



ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2022; SP-11(7): 4599-4603
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www.thepharmajournal.com

Received: 13-04-2022

Accepted: 16-05-2022

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Socio economic analysis of wheat growers in Fatehpur district of UP

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Abstract

The investigation was carried out to study the Economic analysis of production of wheat in Malwan block of Fatehpur district (Uttar Pradesh) covering 5 villages and 100 wheat growers (53 small, 38 medium and 9 large) selected through multistage stratified random sampling method. Results of the study indicated that overall cost of cultivation per hectare was Rs.57761.20, and total cost (C3) is found to be 63537.32 per hectare while per hectare average yield was 47.15 quintals and yield of wheat straw was 43.86 quintals. The average net profit per hectare over Cost – A1/A2 was Rs. 92551.74 per hectare and average net return over cost C3 was 61523.02 per quintal. the overall input output ratio on Cost – C was 1.84. The per quintal average cost on Cost–C basis was Rs. 1409.36 which was less than the prevailing per quintal market price during the study period showing wheat farming as a profitable activity.

Keywords: Wheat, straw, net profit, B:C ratio, cost C3

Introduction

Agriculture has been the base of India ever since. A sizable population relies on agriculture for their livelihood. Since agriculture influences the lives of the entire population, several efforts have been made to evolve appropriate agricultural policies for producers' and consumers' welfare (Satyasai, 2017) [6]. More than one fifth of self-employed households in agriculture are below poverty line with Jharkhand topping the list with 45.3 percent household below poverty line and Punjab with the least of 0.5 percent. The states which are agriculturally less developed require annual growth rate as high as 11 to 12 percent. While, the targeted annual growth rate for agriculturally advanced states is in between 8 to 10 percent. Agricultural productivity can be increased by either expanding the area or by increasing the production. To achieve this, a wide variety of technology, information, tools and scientific practices are to be brought into use. The emphasis on "Har Khet Ko Pani" and other components under "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana" holds promise to quickly expand irrigation, which will have very favorable effect on increasing crop intensity (Chand, 2017) [3]. Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is a cereal grain, originally from the South West Asia, but now cultivated worldwide. It has been described as the "King of Cereal". Wheat compares well with other cereal in nutritive value. It has good nutrition of profile with 12.1 per cent protein, 1.8 per cent lipids, 1.8 per cent ash, 2.0 per cent reducing sugar, 6.7 per cent pentose, 59.2 per cent starch good source of mineral of vitamin and nicotinic acid wheat is the most important food grain of India and is the staple food of millions of Indians, particularly in the northern and north-western parts of the country (Singh 2013) [7]. Wheat is a staple food of our country and is grown in 122 countries over an area of 215 million hectare and producing nearly 680 million tonnes during 2010-11. Wheat played an important role in shaping agriculture and food security policy. It covers an area of 27.8 million hectare having a production of 99.70 million tonnes with a productivity of 31.25 quintal per hectare it contributes about 34 per cent of the total food grain production of the country (Anonymous, 2018) [1]. Diversification towards HVC offers a great scope to improve farmers' income. Average productivity of HVCs was estimated at ₹ 1,41,777 per hectare as compared to ₹ 41,169 per hectare for staple crops only.

Research Methodology

The present study pertains to the "ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN FATEHPUR DISTRICT OF UP". This investigation was under taken to study the production of Wheat in Fatehpur district is located on global map between 26.16° North latitude and 81.20° East longitude. The district occupies a total area of 4152 square kilometers.

The rank of the district in comparison to other district of UP in terms of area is 15th. Fatehpur is bounded by the district of Kanpur on the north-west and by the district of Allahabad on the south-east. To the north beyond Ganga lie the districts of Unnao, Rae Bareli and Pratapgarh while on the south the

Yamuna separates it from districts Banda and Hamirpur and Chitrakoot.

Result and Discussion
Socio economic analysis

Table 1: Socio Economic Profile of wheat farmers

S.no.	Parameters	Particular	All Farms
1	Family Composition	Male (%)	56.57
		Female (%)	43.34
2	Farm Area	Average Land Holding (Ha)	1.66
3	Age	Young (Up to 35 Years)	13
		Middle (35 To 55 Years)	57
		Old (Above 55 Years)	30
4	Literacy	Illiterate	17
		Primary	21
		Sr Secondary	46
		Graduation	16
5	Occupation	Farming+ Dairy	59
		Farming+ Dairy+ Shop	24
		Farming+ Dairy+ P Job	8
		Farming+ Dairy+ Other	9

Table 1 show a general information about the socio-economic profile of the study area. The male constitutes 56.37% of total population while female only 43.34%. Average Land holding is 1.66 hectare. Most of the respondent belongs to middle age groups i.e., between 35 to 55 years old while literacy level is

Senior secondary. 59% farmers adopt dairy as a secondary activity along with farming.

Production Analysis

Table 2: Distribution of different cost of wheat Cultivation

Sr. No	Particulars	Farm Groups		
		Small	Medium	Large
1	Labour Cost	19732.6	19267.45	19479.63
2	Material Cost	19715.25	20997.10	22890.75
3	Fixed Cost	16011.67	17051.51	18146.63
4	Total Cost	55450.22	57316.07	60517.01

Table 2 shows a general trend in all the incurring cost of production. Labour cost, Material cost and Fixed cost is higher in case of large farm group followed by medium and

small farm size groups. Total cost of production is higher in large farm i.e., Rs. 60517.01 while low in small size farm groups i.e., Rs. 55450.22.

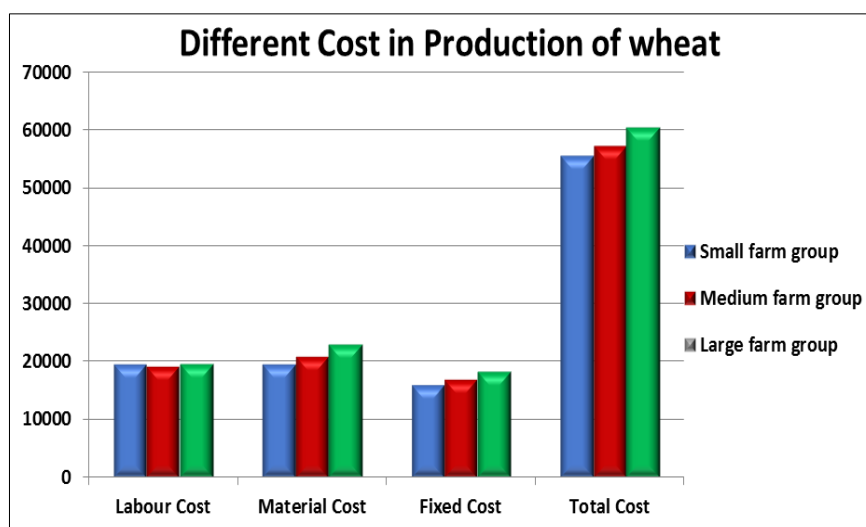


Fig 1: Distribution of different cost in wheat production

Table 3: Different cost and net return based on cost concepts

Sr. No.	Cost concepts	All Farms	Net return	All Farms
1	Cost A1	32508.59	Over A1/A2	92551.74
2	Cost B1	33597.88	Over B1	91462.45
3	CostB2	49159.16	Over B2	75901.17
4	Cost C1	42199.92	Over C1	82860.41
5	Cost C2	57761.20	Over C2	67299.14
6	Cost C3	63537.32	Over C3	61523.02

Table 3 depicts that Cost A1 is lowest while Cost C3 is highest with increasing trend same as in case of net return over cost concepts. This is due to the factors that Cost A1 is

only due to the production factor while cost C3 comprises all factors of production like rental value of land, family labour income, interest rate and managerial cost.

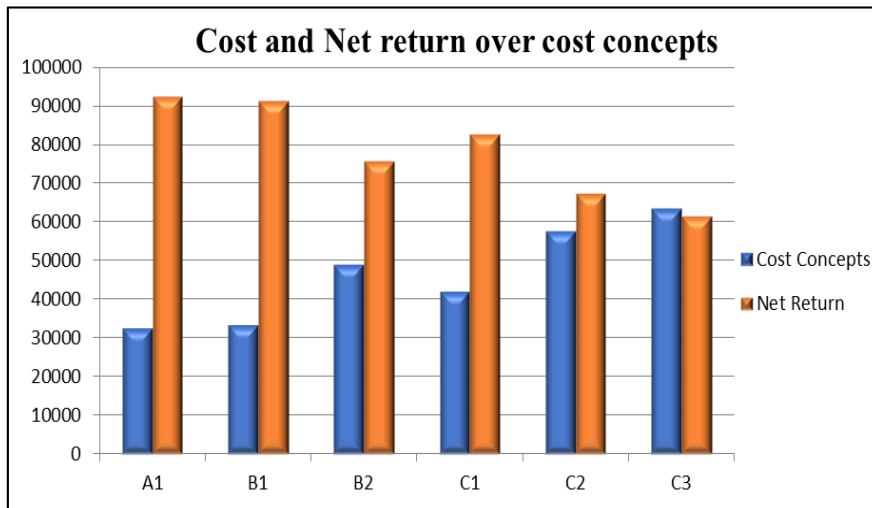


Fig 2: Cost and Net return over cost concepts

Table 4: Different income from wheat production

Sr. No.	Particulars	All Farms		
		Small	Medium	Large
1	Gross income	117879.81	122390.09	134911.11
2	Net income	33722.09	34811.78	40706.45
3	Family Labour Income	44368.19	43051.41	47676.82
4	Farm Business Income	59980.30	59688.46	65379.37

Table 4 clearly states about the Gross income, Net Income, Family labour income and Farm business income which is

high in case large farm group and low in small farm groups.

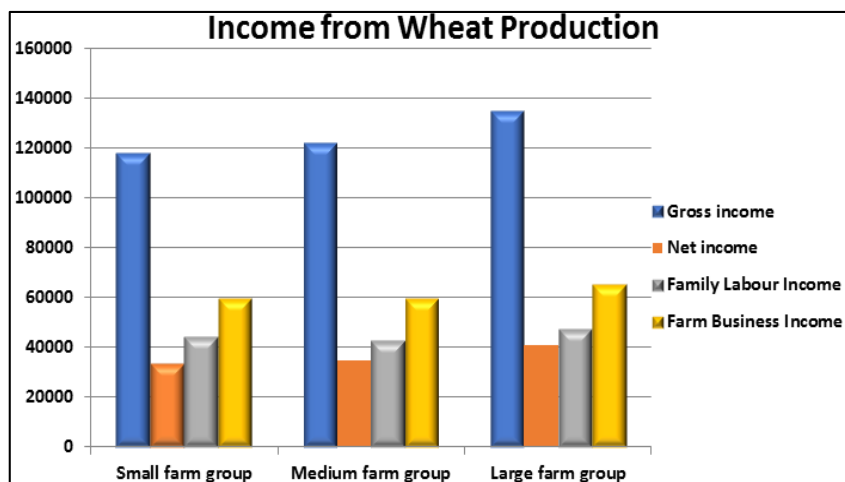


Fig 3: Income received from production of wheat

Table 5: Yield of wheat production, Cost of Production and Profitability

Sr. No.	Farm Groups	Wheat Yield (qt/ha)	Straw Yield (qt/ha)	Cost of Production (Rs. / ha)	B:C Ratio
1	Small	45.64	42.19	1367.72	1:1.74
2	Medium	47.05	43.29	1382.95	1:1.83
3	Large	50.56	46.11	1471.53	1:1.95

Table 5 shows that wheat yield and straw yield is increasing from small size groups to large size groups. While cost of production for small size group is Rs. 1367.72 and that of

large farm group is Rs. 1471.53. The Benefit cost ratio is high (1:1.95) for large farm size and low (1:1.74) for small size farm.

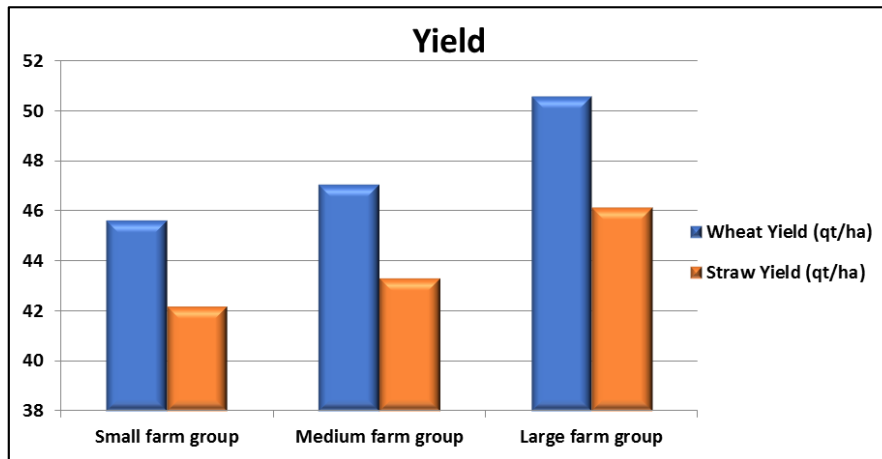


Fig 4: Yield of Wheat and by product

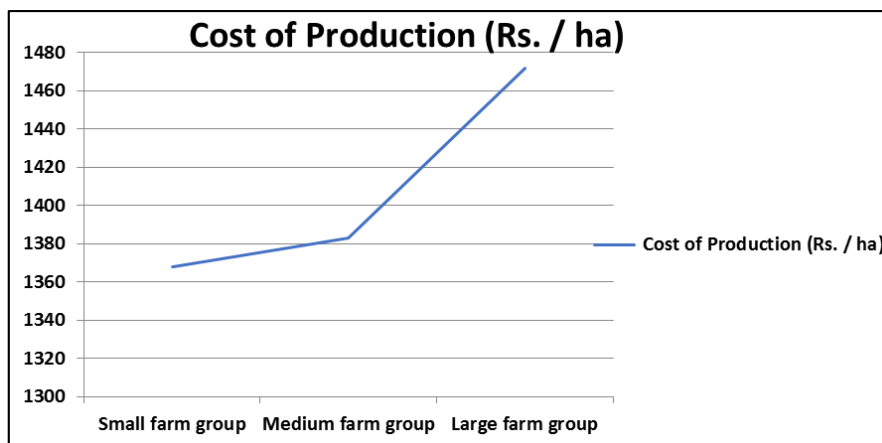


Fig 5: Cost of production of Wheat Rs. /Ha

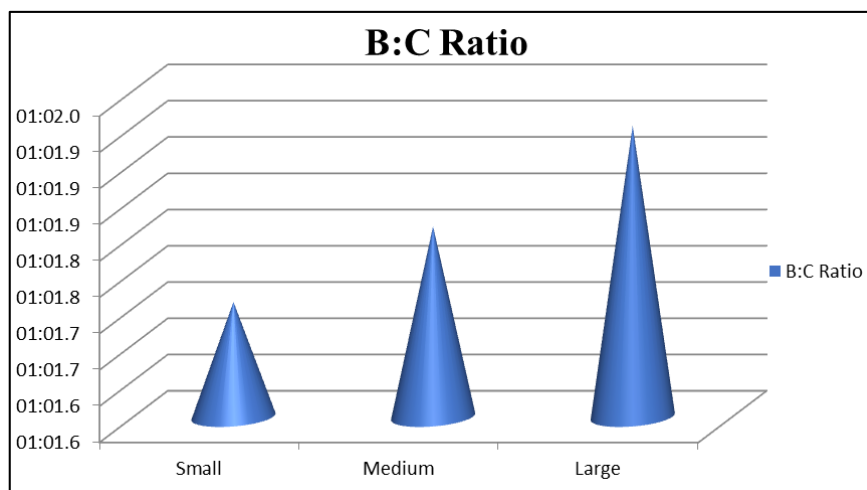


Fig 6: Benefit Cost Ratio of various farm groups

Conclusion

The study is based on production analysis of wheat growers of Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh. It shows about socio economics profile of the farmers of various farm groups i.e., Small, Medium and Large. The cost of cultivation varies accordingly to the size of farm and the practise followed by the farmers but due to use of fertilizers and manure the large farm groups account for highers cost of production which eventually results in the better yield. The wheat yield is increasing from small farm groups to large farm groups so that in case of straw yield, cost of production and B:C Ratio.

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