

Economics of production of kagda (*Jasminum arborescens*) flower in Nanded district of Maharashtra

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Accepted : September, 2009

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ABSTRACT

Nanded district is purposely selected on the basis of highest area under floriculture. It is about 180 hectares. Multistage sampling design has been used for selection of district, tehsil, villages and flower growers. On the basis of high area under flower crops, 10 villages were selected. From 10 selected villages sample size of kagda growers 30 were selected for present study. The information collected on the aspect of cost, return and profitability were analysed in tabular form by using statistical tools *i.e.* mean, percentage etc. Data pertained to the year 1999-2000. The result revealed that use of hired human labour and family labour was 896.39 mandays and 143.19 mandays per hectare, respectively. Cost-A was Rs.64792.63 and Cost-C was Rs.104834.26. The output-input ratio at Cost-C was 1.35 per hectare.

Key words : Return, Cost, Kagda

Floriculture is one of the important branches of horticulture. It is a science which deals with the cultivation of flowers and other ornamental plants. Flower is nature's beloved gift to humanity. Flower cultivation is widespread throughout the world. Several countries are engaged in cut flower cultivation. Flower consumption in developed countries is also growing at a rate of 15 per cent every year. The current value of the world floriculture product is estimated at about US\$ 50 billion (Prasad and Srivastava, 1997). In India, abundant sunshine, plenty of land, availability of cheap and skilled manpower are our strengths for cultivation of variety of flowers in different regions of the country. In the country, total area under floriculture is estimated at 50,000 hectares in 2000 (Rathanam, 1998). In Maharashtra, flowers are commonly used for beauty and in worship in women and temples. The important flowers which are grown in the state are jasmine rose, chrysanthemum, marigold, gladiolus, tuberose, guillardia and carnation. In Maharashtra, favourable climatic conditions, availability of transport and good demand for flowers provide an ideal situation for flower cultivation. The state has about 2045 hectares of area under flower crops. In Nanded, district, the total area under floriculture is about 180 hectares. Mudakhed and Nanded tehsil occupied nearly 75 per cent area of total floriculture in the district. Majority of farmers are very familiar to grow kagda, mogra and rose flowers due to their demand on one side and other side is favourable climate to grow them. Rose (*Rose damasence*) is *rosaceae*. Jasmine as well as rose species can start commercial production only from the second year reach

maximum production in the fourth year. The economic life of rose flower garden can be 10 years in the district.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Multistage sampling design has been used for selection of district, tehsil, villages and flower growers. In the first stage, Nanded district was selected for the present study because of its predominance in area of flowers on the basis of area. Mudakhed tehsil was selected for the present study in the second stage of sampling. In the third stage, 10 villages were selected from the tehsil on the basis of their highest area under flower crops. In the fourth stage, from each of selected villages, ten flower growers were selected. In this way, 30 flower growers were selected for present study. Cross sectional data were collected from the sampled flower growers by personal interview method with the help of pretested schedule. Data pertained to the year 1999-2000. Kagda garden starts commercial production from second year after plantation. Establishment cost may be distributed over year through amortization as one of the item of the total cost of cultivation. The annual amortized establishment cost was estimated by following formula:

$$A = P \frac{I}{1 - (1 - I)^n} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{PI}{(1 - I)^n}$$

where,

A = annual amortized cost

P = present establishment cost