

### Objective of the study

The specific objectives of the present study are as follows:

To examine the social status of the sample respondents (paddy farmers) in the agricultural sector of Kurnool district;

To analyze the technical, economic, cultivation, production and marking problems and prospectus of paddy farmers in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

In this article an attempt has been is made to analyse the social status of the sample respondents (paddy farmers). The demographic features focussed on are age, caste, marital status, size of the family, education, type of family, type of houses, nature of the houses of the respondents of the study area.

### Characteristics of the Sample Respondents in Kurnool District

The main characteristics of the respondents of the study have been analysed on the basis of sex, age, educational qualification, religion, marital status, type of family, nature of the houses, sanitary facility and other conditions. There are presented and explained on the following lines.

Out of the 150 sample respondents sex wise 94.66 per cent of the total respondents were males 8 sample respondents forming 5.33 per cent of the total respondents were the female respondents in the study area;

Age wise 16 respondents forming 10.66 per cent of the total respondents were below 25 years of age group; while 28 respondents forming 18.66 per cent of the total were in the age of 25-35 years; 62 sample respondents forming 41.33 per cent of the total respondents were in 35-45 years age; 36 sample respondents forming 24 per cent of the total respondents were 45-55 years and 8 sample respondents forming 5.33 per cent of the total respondents were in 55 & above age in the study area;

Regarding the marital status 114 sample respondents forming 76 per cent of the total respondents were married; 21 sample respondents forming 14 per cent of the total respondents were unmarried; 6 sample respondents forming 4 per cent of the total respondents were widows; and 9 sample respondents forming 6 per cent of the total respondents were widowers in the study area;

With regard to the religious status 113 sample respondents forming 75.33 per cent of the total respondents were Hindu; while

26 sample respondents forming 17.33 per cent of the total were Muslims and 11 sample respondents forming 7.33 per cent of the total respondents were Christian in the study area;

Out of the total 150 sample respondents, 58.66 per cent belonged to BC category, followed by the Open Category (32.66 per cent), Scheduled caste (6 per cent), Scheduled Tribes constitute 2.66 per cent in the study area.

Regarding the literacy status 27 sample respondents forming 18 per cent of the total respondents were illiterates; while 79 sample respondents forming 15.09 per cent of the total respondents were having primary education; 40 sample respondents forming 26.66 per cent of the total respondents had secondary education; 3 sample respondents forming 2 per cent of the total respondents possessed higher education; and 1 sample respondent forming 0.66 per cent of the total respondents had technical educational in the study area;

Regarding the residential status of respondents most of the had only one room or two rooms in their houses which used for all the purposes. 86 sample respondents forming 57.33 per cent of the total sample respondents were living in Kutcha houses, 25 sample respondents forming 16.66 per cent of the total sample respondents had pucca houses and 39 sample respondents forming 26 per cent of the total sample respondents were having mixed houses in the study area;

Among the sample respondents ((paddy farmers) the highest number were found living in owned houses which constituted 89.98 per cent, 7.66 per cent sample respondents (paddy farmers) were living in the rented houses and 2.34 per cent in occupied houses; among the sample respondents in agricultural sector, highest percentage were found living in owned houses which constituted 77.33 per cent, 19.33 per cent sample respondents were living in the rented houses and 3.33 per cent occupied houses in the study area.

With regard to the family size 113 sample respondents forming 75.33 per cent of the total respondents were having small size family, while 31 sample respondents forming 20.66 per cent of the total respondents were having medium size family and 6 sample respondents forming 4 per cent of the total respondents had large size family in the study area;

Out of 150 sample respondents 128 sample paddy farmers (85.33 per cent) respondents were having sanitary facility in their house and only 22 (14.66 per cent) respondents were not having sanitation facility in their houses; drinking water provision was provided to 30 per cent through public taps, 62 per cent houses had taps and 8 per cent were relying on others sources like mineral water for the drinking water purpose. Among the sample respondents 92 per cent had rice ration cards and 8 per cent of the respondents had no rice ration cards in the study area. The differ problems faced by the sample respondents facing are presented in Table-1.

**Table-1 Problems of Sample Respondents (Paddy Farmer) in Kurnool District Andhra Pradesh**

| Problems | Number of Respondents | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | |
| Dependence on monsoon | 116(77.33) | 34(22.66) | 150(100) |
| Disease problem | 131(87.33) | 19(12.66) | 150(100) |
| High cost of inputs | 128(85.33) | 22(14.66) | 150(100) |
| High cost of labour | 136(90.66) | 14(9.33) | 150(100) |
| Inadequate market information | 121(80.66) | 29(19.33) | 150(100) |
| Lack of capital availability | 116(77.33) | 34(22.66) | 150(100) |
| Lack of credit facility | 86(57.33) | 64(42.66) | 150(100) |
| Lack of Government subsidy | 92(61.33) | 58(38.66) | 150(100) |
| Lack of grading systems | 122(81.33) | 28(18.66) | 150(100) |
| Lack of irrigation facility | 126(84) | 24(16) | 150(100) |
| Lack of storage facilities | 108(72) | 42(28) | 150(100) |
| Lack of subsidy for machinery/ fertilizers | 86(57.33) | 64(42.66) | 150(100) |
| Lack of sufficient soil testing facilities | 128(85.33) | 22(14.66) | 150(100) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lack of transportation facilities | 98(65.33) | 52(34.66) | 150(100) |
| Land and soil problems | 136(90.66) | 14(9.33) | 150(100) |
| Non-availability of desired technology | 118(78.66) | 32(21.33) | 150(100) |
| Price fluctuations | 121(80.66) | 29(19.33) | 150(100) |
| Problems of electricity | 89(59.33) | 61(40.66) | 150(100) |
| Seed supply problem | 102(68) | 48(32) | 150(100) |

Source:-Field Data

The above Table-1 shows that, the major constraints of the sample respondents were dependence on the monsoon problem (77.33 per cent), disease problem (87.33 per cent), high cost of inputs (85.33 per cent), high cost of labour(90.66 per cent), inadequate market information (80.66 per cent), lack of capital availability (77.33 per cent), lack of credit facility (57.33 per cent), lack of Government subsidy (61.33 per cent), lack of grading systems(81.33 per cent), lack of irrigation facility(84 per cent), lack of storage facilities(72 per cent), lack of subsidy for machinery/ fertilizers(57.33 per cent), lack of sufficient soil testing facilities (85.33 per cent), lack of transportation facilities(65.33 per cent), land and soil problems(90.66 per cent), non-availability of desired technology(78.66 per cent), price fluctuations(80.66 per cent), problems of electricity(50.33 per cent) and seed supply problem(68 per cent) in the study area.

## CONCLUSION

The present study found that farmers were facing several constraints that impeded the growth and advancement of paddy cultivation. While these constraints varied in intensity, policy-level and farm level initiatives must work in tandem to mitigate their impact. To commence this effort, it is crucial to strengthen the technical, managerial, and leadership capabilities of the farmers. This can be achieved through capacity-building measures like awareness programs and training sessions within the district. In addition to these direct actions, certain indirect measures are also necessary at the policy level. State and Central Government-led paddy-specific initiatives along with inter-state and inter-country collaboration programmes will be fruitful. The production of paddy is agro nature of unfinished product producing different techniques and methods of cultivation and preparation of wedding management. Farmer have been facing high risk and yet get low yield of production and harvesting of paddy including inputs used due to lacking of fertilizer, lack of grading systems, problems of threshing machine or miller /quality and the economic aspects of the farmers. A combination of farmers and policy level initiatives is necessary to deal with the problems in paddy cultivation. The Central Government has to come forward to solve the agricultural problems by taking needy measures. Electricity and power supply have the primary role in all agricultural activities.

## SUGGESTIONS

Andhra Pradesh is one of the major producers of paddy throughout the country. Government of India should therefore concentrate on providing special subsidy for electricity and water to the farmers. So, capital is the basic requirement for every activity and without the resources of working capital there cannot be operating and functioning of agricultural allied activities. Banking and non-banking institutions should provide short and long-term loans for at reasonable interest to every farmer. Marketing is another external risk factor and for purchasing and selling of goods and services. The farmer gets no proper marketing information on malpractice in selling method (scaling or weighing) of product. Production of paddy is one of the internal factors of inadequate harvest knowledge and handling of production methods. For most of famers there is no awareness on cultivation methods or using farm implement of machinery equipment. Hence, the Central and State Government should come forward to reduce to transport charge and provide unlimited entry for reasonable payment to market their products. Other problems are also to be solved properly.

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