# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT & MANAGEMENT

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9.  **MAIN TEXT**: The main text should follow the following sequence:

    INTRODUCTION

    REVIEW OF LITERATURE

    NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

    STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

    OBJECTIVES

    HYPOTHESES

    RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

    RESULTS & DISCUSSION

    FINDINGS

    RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

    CONCLUSIONS

    SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

    ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

    REFERENCES

    APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

    It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed **_5000 WORDS_**.

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**BOOKS**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS**

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

**JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES**

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

**CONFERENCE PAPERS**

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

**UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES**

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

**ONLINE RESOURCES**

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

**WEBSITES**

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp

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# AN ANALYSIS OF COST OF PRODUCTION OF GROUNDNUT AND PROFITABILITY AT MANIKGONJ DISTRICT IN BANGLADESH

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## ABSTRACT

*Bangladesh is an agricultural country. The most of her inhabitants directly or indirectly are involved in agricultural activities for their livelihood. Agriculture has a great contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. Earlier more than 50% of GDP came from this sector. When industrialization starts happening the activities of the population starts diversification towards different sectors. As a result, the contribution of the agriculture sector is slowly reducing and now reached 19% share of GDP. Still agriculture plays vital role and is known as the most important sector of the economy Bangladesh by birth possesses very fertile land in which diversified crops grow very easily. Groundnuts are one of the major oilseed crops of Bangladesh, but yields are low when compared to the world average, with the result that Bangladesh produces only about 40% of its domestic oil consumption. Groundnuts are mostly used as ingredients for a number of industrially processed foods and contribute little to oil production.*

## KEYWORDS
Food security, human resource development, macro economics, poverty alleviation.

## 1. INTRODUCTION
Bangladesh has a large agrarian base with 76 percent of total population is living in the rural areas and 90 percent of the rural population directly related with agriculture. Increasing food production and attaining food security in Bangladesh require sustainable growth of agricultural sector. The Agro-Economic contribution is 20.83 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. Rice is the main food for above 150 million populations. The population growth rate is 2 million per year. According to this rate, the total population will become 233.2 million within 2050. However, she faces a tremendous challenge for providing food security to the increasing population. Therefore, it is imperative to increase oil seed production in order to meet the growing demand for edible oil &vegetable fat emanating from population growth. The diverse climatic phenomena like cyclone, drought, changing rainfall patterns and temperature; there has been a significant lost in food grain and oil seeds production in every year. Therefore, the Climate Change Impacts on groundnut Production in Bangladesh, challenges are faced by the agricultural sectors from the climatic conditions.

## 2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
Most of the population of Bangladesh is directly or indirectly dependent on the agricultural sectors and most of the employment sectors are circled in agricultural base. So it is high time our concentration should be increased in the agricultural sector. In our country many kinds of product is cultivated some are directly used for food; some are used in industrial sectors, and so many kinds. I prefer to analyze the cost of inputs of the different agriculture product, and how the corresponding cost of the production can be economic model. In case of this research I try to give emphasize on the Economic Modeling of the Cost of Inputs for groundnut Production.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
Mainly Farmers & Farming are the life-blood of modern economy. The specific objectives were the followings:
1.    To get an overall idea about the groundnut Cultivation Systems as a whole under the study.
2.    To generate per unit cost of production and profit per acre.
3.    To evaluate the factors affecting the Groundnut Cultivation Systems & analysis the relating factors & identifies the findings as the Economic Model.
4.    To identify the problems & give suggestion for Groundnut Cultivation in Bangladesh.

## 4. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY
Several limitations had taken place in this study. Among them, the following were worth mentioning:
1.    Personal barriers like inability to understand some agriculture terms created a few problems the researcher.
2.    The survey was conducted in the field. However, due to confidential reason, all necessary information was not available.
3.    Respondents were very busy. A study that encloses interview of 30 farmers cannot conclude anything accurately and as such, it was based on miss information.

## 5. REFERENCE & LITERATURE

Groundnut *(Arachis hypogaea* L.) is the third most important legume crop in Bangladesh which is grown on 27073 ha with a production of 34240 metric tons in 2002-2003 (BBS, 2005). It is used as edible oil, to make cake, biscuit and bakery in the food industries. Recently the area of groundnut is being decreased due to the competition with *rabi* crops like wheat, potato, *boro* rice and mustard (Biswas *et al.,* 1997). Moreover, most of the char areas of Bangladesh become inundated in the *kharf* season which causes the decline of groundnut area. In *kharf* season, only some high lands are used for groundnut cultivation.

The temporal way of increasing food production includes adoption of modern varieties, practicing of improved cultural techniques and following the appropriate cropping systems. Intercropping system is one of the important approach of cropping systems, emerged as an important tool for increasing crop production. Better intercrop production could be achieved with the choice of appropriate crops (Santalla *et al.,* 2001), population density and planting geometry of component species/crops (Myaka, 1995). Combination of groundnut (Jhinghabadam) and hybrid maize in intercropping systems may increase the production and fulfill the demand for maize and groundnut. In this context, the experiment was conducted to find out the performances of different varieties of hybrid maize under intercropping systems with groundnut for higher productivity and profitability

## 6. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

### 6.1 PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA
Research was done on farmers of seven villages of three Unions namely Bachamara, Charkatary, Bagutia of Doulat Pur Upzila under Manik Gonj districts, Dhaka division of Bangladesh. There are about 500 farmers are cultivating groundnut in the mentioned above Unions. Out of these 30 farmers has been selected randomly for the study. A total of 30 clients, who have taken groundnut cultivation have been interviewed for collecting data.

### 6.2 RESEARCH DESIGN
In this section, I would try to follow the appropriate methodology to obtain the necessary primary and secondary data and analyze them in the light of desired objectives of the study. There are various methods of study in the nature of a set pattern for conducting socio-economic research.

### 6.3 SOURCES OF DATA
The study is involved in collection of data both from the primary and secondary sources. Different types of data and their sources are discussed under the following heads:

### 6.4 PRIMARY DATA
Primary data have been collected through field survey. One set schedule of questionnaire was used for the respondents. The data thus collected have been subsequently processed, tabulated and analyzed for the purpose of the study.

### 6.5 SECONDARY DATA
The secondary sources include govt. publications; annual reports on groundnut cultivation, seminar papers, journals, published and unpublished thesis, and topic reelected various books, web site etc.

## 7. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA
**BACK GROUND STUDY OF FARMER**
**AGE**

|       |          | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 30-35    | 2         | 6.7     | 6.7           | 6.7                |
|       | 35-40    | 6         | 20.0    | 20.0          | 26.7               |
|       | 40 Above | 22        | 73.3    | 73.3          | 100.0              |
|       | Total    | 30        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

From the above table ,it may be said farmer above 40 years are highly interested in groundnut cultivation.it means experienced farmers have better probability to succeed groundnut cultivation.

**TYPE OF FARMER**

|       |               | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | large farmer  | 7         | 23.3    | 23.3          | 23.3               |
|       | medium farmer | 15        | 50.0    | 50.0          | 73.3               |
|       | small farmer  | 8         | 26.7    | 26.7          | 100.0              |
|       | Total         | 30        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

From the above table , we may say that medium famers are more interested in groundnut cultvationthan large farmers & small farmers.Because medium farmers are more care ful in making profits and seeks highly profitable crops.Small farmers are interested in food grain (rice,wheat,maize,millet,etc).Large farmers have more land,they cultivate various types of crop ,so they are not inteestde in particular crop.

**FAMILY MEMBER**

|       |       | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 4.00  | 5         | 16.7    | 16.7          | 16.7               |
|       | 5.00  | 12        | 40.0    | 40.0          | 56.7               |
|       | 6.00  | 7         | 23.3    | 23.3          | 80.0               |
|       | 7.00  | 3         | 10.0    | 10.0          | 90.0               |
|       | 9.00  | 2         | 6.7     | 6.7           | 96.7               |
|       | 11.00 | 1         | 3.3     | 3.3           | 100.0              |
|       | Total | 30        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

From the above table it may be said family having members more than 4 are interested in groundnut cultivation .Because it is highly labor intensive cultivation it requires labors in land preparation ,sowing of seed ,weeding& earthing up ,harvesting ,sun drying ,grading ,transportation etc activities.

**ADULT SON**

|       |       | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | nil   | 10        | 33.3    | 33.3          | 33.3               |
|       | 1-5   | 20        | 66.7    | 66.7          | 100.0              |
|       | Total | 30        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

From the above table we may say that farmers having adult son are highly interested in groundnut cultivation. Because adult sons can help their fathers in groundnut cultivation activities in land preparation ,sowing of seed ,weeding& earthing up ,harvesting ,sun drying ,grading ,transportation etc.

**MALE SERVANT**

|       |       | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | nil   | 12        | 40.0    | 40.0          | 40.0               |
|       | 1-5   | 18        | 60.0    | 60.0          | 100.0              |
|       | Total | 30        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

From the above table it may be said farmers having male servant are interested in groundnut cultivation .Those who have no male servant are not interested in groundnut cultivation because it is a highly labor intensive process.

**SUMMARY OF VARIABLE COST AND TOTAL COST ARE AS FOLLOWS**

| Respondents | Land rent | Human Labor | Seeds | Fertilizer | Insecticides | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8400 | 16000 | 5625 | | 300 | 30325 |
| 2 | 8820 | 16450 | 5850 | 600 | 500 | 32220 |
| 3 | 9450 | 15800 | 5400 | | | 30650 |
| 4 | 8400 | 16400 | 5850 | 500 | 200 | 31350 |
| 5 | 7000 | 14700 | 6000 | 600 | 300 | 28600 |
| 6 | 9450 | 17300 | 5850 | 400 | 100 | 33100 |
| 7 | 8400 | 15250 | 5000 | | | 28650 |
| 8 | 7350 | 15600 | 5200 | | | 28150 |
| 9 | 7350 | 14850 | 5625 | | | 27825 |
| 10 | 8400 | 14300 | 5000 | | | 27700 |
| 11 | 8000 | 15500 | 5625 | 800 | | 29925 |
| 12 | 7200 | 15900 | 5000 | | | 28100 |
| 13 | 7500 | 15500 | 5000 | | | 28000 |
| 14 | 8400 | 14870 | 5200 | | | 28470 |
| 15 | 9450 | 16000 | 5200 | | | 30650 |
| 16 | 8000 | 15000 | 5625 | 600 | 500 | 29725 |
| 17 | 7350 | 14200 | 5000 | | | 26550 |
| 18 | 10000 | 17750 | 5460 | | 200 | 33410 |
| 19 | 8000 | 13700 | 5200 | | 300 | 27200 |
| 20 | 7200 | 14650 | 5000 | 500 | | 27350 |
| 21 | 10500 | 17960 | 5850 | | | 34310 |
| 22 | 10500 | 16200 | 4550 | | | 31250 |
| 23 | 10500 | 18050 | 5625 | | | 34175 |
| 24 | 8400 | 17550 | 5320 | | | 31270 |
| 25 | 9000 | 15450 | 5250 | | 300 | 30000 |
| 26 | 8000 | 16950 | 5200 | 440 | 200 | 30790 |
| 27 | 7200 | 13950 | 5000 | 400 | 200 | 26750 |
| 28 | 7980 | 18300 | 5200 | | 200 | 31680 |
| 29 | 7200 | 16300 | 5200 | 600 | | 29300 |
| 30 | 8400 | 16450 | 5200 | 600 | | 30650 |

*Note: the cost for per acre in groundnut cultivation about 30 respondents in taka.*
Here the cost of groundnut cultivation of 30 respondents shows vertically the costs (land rent cost, seeds, labor, fertilizer, insecticide ,farmyard manner and machinery ). Actually the rent of land, human labor ,seed cost are the high reason . in this study area we have seen that farmers cultivate groundnut just after rainy season .So they do not depend on irrigation . Here we may see that the maximum total cost per acre is 34310(tk.) and minimum total cost per acre is 26550(tk.) and the average total cost is 29938(tk.) so here a fluctuation is exists in maximum total cost and minimum cost. So our duty is to find out that if the cost of the production increased then actually the net output or net return will increase or not, or the decrease of maximum cost will not effect on average output. We also calculate that if the cost increase or decreased then total output fluctuates or not, that means the responsiveness of output in case of rise or decrease of cost.

## 8. GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE COST
### 8.1 COST OF HUMAN LABOR
The cost which is incurred for the manual activities (land preparation ,sowing ,weeding, harvesting ,sun drying , sorting ,grading etc.) of the groundnut cultivation. In case of groundnut cultivation it is so significant. However the cost of human labor are shown in following graph:

**FIGURE-8.1: COST OF HUMAN LABOR**
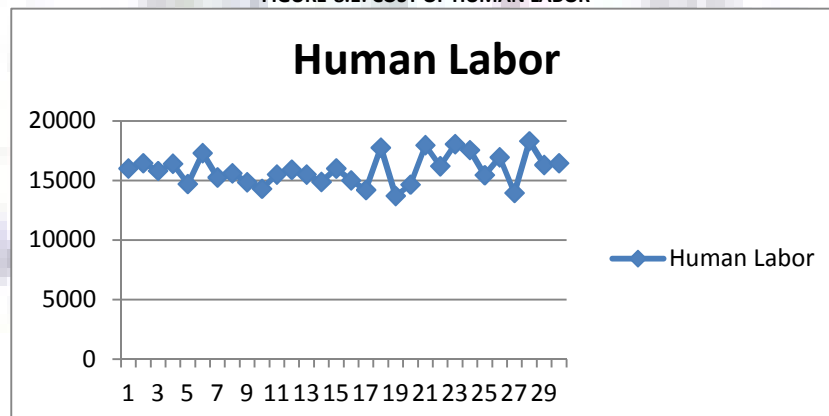


The figure-8.1 shows the variation of the cost of labor of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum cost is TK.13700 and the maximum cost is TK.18300 per acre.

**8.2. COST OF SEEDS**

Cost incurred for buying seed is called seeds cost. However the cost of Seeds are shown in following graph.

**FIGURE-8.2: COST OF SEEDS**



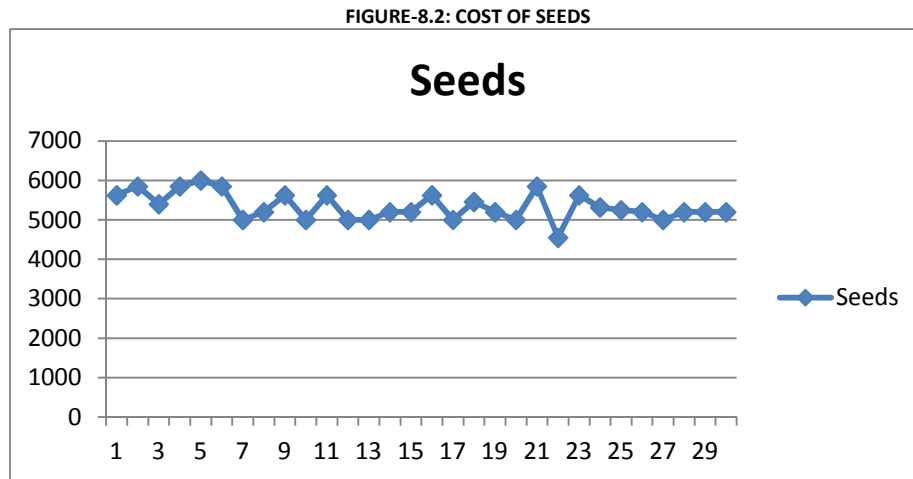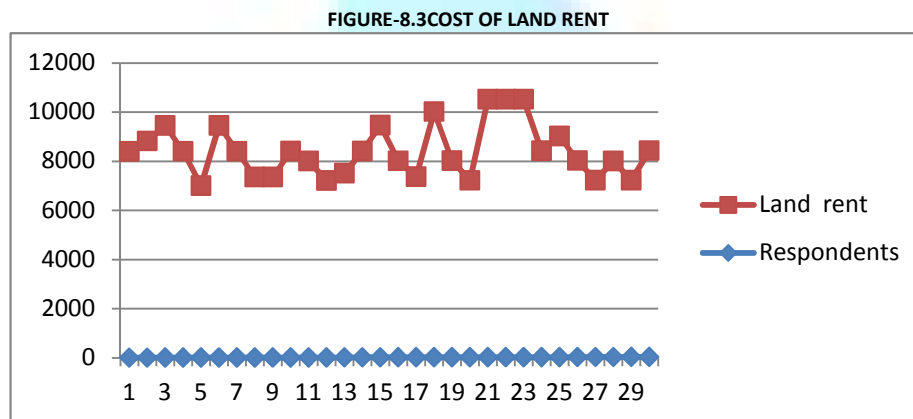The figure-8.2. shows the variation of the cost of seeds of the 30 respondents..The table also shows the minimum cost is TK.4550 and the maximum cost is TK.6000 per acre.

**8.3. LAND RENT COST**

Land rent costs are the cost which is given to the owner of the land for the use of the land. However the costs of land are shown in following graph:

**FIGURE-8.3COST OF LAND RENT**



The figure-9.3vii shows the variation of the cost of land rent of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum cost is TK.7200 and the maximum cost is TK.10500 per acre.

**THE TOTAL COST AND TOTAL REVENUE OF THE RESPONDENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

| Respondents | Output (mon) | Tk. Per 40kg | Total Revenue | Total Cost | Net Profit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 23 | 2800 | 64400 | 30325 | 34750 |
| 2 | 22 | 3000 | 66000 | 32220 | 33780 |
| 3 | 24 | 2800 | 67200 | 30650 | 36550 |
| 4 | 24 | 2700 | 64800 | 31350 | 33450 |
| 5 | 18 | 3000 | 72000 | 28600 | 43400 |
| 6 | 25 | 2800 | 70000 | 33100 | 36900 |
| 7 | 21 | 2700 | 56700 | 28650 | 28050 |
| 8 | 22 | 2800 | 61600 | 28150 | 33450 |
| 9 | 22 | 2700 | 59400 | 27825 | 31575 |
| 10 | 22 | 2800 | 62600 | 27700 | 34900 |
| 11 | 21 | 2800 | 58800 | 29925 | 28875 |
| 12 | 24 | 2700 | 64800 | 28100 | 36700 |
| 13 | 21 | 2800 | 58800 | 28000 | 30800 |
| 14 | 19 | 2800 | 53200 | 28470 | 24730 |
| 15 | 22 | 2800 | 61600 | 30650 | 30950 |
| 16 | 20 | 2600 | 52000 | 29725 | 22275 |
| 17 | 20 | 2800 | 56000 | 26550 | 29450 |
| 18 | 24 | 2700 | 64800 | 33410 | 31390 |
| 19 | 20 | 2800 | 56000 | 27200 | 28800 |
| 20 | 18 | 2700 | 48600 | 27350 | 21250 |
| 21 | 24 | 2800 | 67200 | 34310 | 32890 |
| 22 | 25 | 2600 | 65000 | 31250 | 33750 |
| 23 | 26 | 2700 | 70200 | 34175 | 36025 |
| 24 | 21 | 2400 | 50400 | 31270 | 19130 |
| 25 | 21 | 2600 | 54600 | 30000 | 24600 |
| 26 | 20 | 2600 | 52000 | 30790 | 21210 |
| 27 | 18 | 2700 | 48600 | 26750 | 21850 |
| 28 | 22 | 2600 | 57200 | 31680 | 25520 |
| 29 | 19 | 2700 | 51300 | 29300 | 22000 |
| 30 | 21 | 2800 | 58800 | 30650 | 28150 |

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**A GRAPAGRAHICAL PRESENTATION OF THE TOTAL OUTPUT AND REVENUE**
**8.4. I. AMOUNT OF   TOTAL OUTPUT**
The output means what amount of production is achieved. However the total output   is shown in following graph.
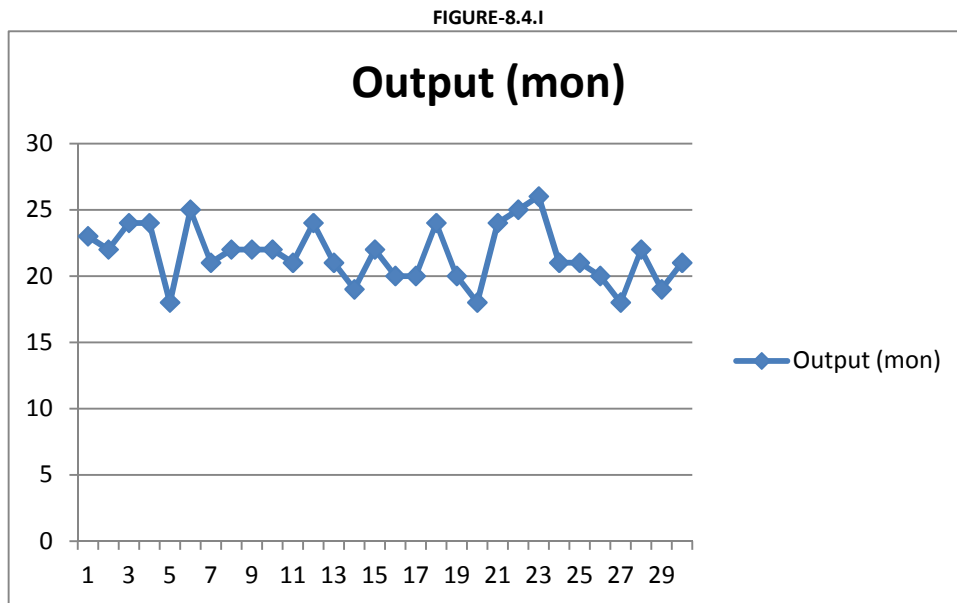
**FIGURE-8.4.I**



The figure-**8.4.I.** shows the variation of the total output of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum  output is 18  mon and the maximum output is 26 mon per acre.

**8.4. II. TOTAL REVENUE**
The price of goods sold and service rendered by a business.  Equal to the inflow of cash and receivables in exchange for services rendered or goods delivered during the period. However the total revenue is shown in the following graph.
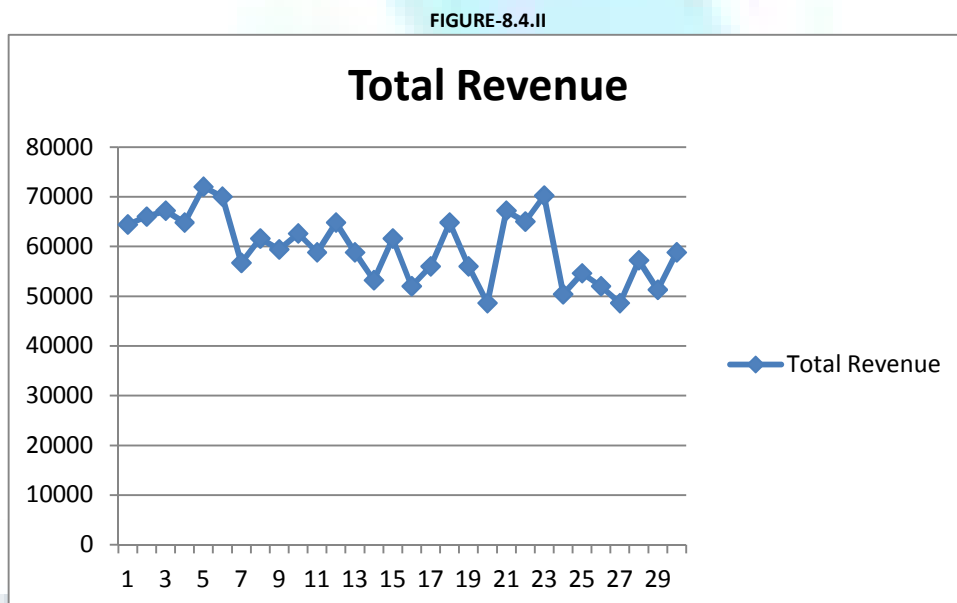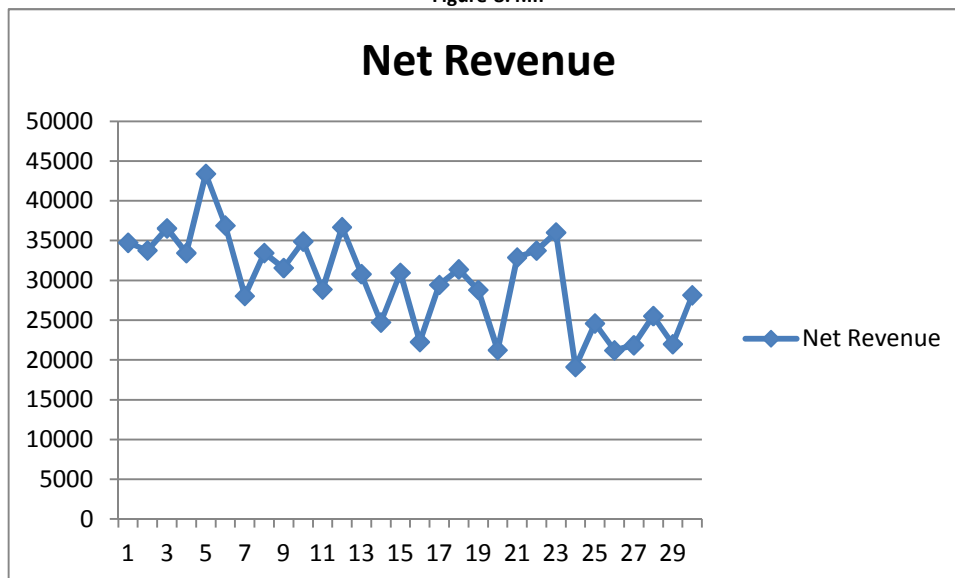
**FIGURE-8.4.II**



The figure-8.**4.II.** shows the variation of the total revenue of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum revenue is TK 48600.and the maximum revenue is TK 72000, per acre.

### 8.4. III. NET REVENUE

The total cost subtracting from total revenue is called net revenue. However the net revenue are shown in the following graph.

**AMOUNT OF TOTAL REVENUE**

**Figure-8.4.III**



The above figure Shows the variation of the net revenue of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum net revenue is TK 19130.and the maximum net revenue is TK 43400, per acre.

**CORRELATION**

| | | Land Rent | Seed Cost | Weeding and earthing up | Harvesting Cost | Total Cost | output | Net Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land Rent | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.051 | -.235 | .411(*) | .252 | .433(*) | .383(*) |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | . | .789 | .212 | .024 | .179 | .017 | .037 |
| | N | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Seed Cost | Pearson Correlation | -.051 | 1 | .514(**) | .107 | .348 | -.007 | .005 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .789 | . | .004 | .574 | .060 | .970 | .979 |
| | N | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Weeding& earthing up | Pearson Correlation | -.235 | .514(**) | 1 | .084 | .254 | .073 | .055 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .212 | .004 | . | .660 | .175 | .702 | .771 |
| | N | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Harvesting Cost | Pearson Correlation | .411(*) | .107 | .084 | 1 | .698(**) | .932(**) | .822(**) |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .024 | .574 | .660 | . | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| | N | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Total Cost | Pearson Correlation | .252 | .348 | .254 | .698(**) | 1 | .687(**) | .461(*) |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .179 | .060 | .175 | .000 | . | .000 | .010 |
| | N | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Output | Pearson Correlation | .433(*) | -.007 | .073 | .932(**) | .687(**) | 1 | .901(**) |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .017 | .970 | .702 | .000 | .000 | . | .000 |
| | N | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Net Revenue | Pearson Correlation | .383(*) | .005 | .055 | .822(**) | .461(*) | .901(**) | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .037 | .979 | .771 | .000 | .010 | .000 | . |
| | N | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

**\*** Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**\*\*** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

1. There is significant positive correlation between land rent and harvesting. Because higher land rent means more fertile of land that provides more output. As a result harvesting cost increases.
2. There is significant positive correlation between land rent and output .it is possible to get more output from the fertile land that have more rental value.
3. There is significant positive correlation between land rent and net revenue .Higher land rent means more fertile land that provides more output. As a result total profit & net revenue increase.
4. There is significant positive correlation between seed cost and weeding& earthing up.Higher seed cost means more density of seedlings those need to be thinning & weeding.
5. There is significant positive correlation between seed cost and harvesting& total cost. Harvesting is an important cost items of total cost. Higher harvesting cost increases total cost.
6. There is significant positive correlation between harvesting cost& output.Higher harvesting cost means more output.
7. There is significant positive correlation between harvesting cost& net revenue. Higher harvesting cost means more output that earns more net revenue.
8. There is significant positive correlation between total cost& output .Higher output is only possible when farmers spends more in land rent, seed cost ,weeding ,harvesting, sorting &grading etc sectors.
9. There is significant positive correlation between total cost& net revenue. More revenue is only possible when farmers spends more in land rent, seed cost, weeding, harvesting, sorting & grading etc sectors.
10. There is significant positive correlation between net revenue & output. Net revenue will be higher from higher output.
11. There is significant negative correlation between land rent & weeding cost. Higher rental value means land is more fertile and free from weeds.

**PROBLEMS**

1. High cost of seed.
2. Low quality of seed.
3. lack of agricultural credit facilities.
4. Malpractices of beparies/intermediaries.
5. labor shortage in season of cultivation.
6. High price fluctuation of groundnut.
7. Low dormancy of groundnut.
8. Malpractices of village moneylender

**RECOMMENDATION**

By considering the problems of groundnut cultivation in my study at Bachamara,Charkatary, Bagutia Unions of Doulatpur upazilla in Manik Gonj district some suggestion are given below.

1. Government should take the necessary steps to improve the groundnut cultivation.
2. Overall cost controlling system should be developed by the authority of Government agricultural board.
3. Trained manpower should be appointed to solve the supervisory problem of groundnut cultivator.
4. Strong and efficient administration should be established to control the cost of every sector of the cultivation.
5. Modern technology should be undertaken for better cost control.
6. Fruitful research should be conducted on cost minimization and also for betterment of groundnut cultivation.
7. Control the cost of , seeds and other items which are need for the cultivation.
8. Agricultural credit facilities to be ensured easily.

**CONCLUSIONS**

It is evident from the findings of the study that the cultivation of groundnut profitable to the farmers. Cultivation of groundnut requires highest costs (Tk. 34310/acre) and receives highest net returns (Tk. 43400/acre) . The cultivation is also a labour intensive crop. It was also found from the Farmers face problems generally, with the high cost of seed,fertilizers and their availability in time for the cultivation .

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