Marketable surplus of wheat in Durg district of Chhattisgarh state

■ SARJU PALLEWAR, ROPAN BANTE AND RAVI SHREY

ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made in this paper to examine the marketable surplus of wheat in Durg district of Chhattisgarh state. The study was conducted in Durg district of Chhattisgarh state with forty farmers who were selected randomly from four villages and 10 wheat growers from each of the selected villages considered to collect the required information. The primary data were collected from the wheat producers through personal interview method with the help of well prepared schedule and questionnaire for the production and marketing year 2010-11. The simple mean and average method was used to work out the marketable surplus and disposal pattern of wheat crop. Per farm quantity produced of wheat was estimated as 15.33 quintals at marginal farms, 21.37 quintals at small farms, 26.84 quintals at medium farms and 122.85 quintals at large farms in study area. The average quantity sold through village traders and wholesaler was observed as 20.79 per cent and 79.21 per cent in study area, respectively. The average price received by producers from these intermediaries was observed as Rs.997.50, Rs.1023.75, Rs.1050 and Rs.1110 per quintal at marginal, small, medium and large farms, respectively in Durg district.

KEY WORDS : Marketable surplus, Quantity sold, Price received

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W heat (*Triticum aestivum)* is the important food grain and food source of the country which provides a large fraction of the dietary protein of total food supply. It contributes more calories and proteins to the world diet than any other cereal crops. Wheat is cultivated in about 120 countries of the world. The major wheat producing countries are China, India, USA, Russia, Canada and Australia. China is the largest producer of wheat with annual production of 115.10 million tons during 2009 followed by India with a production of 80.80 million tons. Out of total (685.80 million tons) world's wheat production,

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16.79 per cent is contributed by China followed by India 11.78 per cent (Anonymous, 2009-10). In India wheat is the main cereal crop in respect of area and production. It occupies second position after paddy. The major wheat growing states of India are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. These five states contribute about 90 per cent of total wheat production of country.

Chhattisgarh is the state where paddy is the important crop during *Kharif* season which occupies about 90 per cent area during *Kharif* season while most of the area is kept fallow during *Rabi* season. The total area under wheat cultivation in the state was 0.17 million ha. having 0.21 million tonnes of production. The productivity of wheat in Chhattisgarh state is 1235 kg. /ha (Anonymous, 2010), which is considerably less as compared to the productivity of wheat in other states like Uttar Pradesh (3002 kg/ha), Madhya Pradesh (1950 kg/ha), Punjab (4462 kg/ha) and National level (2907 kg/ha). All though, irrigation is a big problem in the wheat production in the state, some of the other important

constraints may also be there which restrict the per unit production of wheat. In agriculture, marketing plays an important role in enhancing the production of any crop. Looking to these facts, wheat marketing was taken in to consideration for the study purpose in order to study the various aspects related to the marketing of wheat which improve the productivity of this crop in the Chhattisgarh state. This paper attempts to examine the marketable surplus in wheat trade in the study area.

METHODOLOGY

The area and production of wheat in Durg district was 0.029 million ha. (17.63%) and 0.031 million tone (14.57 %), respectively. Durg ranked first in area while second in production after Surguja district. Therefore, Durg district was selected purposively for the study. Out of eleven tehsils, Saja and Bemetara tehsils are combinedly constitute 0.013 million ha. of area (44.85%) and 0.017 million tone production (52.14%) of the total district. Out of these two tehsils, one tehsil *i.e.* Bemetara was selected randomly for the study. Four villages namely, Khilora, Otebandh, Pilaikura and Rajkuri were selected randomly for the study purpose in order to collect the primary information related to this study. There are large numbers of wheat growers in these selected villages.From each of these selected villages, a proportionate

sample of respondents was considered in order to make a number of respondents equal to forty. Similarly, a proportionate sample was taken into consideration from four villages selected in the Bemetara block of Durg district so that the sample should be equal to forty wheat growers. These farmers were classified into different categories based on their land holding *i.e.* marginal (up to 1.00 ha.), small (1.01 to 2.00 ha.), medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha.) and large (above 4.00 ha.).

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been presented under following heads :

Marketable surplus:

The marketable surplus of wheat at sampled farms of Durg is presented in Table 1. The total quantity production of wheat was estimated as 15.33 quintal at marginal farms, 21.37 quintal at small farms, 26.84 quintal at medium farms and 122.85 quintal at large farms. The quantity required for home and for seed purpose was estimated, on an average, about 6 per cent and 4 per cent of the total production. The per farm marketable surplus of wheat was estimated as 12.83 quintal, 18.62 quintal, 23.61 quintal and 114.14 quintal constituting 83.70 per cent, 87.13 per cent, 87.97 per cent

Table 1: Marketable surplus of wheat at sampled farms						(quintal / farm)
Sr. No.	Particulars	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Average
1.	Total quantity produced	15.33 (100.0)	21.37(100.0)	26.84(100.0)	122.85(100.0)	39.10(100.0)
2.	Quantity retained for seed	1.33(8.67)	1.50(7.01)	1.92(7.15)	5.71(4.64)	2.32(5.93)
3.	Quantity used for home consumption	1.17(7.63)	1.25(5.86)	1.31(4.88)	3.00(2.45)	1.55(3.97)
4.	Total quantity utilized	2.50(16.30)	2.75(12.87)	3.23(12.03)	8.71(7.09)	3.87(9.90)
5.	Marketable surplus (1-4)	12.83(83.70)	18.62(87.13)	23.61(87.97)	114.14(92.91)	35.22(90.10)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total quantity produced

Table 2 : Wheat sold by producer to different marketing agencies				(quintal / farm)
Sr. No.	Category	Village trader	Wholesaler	Total
1.	Marginal	11.16(86.99)	1.67(13.01)	12.83(100.0)
2.	Small	5.87(31.52)	12.75(68.48)	18.62(100.0)
3.	Medium	5.69(24.10)	17.92(75.90)	23.61(100.0)
4.	Large	5.42(4.74)	108.71(95.26)	114.13(100.0)
	Average	7.32(20.79)	27.90(79.21)	35.22(100.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total production

Table 3 : Price received by producer from different marketing agencies				(Rs./q)
Sr. No.	Category	Village trader	Wholesaler	Average
1.	Marginal	980	1050	997.50
2.	Small	985	1050	1023.75
3.	Medium	1010	1080	1050.00
4.	Large	1010	1110	1110.00

and 92.91 per cent of the total production at marginal, small, medium and large farms, respectively. On an average the marketable surplus of wheat was found to be 35.22 quintal constituting 90.10 per cent of the total production. It was also observed that most of the producers have disposed-off their produce just after harvesting of the crop in the study area.

Quantity sold by producer at sampled farms:

It is clear from Table 2 that two marketing intermediaries *i.e.* village traders and wholesalers are involved in wheat trading in the study area. It is interesting to note that whereas the quantity of produce is increasing as the size of holding increased in case of wholesalers, it is decreasing as the size of holding increased in case of village traders. The wholesalers are popular among relatively larger farmers while relatively smaller producers like to sell their produce through village traders in the study area. The quantity sold through village traders was estimated as 86.99 per cent at marginal farms followed by 31.52 per cent at small farms, 24.10 per cent at medium farms and 4.74 per cent at large farms while these figures were observed as 13.01, 68.48, 75.90 and 95.26 per cent at these farms in case of wholesalers, respectively. On an average, the quantity sold through village traders and wholesalers was estimated as 20.79 per cent and 79.21 per cent in Durg district of the study area.

Price received by producers from different marketing agencies:

It can be observed from Table 3 that in the study area, two different intermediaries were giving the different price to the producers. Farmers having less quantity of produce sold their produce to the village traders at the rate of Rs.980 per quintal after harvesting the crop. However, farmers who have large quantity of produce, sold their produce to the wholesaler directly and received Rs.1050 per quintal of their produce. The average price received by producers from these intermediaries was observed as Rs.997.50, Rs.1023.75, Rs.1050 and Rs.1110 per quintal at marginal, small, medium and large farms, respectively in Durg district. Goel (2010), Rangi and Sindhu (2001) and Kumar *et al.* (2008) have also made some observations on production and marketing of wheat.

Conclusion:

The foregoing analysis indicates that the marketable surplus of wheat was estimated as 83.70 per cent, 87.13 per cent, 87.97 per cent and 92.91 per cent of the total production at marginal, small, medium and large farms, respectively. The quantity sold through village traders was estimated as 86.99 per cent at marginal farms followed by 31.52 per cent at small farms, 24.10 per cent at medium farms and 4.74 per cent at large farms while the quantity sold through wholesalers was estimated as 13.01, 68.48, 75.90 and 95.26 per cent at these farms, respectively in Durg district of the study area. Whereas average price received by producers from these intermediaries was observed as Rs.997.50, Rs.1023.75, Rs.1050 and Rs.1110 per quintal at marginal, small, medium and large farms, respectively in Durg district.

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