PADDY PRODUCTION ECONOMICS IN MAHASAMUND DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH

Sumit Kumar Sori*, A.K. Gauraha** and Ku. Sushila***

* Agril. Economic, SKCARS, Kabirdham, IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.
** Dept. of Agril. Economics, IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
*** Agril. Economic, TCBCARS, Bilaspur IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh

Abstract: This study was on the Rice Production Economics in Mahasamund District of Chhattisgarh. Primary data were collected using pre structured survey schedule administrated to 123 paddy producers which consists of 47.97 percent marginal, 26.02 percent small, 13.01 percent medium and 13.01 percent large farmers using Three stages stratified random sampling technique. Tabular analysis was used to calculate cost and returns in paddy cultivation in district. Study come up with findings that cost of cultivation increases as farm size increases. Labour cost was the main component of operational cost covering 35.85 percent of total operational cost for all farm sizes. While Rental value of owned land and rent paid for leased in land was the dominating cost item in fixed cost items covering 40.62 percent of the total fixed cost. Net income, Family labour income, Farm business income, Farm investment income were maximum in case of small farm size i.e. Rs. 21703.20, Rs. 31259.92, Rs. 44359.85 and Rs. 37775.57 respectively. Calculated net return per rupee of investment was also higher (1:1.66) in small size farm while it was 1:1.55 for all farm size.

Keywords: Paddy, Production, Cost of cultivation, Economic analysis, Farm Size, Input-Output ratio, Farm income

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