

Economic analysis of cereal crops on medium farm in Marathwada region

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ABSTRACT

The study on economic analysis of cereal crop on medium form was conducted in Marathwada region during the year 2006-07. The data was taken from cost of cultivation scheme NACI, Parbhani and the appropriate statistical tools were applied to analysed the data. It was observed that in case of *Rabi* jawar the per hectare cost of cultivation *i.e.* cost 'C' was Rs. 9807.73 in which cost 'A' and cost 'B' accounted were Rs. 5703.00 and Rs. 8365.00, respectively. The major share of the total cost constituted by variable cost. The gross return from main and by produce accounted was Rs. 15443.13 and net profit received by medium farm owned was Rs. 5635.40 on cost 'C'. In case of bajra the per hectare cost of cultivation was Rs. 961703 in which cost 'A' shared Rs. 6469.08 and cost 'B' shared Rs. 8590.43. It was observed that in bajara crop cultivation human labour cost contribute a major position in total 'C' *i.e.* 27.86 per cent. The gross return and net profit obtained was Rs. 12485.58 and Rs. 2868.55, respectively. The cost of cultivation per hectare of wheat was Rs. 15330.09 where as cost 'A' and cost 'B' shared Rs. 10433.83 (68.06 per cent) and Rs. 14125.17 (92.14 per cent), respectively. Among the different items of cost of cultivation, the rental value of land was the major contributor with 23.35 per cent. Followed by irrigation, hired human labour, machine labour, seed, fertilizer and bullock labour were 13.49, 12.17, 11.08, 9.97, 9.80 and 8.25 per cent, respectively. The profitability was obtained by return and net profit, which was Rs. 15443.13 and Rs. 5635.40, respectively.

Key words : *Rabi* jawar, Bajra, Wheat, Cost of cultivation, Gross return, Net profit

Farm management means to demonstrate the application of some common techniques or tools used in the farm planning process, to maximize the farm incomes under the various sets of farm situations. The planning of the operations and their execution is the secret of their economic success. Unfortunately our farmers are not that business- minded. If, however, agriculture is to play a real role in the development of the economy, the farmer has to get to consider farming as a business undertaking. With the recent technological development in agriculture, farming has become more complex business and require careful planning for successful operations.

Farm planning approach is an integrated, coordinated and advance programme of actions, which seek to present an opportunity to cultivators to improve his level of income. Many studies conducted in India have shown that farm incomes can be appreciably increased through careful planning of production programmes of the farm even with the existing production techniques available to the cultivars. Farm planning is an educational tool to bring about a change in the outlook of the cultivators. Knowledge of the latest technological advances in agriculture is a pre- requisite for better farm planning, so farmers keep their information up- to- date through this forced action situation of farm planning process.

Farm planning helps the farmer to think about him and gather ideas on the alternative methods and practices which might be useful to him in his farming business, to find out the credit needs, if any, of the new plan. The main purpose of the farm business analysis is to enhance their ability to handle a set of records

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Marathawada region of Maharashtra was purposively selected in order to study the economic analysis of cereal crops on medium farm. Multiple stage sampling design was used for selection of zone, tehsils, villages and farms. The eight district of region were selected because of their involvement in cost of cultivation scheme. From 50 cluster villages, two farmers of medium categories from each village were selected. Thus, total 100 sample farmers were selected. Data pertains to year 2006-07. Technique like tabular analysis, frequency and percentage methods were used to analyse the data in present study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation are presented below: