

**ConstraintsfacedConstraintsfacedby Potato Contract Farmers in Northern district of  
West Bengal:  
An RBQ Method Approach**

**Abstract**

The present paper analyses the constraints potato contract farmers face in the Coochbehar district of West Bengal. It followed an *ex-post-facto* research design. The study was conducted from January 2022 to April 2023. The study used a purposive, multistage, and random sampling procedure. A total of hundred potato contract farmer respondents were interviewed for the study. Data was collected through personal interviews with responses gathered in Bengali and recorded in English. In this study, the “Rank Based Quotient” (RBQ) method was used for ranking the constraints faced by the contract farmers in the study area. The constraints listed were inefficient organizers, low yield, no pre-fixed visits by company field executives, difficult leftover disposal, high cost of cultivation, delayed payment schedule, inclement weather, labour shortage during peak period, manipulated grading and weighing of produce, monopoly of field executives and vendors.

**Keywords: Constraints, Contract farmers, Rank Based Quotient, Contract Farming**

**Introduction**

Most farm operators in India are small and marginal farmers (Vinaya and Shivamurthy, 2021). They often run into problems with quality raw materials for processing, marketing, and distribution, especially for high-value perishable crops. It becomes challenging for processing and marketing firms to get them at reasonable costs, with limited availability, low quality, and delays. In contrast, market gluts make produce non-remunerative for farmers.

Contract farming refers to a formal or informal agreement between farmers and a company, in which specific conditions for production and/or marketing are outlined (Roy, 1963). With the liberalization of the Indian economy and the entry of many domestic and multinational companies into the agribusiness sector, contract farming has enlarged its scope from seed production to perishable produce and today is one of the leading methods for organizing raw material production and procurement. It is very widely used by processors, fresh produce markets, and exporters for better coordination (Desai *et. al.*, 2023).

Lack of knowledge about contract farming, reluctance to deal with people connected with big traders, inability to meet the quality requirements, financial constraints, lack of

credit and delayed payments, scarcity of resources, and the need to update technology are a few problems in contract farming. Enforcing the labour laws for the contracted farmers, delayed payment for agricultural output, water deficit for irrigation, irregular electricity supply, inability to meet the standard quality, fear of communicating with big trader people-unequal playfield, unawareness of contract farming, single buyer multiple sellers (monopoly), adverse gender effects are the problems and challenges of the farmers in contract farming in India (Kamalaveni, *et al.*, 2023). This emphasizes the importance of studying the various constraints faced by the potato contract farmers in the northern district of West Bengal under the ~~objective~~~~objectiveof~~ identifying the constraints related to contract farming in terms of employment generation and poverty reduction.

### **Methodology:**

The present study used a non-experimental research method by using ~~an~~~~ex~~-*post-facto* research design. According to Tuckman (1972), *ex-post-facto* research design involves examining the effects of a naturally occurring treatment after it has taken place, rather than manipulating the treatment directly. The researcher then attempts to link this treatment to a specific outcome or dependent variable.

The study was conducted in the year 2022-2023 in the Coochbehar district of West Bengal. The district was selected purposively for its active contract farming arrangement and the researcher's familiarity with the area. The purposive, multistage, and random sampling method was followed, focusing on the purposively selected Coochbehar II block, where farmers have been involved in contract farming for the past 10-12 years. Out of ~~thirteen, five-~~ 35 gram panchayats were randomly chosen, and ten villages within them were randomly selected for the study. A comprehensive list of potato contract farmers was created with the help of local sources, and ten farmers from each village, totalling 100 respondents, were randomly selected. Data was collected through personal interviews between January and April 2023, with responses gathered in Bengali language and recorded in the English language.

In this study, the "Rank Based Quotient" (RBQ) technique was used (Sabaratnam and Vennila, 1996) for ranking the constraints faced by the contract farmers in the study area. Rank Based Quotient is a scientific method of determining the relative significance of a set of constraints by an arbitrary scoring method. The following steps were followed for the calculation of the RBQ value:

- a) A list of constraints was prepared after consultancy with the ~~subjectmatter~~~~subjectmatter~~ experts, relevant literature, and in discussion

with respondents with respondents.

- b) After listing the constraints, respondents were asked to rank a constraint ~~as considered~~ as considered serious as compared to other constraints.
- c) Rank Based Quotient (RBQ) value was calculated based on the rank assigned by each respondent ~~to each~~ to each constraint.
- d) The constraint that received the highest RBQ value was identified as the most critical constraint by the respondents. The formula to calculate RBQ is given as follows:

$$RBQ = \frac{\sum f_i (n + 1 - i) \times 100}{N \times n}$$

Where,

$F_i$  = Frequency of respondents for  $i^{\text{th}}$  rank of the attribute

$N$  = Total number of respondents

$n$  = Number of constraints identified

$i$  = Number of rank / concerned ranks

### Results and Discussion:

The RBQ values of constraints faced by contract farming range from 29.50 per cent to 76.80 per cent. The most significant challenge was the 'high cost of cultivation', with the highest RBQ value of 76.80 per cent, followed by 'low yield' (73.00%) and 'labour shortage during peak periods' (66.70%). The last reported issue was the 'lack of prefixed visits by company field executives' with an RBQ value of 29.50 % as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Constraint analysis table related to contract farming in terms of employment generation and poverty reduction:

Sl.No.	Listed Constraint	RBQ (%)	Rank
1.	Inefficient organizers	35.40	IX
2.	Low yield	73.00	II
3.	No pre-fixed visits by company field executives	29.50	X
4.	Difficult leftover disposal	55.30	V
5.	High cost of cultivation	76.80	I
6.	Delayed payment schedule	44.80	VII
7.	Inclement Weather	38.40	VIII
8.	Labor shortage during peak period	66.70	III

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9.	Manipulated grading and weighing of produce	54.10	VI
10.	Monopoly of field executives and vendors	65.00	IV

**Figure 1: Radar Chart Showing Constraints in Contract Farming Ranked by RBQ Method:**

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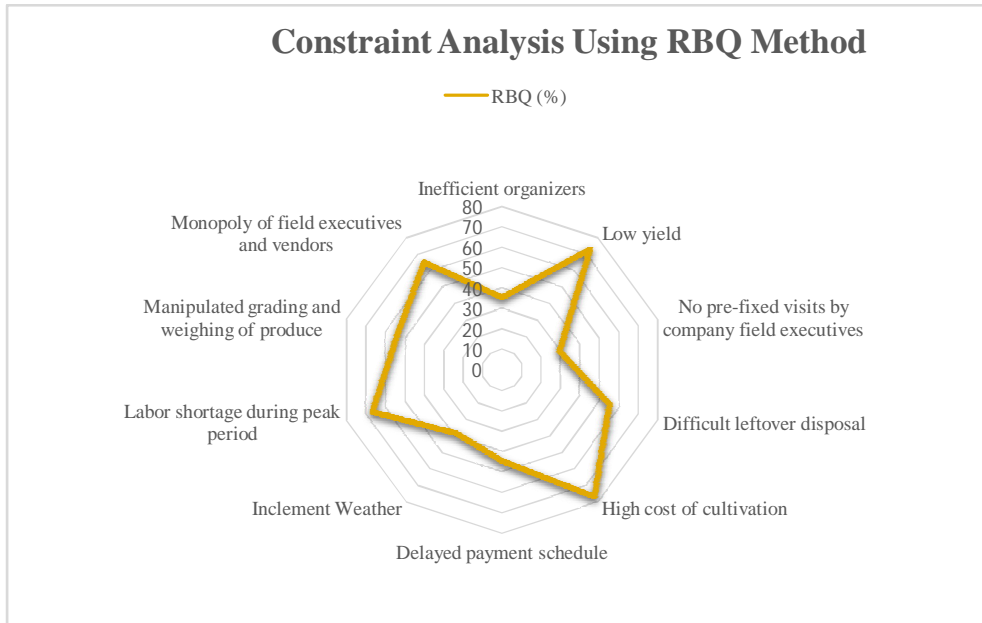


Figure 1 shows that the constraint ‘high cost of cultivation’ was ranked as I<sup>st</sup>(RBQ value: 76.80%), followed by ‘low yield’, ‘labour shortage during peak period’, ‘monopoly of field executives and vendors’, ‘difficult leftover disposal’, ‘manipulated grading and weighing of produce’, ‘delayed payment schedule’, ‘inclement weather’, ‘inefficient organizers’, ‘no pre-fixed visits by company field executives’ ranked as II<sup>nd</sup>, III<sup>rd</sup>, IV<sup>th</sup>, V<sup>th</sup>, VI<sup>th</sup>, VII<sup>th</sup>, VIII<sup>th</sup>, IX<sup>th</sup>, X<sup>th</sup> having the RBQ values as 73.00%, 66.70%, 65.00%, 55.30%, 54.10%, 44.80%, 38.40%, 35.40%, and 29.50% respectively.

The high cultivation cost in contract farming is driven by specialized and expensive inputs such as high-yield seed varieties, timely irrigation, plant protection, and constant monitoring. This increases the financial strain, reduces profit margins, and limits the adoption of efficient practices. The risk of financial loss due to market fluctuations or quality issues compounds these challenges. In the study area, PepsiCo farmers had to invest heavily in seeds, purchasing the FL-2027 (commercially named as FC5 variety) at ₹ 1600/50 kg bag, compared to less than ₹ 1000 for traditional seeds. The company required farmers to use its

specific low-moisture content seeds and perform regular earthing to reduce potato greening for chip production. Small and marginal farmers, with fragmented land, faced higher manual labour costs due to limited mechanization and labour shortages, further increasing cultivation expenses. Pandit *et al.* (2015) also ranked “High cost of cultivation” as first while in non-contract farming, he reported it as the seventh constraint. Harish (2019) reported that high initial investment in contract farming is a constraint in contract farming.

Low potato yield can severely impact contract farmers by reducing revenue, increasing per-unit costs, and risking penalties for failing to meet yield targets. Persistent low yields financial strains, hinder market competitiveness and threaten contract stability. These factors collectively challenge the sustainability and profitability of potato contract farming. The study revealed that traditional potato farmers in the area achieved an average yield of 13-15 tonnes per acre, while contract farmers saw a lower potato yield of 10-10.5 tonnes per acre this year. Despite using specialized inputs and practices, this disparity in agricultural productivity highlights contract farmers' challenges in potato farming, despite using specialized inputs and practices. It was also seen that out of the produced output, after grading the actual produce suitable to the contracting firms was less, making the desirable yield low. The result somewhat aligned with that of Pandit *et al.* (2015), they had reported it as the third most severe constraint. Harish (2019) also reported that high rejection rates by the contracting firm are making the actual yield of the crop low and is a constraint in contract farming.

Labour shortages during peak periods constrain potato farmers by increasing labour costs, delaying crucial tasks, and affecting crop quality. Limited availability of workers forces farmers to hire at higher rates, reducing profitability and efficiency. This shortage disrupts timely planting, maintenance, and harvesting, impacting overall farm productivity. The peak season labour shortage is a widespread issue for farmers. Many workers migrate to nearby cities in search of better income and living conditions. Due to small, scattered landholding, marginal and small farmers are unable to adopt mechanized farming, further exacerbating the labour shortage in farming. Pandit *et al.* (2015) reported it as the sixth-ranked constraint while for the non-contract farmer, it was ranked as fifth. The result also aligned with Kharumnuid (2017), where it was ranked as II<sup>nd</sup>.

Monopoly by field executives and vendors constraints potato contract farmers by controlling produce pricing, grading, and weighing. This often results in unfair practices,

such as lower payments for standard produce and reduced transparency. Farmers face financial losses and mistrust due to the lack of competitive pricing and oversight. Farmers in the study area had oral contracts with the company, allowing sub-vendors and field executives to monopolize control over produce pricing, grading, weighing, and transportation. Some contract farmers reported receiving lower-than-agreed rates for produce that did not meet quality standards, despite the pre-fixed prices as the agricultural challenges. Harish (2019) reported it as a constraint in contract farming.

Difficult leftover disposal is a major constraint for potato contract farmers, leading to financial losses and waste management challenges. Unsold produce must be disposed of efficiently to avoid contract violations and minimize costs. Inadequate disposal options can impact profitability and compliance with contract terms. It limits their options for managing unsold or surplus produce. This often results in financial losses, as farmers must find alternative disposal methods or risk contract violations. Managing leftovers efficiently is crucial for maintaining profitability and meeting contract requirements. In the study area, the farmers engaged in contract farming typically avoid selling leftover produce in local markets to maintain the trust of the contracting firm towards the farmers. However, it may experience rejection due to greening and the firm's strict grading standards. The results completely aligned with that of Pandit *et al.* (2015).

Manipulated grading and weighing of produce constrain potato farmers by causing unfair pricing and reduced payments. When field executives or vendors alter grades and weights, farmers face financial losses and mistrust. Accurate grading and weighing are crucial for fair compensation and maintaining contract integrity. It was found that in some cases, field executives collected produce directly from the farmer's fields, and then graded and weighted it at their facilities. Farmers had no control over the grading process at the agent's facility, which could lead to farmer's mistrust and concerns about fairness. Kharumnuid (2017) also reported it as a fifth-ranked constraint while Harish (2019) also reported it as a constraint in contract farming.

Delayed Payment Schedule is a significant constraint for potato contract farmers, causing cash flow issues and financial strain. Late payments disrupt budgeting, hinder timely investment in farm operations, and increase financial uncertainty. Reliable and prompt payments are essential for maintaining operational efficiency and financial stability. It was seen that the sub-vendors and company agents promised timely payments after grading and weighing the produce in the contract farming agreement. However, in some cases, farmers

faced delayed payment issues. Pandit *et al.* (2015) also reported it as a constraint but ranked it as the nineteenth number. Kharumnuid (2017) also reported it as a tenth-ranked constraint. Harish (2019) also reported it as a constraint in contract farming.

Unpredictable weather patterns can damage crops and disrupt farming schedules, leading to reduced yields and financial losses. Effective weather management strategies are crucial for maintaining farm productivity and profitability. It was seen that the changing climate conditions and inclement weather are significant constraints for farmers, leading to uneven production. Unpredictable weather and rainfall patterns increase irrigation costs and impact overall farm productivity posing agricultural challenges. The result was somewhat conformity with that of Pandit *et al.* (2015), who ranked it as the tenth constraint. Muthoni (2013) reported unpredictable rainfall as one of the constraints in potato production in Kenya.

Inefficient organizers may lead to errors in grading and weighing. Poor management by field executives results in unfair pricing and mixing of produce, causing financial losses and mistrust. Effective organization and accurate processes are essential for fair contract fulfillment and profitability. The contracting firms often appoint less skilled field executives who make errors in grading and weighing farmers' produce. Farmers reported that their produce was not graded in their presence. Produce with varying rejection rates was mixed in the same truck before grading, resulting in an average rate being set for the entire consignment. This practice led to financial losses for farmers, who received lower payments due to the mixing of produce with different quality standards. Harish (2019) also reported it as a constraint in contract farming.

No pre-fixed visits by the field-level executives may lead to inadequate support and oversight. Without scheduled visits, farmers may face issues with grading, production practices, and maintaining effective communication. The study area had field executives employed by the contracting firm who often failed to visit farmer's fields as and when needed, likely due to their heavy executive workloads and additional responsibilities. Kharumnuid (2017) also reported it as a constraint (Rank VII). Harish (2019) also reported it as a constraint in contract farming.

## **Conclusion**

The study provided comprehensive data on the practical challenges of contract farming, but a key strength lies in its quantification of constraints through RBQ analysis, offering clarity on the most pressing issues. The surprising result was the substantial cost of cultivation, which exceeded expectations despite the use of modern inputs. The study

effectively highlights the economic and operational barriers that hinder contract farming's potential in the region.

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