

The organizational structure and annual costs and returns of *dal* mills in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state

■ K.D. BHAGWAT AND R.D. SHELKE

Received : 11.05.2012; Revised : 28.06.2012; Accepted : 14.08.2012

ABSTRACT

In order to study the organisational structure and costs and returns of dal mill, 32 sample dal mills were selected randomly from Parbhani and Latur districts of Marathwada region. The special designed schedule was used for collection of data. The data were collected for the year of 2009-2010. The qualitative data were quantified using suitable statistical tools. The first objective was to study the organisational structure of dal mills achieved by tabular analysis method. At an overall level, the total investment worked out Rs.110.85 lakhs per dal mill. Out of the total investment, the investment cost was the major item of investment followed by shed or building which individually shared about 62.99 and 31.79 per cent, respectively. The second objective was to study the costs and returns of different categories of dal mills achieved by tabular analysis method in which arithmetic mean, percentage and ratio were emphasized. The results revealed that, at the overall level, the per dal mill total cost was Rs.387.26 lakhs per annum. The returns on fixed cost estimated Rs.608.22 lakhs. The returns on variable cost were Rs.256.78 lakhs and the returns on total cost were Rs. 238.89 lakhs. The numbers of working days of (Group II) sized dal mills were higher than those of (Group I) mills.

KEY WORDS : Organisational structure, Costs and returns, Dal mill, Qualitative data

How to cite this paper : Bhagwat, K.D. and Shelke, R.D. (2012). The organizational structure and annual costs and returns of dal mills in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. *Internat. J. Com. & Bus. Manage*, 5(2): 173-176.

Agriculture and allied industry have been traditionally viewed as two separate sections both in terms of their characteristics and role in economic development. Agro-processing industry is the largest determinant of gross national production in our country with a 19 per cent share; it occupies fifth position in the industry output. India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. Pulses occupy an important place in human nutrition due to their high protein content than cereal grains. Pulses are major source of energy, minerals and vitamins like thiamine, riboflavin and

much needed iron. *Dal* is also called “Dhal” or “Daal”. “Dhal” is prepared from pulses (dried peas, beans, lentils) which have been stripped of their outer hulls and split. The removal of outer level of husk and splitting the grain into two halves is called as “milling of pulses”. Generally, whole pulse known as “sabot dals” split pulse “Dhulia dals”. Climate change will surely have an adverse impact on productivity on account of reduction of total crop cycle duration.

METHODOLOGY

The choice of Marathwada was purposively from Maharashtra on the basis of large number of dal mills in this region. Hence, Latur and Parbhani districts were selected. Thus, total 32 dal mills were selected from Marathwada region. Dal mill level data of primary nature were collected by the survey through personal interviews with the help of pre-tested questionnaire. To fascinate analysis of data, the sample dal mills were divided into two size groups *viz.*, Small-medium (Group I) group and Large (Group II) size group ranging in 30

MEMBERS OF THE RESEARCH FORUM

Correspondence to:

K.D. BHAGWAT, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, LATUR (M.S.) INDIA
Email : kanchanbhagwat24@gmail.com

Authors' affiliations:

R.D. SHELKE, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, LATUR (M.S.) INDIA
Email : rd5125@rediffmail.com