

# A Study on Rubber Plantation with Special Reference to Marangattupilly Panchayath, Kottayam

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**Abstract:** *Rubber consider as the most helpful material in the world dependent on its wide scope of utilization in our regular day to day existence. Normal Rubber comes from the juice of the Rubber tree. Engineered Rubber is produced using synthetics. Rubber was initially named Cahuchu implies sobbing wood. Joseph Priestly is the man behind the utilization of Rubber.*

*The Rubber tree is an enormous woody quickly developing enduring plant normally filled in the tropical locale. Dominant part of Rubber developing territory in India is kept to a thin belt on the Western Ghats. Moderate and equitably disseminated precipitation of around 2000 mm to 4000 mm in a year, with a warm tropical temperature of about 21°C to 35°C, a warm moist environment, and marginally acidic laterite soil are great elements for Rubber development. Kanyakumari District of Tamilnadu, Kerala and South Kanara District of Karnataka are the conventional belts of Rubber development in India.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

A cardinal element of Kerala's farming is the prevalence of estate crops like Rubber in the editing design. The whole gainful of the harvest is attractive excess in the post freedom period, Rubber development had assumed an extraordinary position in the economy of Kerala, especially after 1970-1971. Kerala's farming area has gone through critical underlying change since the mid 1970's agreeable to generally less serious enduring yields after to the detriment of yearly harvests.

The progressive change in the trimming example of the states agribusiness finishing in the predominance of enduring yields is particularly manor crops in the apparent from the way that by 1998-1999, this portion represented over 63% in the absolute edited territory.

A significant element of the Rubber economy is the predominance of little property area with a portion of 91% in the territory under development NR. Likewise assumes a crucial part in the agrarian economy of the state on the portion of the harvest in the complete trimmed region is 15.67% contributing 5.16% of the state horticultural GDP, giving direct business more than 3.4 lakh%(Rubber Board 2000). During 1970-1971 the zone under Rubber development in the state was 198424 hectares. During 2001-2002 complete territory under Rubber development expanded to 475039 hectares.

The Rubber business at present comprise of 6 majour area, to be specific the characteristic Rubber (NR) the engineered Rubber, recovered Rubber assembling, the Rubber items fabricating area, the apparatus portion and Rubber synthetics producing areas, the absolute yearly turn of the business is about Rs 250000 million given direct work to 1.5 million individuals.

Indian Rubber industry has entered the 21st century with gigantic development possibilities. Immense inner market, fast industrialisation improved living of masses and accessibility of practically all kind of crude materials from inside the country and rise of data innovation upheaval has been liable for the wonderful development of the business.

### **Objectives of study**

- To know the instructive and financial aspects foundation of elastic cultivators in the Marangattupilly Grama Panchayath.
- To assess the strategies received for the Prospects of elastic cultivators.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

The motivation behind the examination is to evaluate the current position, issues and prospects looked by the elastic cultivators in the Marangattupilly Grama panchayath. This examination is both distinct and scientific in nature and both essential and auxiliary information are utilized in this investigation.

The example choice was made on a comfort examining technique. The necessary measure of information was gathered through meetings, field studies and survey.

The essential information is broke down with the assistance of basic factual devices like rates, midpoints, outlines and charts. An example size of 30 respondents is chosen from elastic cultivators in the Marangattupilly Grama Panchayath.

## **3. LITERATURE REVIEW**

George Tharian (1986), in view of his contextual analysis about a portion of the Rubber Based Units in Kerala, has confirmed how the variances in the global crude elastic market unfavorably influence the possibilities of the little business visionaries, for example, those occupied with elastic band creation. He brings up that the global product arrangements are harsh toward the limited scale ventures, trademark to the assembling industry situation in Kerala.

Sathyaraj (2002) in his 'Symptomatic Study of SME Rubber Cluster at Kottayam' thinks that it will be hard to set up enormous scope mechanical units causing ecological contamination in Kerala because of high thickness of populace, top proficiency and exceptionally climate touchy and cautious individuals. He advocates for advancement of limited scope elastic based units with innovative items. Among the reasons for disappointments/shortcoming, the powerlessness to benefit working capital because of disappointment of delivering marketable strategy containing factual assessments has been called attention to as a central point.

Rajesh (2005), in his doctoral thesis, named, 'Financial matters of Rubber Based Industries in Kerala', has recognized eight classifications of issues experienced by elastic based enterprises in Kerala. It has been called attention to that 46% of the endeavors experienced administrative issues among different issues, for example, monetary issues (86%), showcasing issues (70%), and crude material issues (67%)

## **Indian Rubber plantation – A History**

The development of the Indian elastic estate industry has been primarily through extension of elastic development in Kerala. The manor history of the district began with espresso and cardamom estates and afterward moved into tea lastly elastic. The geological and agro environment reasonableness demonstrated harmonious for elastic development in Kerala. The development of elastic in India really began in 1878. From the established cutting imported from Royal Botanic Gardens, Heneratgoda, Ceylon (Dean, 1987) .

The main endeavor was to present elastic as a woodland crop, in the teak planation's of Nilambur valley under the backwoods Department of the Gov. of Madras.

### Data Analysis

#### Educational Status of Sample Rubber Growers

Educational Qualification	No. of Growers	Percentage
Primary	2	6.67
High school	5	16.67
S.S.L.C	16	53.33
Pre-degree	4	13.33
Degree	3	10

Source: Primary data

All the sample growers under study have been found to be literate. Out of 30 sample growers the number of growers having college education is only 10 percent. Other growers are having minimum education qualifications. It indicates that the growers are comparatively moderately educated Only 6.67percent of the total samples are having primary education

#### Distribution of Sample Growers according to the size of their land under Rubber

Classification of growers	No. of growers	Percentage
Small growers (up to 2.5 acres)	26	86.66
Medium growers (2.5 -8 acres)	4	13.34
Large growers (more than 8 acres)	-	-

Source: Primary data

To make the analysis easier, selected sample growers can be divided into three categories, viz: small growers, medium growers and large growers. Out of the 30 samples 87 percent came under the category of small growers i.e., having rubber area up to 2.5 acres, 13 percent are the medium growers. The above analysis reveals that majority of the cultivators are small holders.

#### Variety of Clones used in Rubber Plantations

Variety of clones	No. of growers	Percentage
RRII 105	24	80
RRII 414	4	13.33
RRII 430	2	6.67
Others	-	-

Source: Primary data

The rubber growers use high yielding variety of bud rubber for cultivation. Out of 30 samples 80 percent they used RRII 105; the remaining respondents used RRII 414 and RRII 430 clone varieties. Some of the respondents are used a combination these 3 varieties.

### Application of Manures

Classification	No. of growers	Percentage
Using chemical fertilizers	27	90
Following organic farming	1	3.33
Using both	2	6.64
Using none	-	-

Source: Primary data

The above table tells us that majority of the farmers are used chemical fertilizers. Out of 30 samples 90 percent used chemical fertilizers, only 3.3 percent use organic farming and 6.64 percent of sample growers combined these together.

### Adoption of tapping System

Classification	No. of growers	Percentage
Daily	-	-
Alternate Daily	27	90
Third daily	3	10
Other systems	-	-

Source: Primary data

The study reveals that majority of the respondents have adopted alternate daily tapping system. Only 10 percent have followed the improved tapping system like third daily, mainly to reduce the labour problem.

### Tapping by using laboures or self tapping

Classification	No. of growers	Percentage
By using Labourers	4	13.34
Self tapping	26	86.66
Not tapping	-	-

Source: Primary data

Majority of the small holders in the Marangattupilly Grama panchayath are self tappers due to scarcity of skilled tappers. Medium and large sized holdings usullay employed skilled labourers.

### Adoption of Rainguard and its distribution

Source: Primary data

Classification	No. of growers	percentage
Shade	10	33.33
Polythene sheet	15	50
S/ PS	5	16.67
Not followed	-	-

Most of the rubber growers are using rain guard, 50 percent using polythene sheet rain guarding, 33 per cent using shade rain guarding while 17 percent are using both polythene sheet and shade. With the use of rain guard, the average additional tapping days of small growers tended to increase.

### Distribution of Rubber Rollers among growers

Classification	No. of growers	Percentage
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Owned	4	13.33
Not owned	26	86.67

Source: Primary data

Majority of the growers not have their own rubber roller. Most of them depend up on the medium and large sized growers who owned rubber rollers. The above analysis shows that 87 percent of growers do not have rubber rollers; remaining 4 per cent have their own rubber rollers.

#### **Distribution of Smoke houses**

Classification	No. of growers	Percentage
Owned	4	13.33
Not owned	26	86.67

Source: Primary data

Smoking of sheet is an important problem among small growers. The quality of finally depends on smoking. As per the field study, only 13 per cent have their own smoke houses. Majority of the remaining small growers have smoked their sheets either in chimney or in sunlight.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The development of Indian elastic estate industry has been predominantly through the extension of elastic development in kerala. Kottayam area is notable for elastic development and proficiency rates. Simultaneously individuals of kerala giving a lot of need to elastic estate and elastic industry. The vast majority of individuals of kerala are locked in with elastic ranch or elastic related industry. Due to every one of these reasons we can see that the elastic manor isn't just an occupation, yet in addition it is a method of living.

At the point when we view marangattupilly panchayath, the vast majority of them are limited scale cultivators and they are utilizing diverse varieties of elastic plants. The significant varieties are RRII105, RRII414, and RRII437. Among these RRII105 is entirely reasonable for the topographical state of marangattupilly panchayath. Despite the fact that other varieties are additionally used to develop in marangattupilly panchayath. The greater part of the cultivators are delivering sheet, particularly smoked sheet

This task, Problems and Prospects of Rubber Cultivators in Marangattupilly Panchayath attempts to discover the issues and prospects. We have nearly had succeeded to accomplish our point and we have discovered answers for take care of this issues. In this undertaking we have discovered certain things, among that significant one is cost of elastic is deciding the expectation for everyday comforts of individuals and a large portion of individuals are without a doubt is identified with elastic manor or elastic industry. Chan. H.Y. 1975. Soil capability and suitability for rubber. In: RRIM course on

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