

Market arrivals and price behaviour of wheat in Karnataka

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ABSTRACT

Location of the present study was Bagalkot, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad and Gadag districts of Karnataka state. These districts were selected purposively as they are the major production and marketing areas of Karnataka. The study utilized time series data to compute trend and seasonal variations. Monthly data on arrivals and prices for the years of 1989-90 to 2009-10 were taken from the records maintained by the market committees of Bagalkot, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad and Gadag districts of Karnataka state. The time series data indicated a raising trend and trend coefficients of arrivals and prices were found to significant. The results of analysis of long-term movements of arrivals showed that it was significant in Belgaum and Bijapur markets, while non significant in Dharwad, Bagalkot and Gadag. In selected markets, prices were established which were significant. Analysis of seasonal fluctuation revealed that during January there were lowest arrivals in the market and prices were highest in February.

Key words : Time series, Arrivals, Fluctuations, Wheat

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Wheat is the second most important cereal crop after rice, grown under diverse agro-climatic conditions. The resilience of wheat production in the country mainly came from the technological breakthrough since late sixties, the beginning of green revolution year. Green revolution technology has been most effective not only in expanding area under this crop but also in increasing its production and productivity.

About 90 per cent of the total wheat production in the country is contributed in seven states like Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Karnataka. Moreover, there exists a definite opportunity for

increasing the overall wheat production by reducing the existing yield gap (1.5 to 2.0 t/ha) in different parts of the country.

The spatial price variations are the variations in prices observed over different markets. They occur due to differences in location of production and consumption of commodities. In theory, in a perfect market, the price of a good at one market is not expected to exceed the price at other markets by more than the transport cost and nominal profit. The degree to which wholesale prices of a commodity in different markets are related to one another is an important consideration in determining the efficiency of the marketing system. The interrelation between the price movements in different markets mostly depends upon the nature and extent of competition.

METHODOLOGY

In view of specific objectives of the study, five major markets of wheat in Karnataka state were selected. The selection of markets was done on the basis of maximum quantity of arrivals of wheat in the selected market. The markets thus selected were Gadag, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwad (Table A).

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