



Original Research Article

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Economics of Wheat Cultivation in Jaunpur and Ghazipur districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh

Ramratan Singh^{1*}, Babu Singh¹, Jyoti Gupta² and Ramvinay Pal³

¹ Department of Agriculture Economics, ²College of Home Science, ³Agriculture Extension, C. S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, U.P.-208002, India

*Corresponding author

A B S T R A C T

The present study was conducted in Jaunpur and Ghajipur districts of Eastern U.P. District Jaunpur and Ghajipur were purposively selected and the two blocks from each district namely Mariyahun and Bkhsha from Jaunpur districts and from Ghajipur district Zamaniya and Saidpur were selected purposively for the study due to having highly concentration on wheat cultivation. List of the villages from selected blocks were prepared along with hectarage under wheat cultivation and 5 villages were selected randomly for study. In all 200 number of farmers were selected proportionally from each category of farmers and classified into three categories i.e. marginal (below 1 ha), small (1-2 ha), large (2 ha & above). The period of enquiry pertain to the agricultural year 2016-17. The primary data were collected from 200 sample respondents (100 small, 70 small and 30 large) through pre-tested interview schedule. The present study has been made to work out the cost of cultivation, profitability and production of wheat. The cost of cultivation was found to be highest on large farm Rs/ha 56542.27 as compared to medium farm Rs/ha 53431.12 and small farm Rs/ha 49900.00. The gross income received from wheat cultivation was to be Rs/ha 92406.25 per hectare on overall farms, while gross income was found to be maximum in case of large farm Rs/ha 99656.25 followed by medium farm Rs/ha 93187.50 and small farm Rs/ha 84375.00. The net income, family labour income, farm business income and farm investment income were found to be Rs/ha 39115.09, Rs/ha 42556.76, Rs/ha 69555.42 and Rs/ha 66113.75 per hectare, respectively on overall farms. The benefit cost ratio was found to 1:1.73 on overall basis. The cost according to different cost concept on overall basis was as follows, cost A₁, A₂, B₁, B₂, C₁, C₂, C₃ were observed to Rs. 22850.83, Rs. 22850.83, Rs. 35849.49, Rs. 49849.49, Rs. 39291.16, Rs. 53291.16 and Rs. 58620.27 on sample farms respectively

Keywords

Cost, Benefit cost ratio, Gross income, Family labour income, Farm business income, Farm investment income

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Introduction

Wheat is a crop of worldwide importance. This crop is grown in various environments. It is the staple food of millions. Wheat is cultivated on about one-sixth of the total

agricultural land in the world. Although paddy is mainly cultivated in Asia, wheat is still grown in all the peninsulas of the world. It provides about 20 percent of dietary calories for the world's growing population. India is the second largest producer of wheat

after China. Wheat has a special place among food crops.

In India, wheat covers an area of 30.79 million hectares having a production of 98.51 million tonnes with a productivity of 3200 kilogram per hectare in 2016-17 (Directorate of Economics & Statistics 2018). Uttar Pradesh is the highest wheat producing state. During, 2016-17, area under wheat in U.P. was 9.66 million hectares and production was 30.06 million tonnes while productivity was 3113 kilogram/ha (Directorate of Economics & Statistics 2018). Jaunpur and Ghazipur districts were also an important wheat producing districts of U.P. in the year, 2016-2017. The area under wheat in the district Ghazipur was reported as 154945 hectare with production of 317054 metric tonnes, while productivity was 21.47 Qtl/ha and area, production and productivity in Jaunpur district was 143398 hectare, 359403 metric tonnes and 23.42 Qtl/ha respectively (Shankhyakiya Patrika Janapad Ghazipur and Jaunpur, 2016-17). The study entitled “Economics of wheat cultivation in Jaunpur and Ghazipur districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh” following objective: To work out the cost of cultivation and input: output relationship in production of wheat crop.

Materials and Methods

The research methodology adopted for the present study may broadly be divided under for sub-heads. (1) Sampling techniques, (2) Period of inquiry, (3) Analytical tools and (4) Cost concepts.

Sampling technique

A multistage sampling technique will be used to select the District, Blocks, Villages and Farmers. Two districts namely Jaunpur and Gazipure were selected purposely from Varanasi division of Eastern U.P. A list of all

development blocks of the selected district Jaunpur and Gazipur were prepared. Among the 37 development blocks of Jaunpur and Gazipur, two blocks from each district was selected purposely for the study purpose, because these blocks are highly concentrated on wheat production. A list of all the villages of the selected blocks was prepared with the help of selected block headquarters. Then, 5 villages were selected randomly from each block, thus a total of 20 villages were selected from the four blocks. 10 respondents were selected randomly on the list of farmer engaged in wheat production from each village thus a total number of 200 respondents were interviewed on the prepared in advance schedule.

Period of enquiry- The data was pertain to the agriculture year 2016-2017.

Analytical tools

Tabular analysis- The formula to estimate this average is given below:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

The following formula was used for calculating the weighted average of different items.

$$\text{Weighted average} = \frac{W_1 X_1 + W_2 X_2 + \dots + W_n X_n}{W_1 + X_2 + \dots + W_n}$$

Where, X_i = Weighted value of an i th item

W_i = Weight of X_i

W_n = N = total weight

Percentage = Simple comparisons have been made on the basis of percentage.

Cost concept

Cost A₁ = Value of purchased material inputs (seed, insecticides and pesticides, manure,

fertilizer), hired human labour, hired farm machinery, irrigation charges and interest on working capital.

Cost A₂ = Cost A₁ + rent paid for leased-in Land.

Cost B₁ = Cost A₂ + interest on value of owned capital assets (excluding land).

Cost B₂ = Cost B₁ + rental value of owned land (net of land revenue) and rent paid for leased-in land.

Cost C₁ = Cost B₁ + Imputed value of Family Labour.

Cost C₂ = Cost B₂ + Imputed value of Family Labour.

Cost C₃ = 10% of Cost C₂ as managerial cost + cost C₂.

The gross income, net income, family labour income, farm business income, farm investment income, Production per quintal and benefit cost ratio were also worked out using different profitability concepts.

Results and Discussion

Wheat is an important crop of the study area. It occupied 40.40 per cent of the total cropped area on sample farms. The cost incurred on wheat production on different size group of farms has been worked out in table 1.

The different cost components viz. hired human labour, family labour, machine labour, seed cost, plant protection materials, fertilizer, interest on working capital, land revenue, rental value of owned land, depreciation and interest on fixed capital were taken into consideration for the study. The average total cost of cultivation of wheat production was workout to Rs. 53291.16, varying from Rs. 49900.00 to Rs. 56542.27 per hectare on different size group of farms. The variation in input cost on farm was due to variation in use of production input, which was found higher on large farms as compared to marginal and small farms due to more use of inputs like

tractor power, fertilizer, seed, irrigation etc. Amongst input items, human labour accounted for the highest share of 13.14 per cent followed by manure & fertilizer 10.95 per cent, tractor power 8.32 per cent, seed 7.88 per cent and irrigation 6.22 per cent to the total cost, keeping rental value as constant on all size groups of farms.

Yield and cost of production

As regards to the income structure from wheat cultivation at different size group of farms were concerned in the study area, it is observed from the table 2 that an overall, farmer gained yield of 35.34 qtl/ha at their farm, which was found to be maximum on large farms (38.33 qtl/ha) followed by small farms (35.50 qtl/ha) and marginal farms (32.20 qtl/ha). The average gross income was found to be Rs. 92406.25 and net income of Rs. 39115.09 per hectare however, the net income varied from Rs. 34474.92 on marginal farms to Rs. 43113.98 on large farms due to variation in yields, which was due to variations in use of production input. The higher use of production inputs and better management of the large farms resulted in higher yield and income of their farms. The average cost of production per quintal came to Rs. 1509.98 which varies from Rs. 1549.69 on marginal farms to Rs. 1475.14 on large farms; the cost of production per quintal was higher on marginal farms due to poor management, awareness and improper use of resources. The input-output ratio was higher on large farms (1:1.76) fallowed by small farms (1:1.74) and marginal farms (1:1.69).

Cost concept

Table 3 revealed that the cost of cultivation of wheat was estimated under various cost concepts like as Cost A₁, Cost A₂, Cost B₁, Cost B₂, Cost C₁, Cost C₂ and Cost C₃. Table 3 portrays that average cost A₁, A₂, B₁,

B₂, C₁, C₂, C₃ were observed to be Rs. 22850.83, Rs. 22850.83, Rs. 35849.49, Rs. 49849.49, Rs. 39291.16, Rs. 53291.16 and Rs. 58620.27 on sample farms respectively.

The cost C₃ was observed to be higher on large farms as Rs 62196.50 followed by Rs 58774.23 on small farms and Rs 54890.08 on marginal farms.

Table.1 Total cost of cultivation and its break up of Wheat

(Rs/ha)

S. No.	Particulars	Size groups of farms			Average
		0-1 ha.	1-2 ha.	2 & above	
(A)	Operational cost				
1.	Human labour	6125.00 (12.27)	7000.00 (13.10)	7875.00 (13.93)	7000.00 (13.14)
a.	Family labour	3500.00 (7.01)	3675.00 (6.88)	3150.00 (5.57)	3441.67 (6.46)
b.	Hired labour	2625.00 (5.26)	3325.00 (6.22)	4725.00 (8.36)	3558.33 (6.68)
2.	Tractor power	4250.00 (8.52)	4450.00 (8.33)	4600.00 (8.14)	4433.33 (8.32)
3.	Manure & Fertilizer	5312.80 (10.65)	5875.70 (11.00)	6312.80 (11.16)	5833.77 (10.95)
4.	Seed	3600.00 (7.21)	4500.00 (8.52)	4500.00 (7.96)	4200.00 (7.88)
5.	Irrigation	2840.00 (5.69)	3260.00 (6.10)	3840.00 (6.79)	3313.33 (6.22)
6.	Plant protection	702.00 (1.41)	747.00 (1.40)	769.00 (1.36)	739.33 (1.39)
7.	Interest on working capital	676.54 (1.36)	775.52 (1.45)	866.14 (1.53)	772.73 (1.45)
	Total operational cost	23506.34 (47.11)	26608.22 (49.80)	28762.94 (50.87)	26292.50 (49.34)
B.	Rental value of land	14000.00 (28.06)	14000.00 (26.20)	14000.00 (24.76)	14000.00 (26.27)
C.	Over head cost				
1.	Interest on fixed capital	6196.87 (12.42)	6411.45 (12.00)	6939.66 (12.76)	6515.99 (12.23)
2.	Repairs of dead stock	3718.12 (7.45)	3846.87 (7.20)	4103.80 (7.26)	3889.60 (7.30)
3.	Depreciation	2478.75 (4.97)	2564.58 (4.80)	2735.87 (4.84)	2593.07 (4.87)
	Total over head cost	12393.74 (24.84)	12822.90 (24.00)	13779.33 (24.84)	12998.66 (24.39)
	Total cost	49900.00 (100.00)	53431.12 (100.00)	56542.27 (100.00)	53291.16 (100.00)

(Figures in bracket show the percentage of respective value)

Table.2 Total returns received from wheat

S. No	Particulars	Size groups of farms			(Rs/ha) Average
		0-1 ha.	1-2 ha.	2 & above	
1.	Input cost	49900.08	53431.12	56542.27	53291.16
2.	Total yield in qtl/ha.	32.20	35.50	38.33	35.34
3.	Yield of by product qtl/ha.	64.10	71.00	74.74	69.95
4.	Rate of main product (in Rs/qtl.)	1625.00	1625.00	1625.00	1625.00
5.	Rate of by product (in Rs/qtl.)	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
6.	Gross Income (main + by product)	84375.00	93187.50	99656.25	92406.25
7.	Net Income	34474.92	39756.38	43113.98	39115.09
8.	Cost of production/qtl.	1549.69	1505.10	1475.14	1509.98
9.	Input-output ratio	1:1.69	1:1.74	1:1.76	1:1.73

Table.3 Total cost according to different cost concept

S.No.	Particulars	Size groups of farms			(Rs/ha) Average
		0-1 ha.	1-2 ha.	2 & above	
1	Cost A ₁	20006.34	22933.22	25612.94	22850.83
2	Cost A ₂	20006.34	22933.22	25612.94	22850.83
3	Cost B ₁	32400.08	35756.12	39392.27	35849.49
4	Cost B ₂	46400.08	49756.12	53392.27	49849.49
5	Cost C ₁	35900.08	39431.12	42542.27	39291.16
6	Cost C ₂	49900.08	53431.12	56542.27	53291.16
7	Cost C ₃	54890.08	58774.23	62196.50	58620.27

Table.4 Size group wise gross income, net income, family labour income, farm business income and far investment income

S. No	Particulars	Size groups of farms			(Rs/ha) Average
		0-1 ha.	1-2 ha.	2 & above	
1	Gross income	84375.00	93187.50	99656.25	92406.25
2	Net income	34474.92	39756.38	43113.98	39148.43
3	Family labour income	37974.92	43431.38	46263.98	42556.76
4	Farm business income	64368.66	70254.28	74043.31	69555.42
5	Farm investment income	60868.66	66579.28	70893.31	66113.75

Income measures approach

Income measures approach is a crucial total of estimating the degree of farm business achievements. It guides to farmers about success of farm enterprises, efficiency and productivity of resources. It is also helpful in decision making, organization and separation of the farms income as a gross income, Net

income, family labour income, farm business income, and farm investment income are the key components of income measures approach.

Table 4 reveals that the average family labour income was Rs 42556.76, however, family labour income varied from Rs 37974.92 on marginal farms to Rs 46263.98 on large

farms. The farm business income was higher on large farms as Rs 74043.31 followed by Rs 70254.28 on small farms and Rs 64368.66 on marginal farms. The average farm investment income was found to be Rs 66113.75

It is concluded that the cost of wheat cultivation as quoted earlier, cost C3 was noted highest in case of large farms (62196.50 Rs/ha) followed by small farms (58774.23 Rs/ha) and marginal farms (54890.08 Rs/ha) in which cost A1 was also found highest on large farms (25612.94 Rs/ha) in comparison to small farms (22933.22 Rs/ha) and marginal farms (20006.34 Rs/ha). The productivity was to be found highest in case of large farms (38.33qt/ha) as compared to small farms (35.50qt/ha) and marginal farms (32.20qt/ha). The gross income was observed highest from the cultivation of wheat on large farms (99656.25 Rs/ha) as compared to small farms (93187.50 Rs/ha) and marginal farms (84375.00 Rs/ha). The net income, farm business income and farm investment income was noticed high on large farms as compared to medium and small farms while benefit cost ration was found to be highest in case of large farms (1:1.76) followed by small farms (1:1.74) and marginal farms (1:1.69).

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