

ABSTRACT OF THE PAPER

**PRODUCTION AND SALES PERFORMANCE OF COTTON
PRODUCE IN BEED DISTRICT**

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PRODUCTION AND SALES PERFORMANCE OF COTTON PRODUCE IN BEED DISTRICT

Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in Indian economy as it provides employment to 69% of working population. In developing countries, agriculture contributes in a large measure to a country's economy. This role of agriculture arises out of the position, the agrarian section occupies in the overall economy of the country. During the plan period there has been a considerable growth in agriculture, signifying self-sufficiency in some of the agricultural produce. In spite of this remarkable progress the country does not have an efficient agricultural marketing system.

Position of Cotton in India

Cotton the 'White Gold' is an important commercial crop playing a key role in economy and social welfare of India in general and of major cotton growing states in particular. Cotton textiles occupy the second position after sugar industry in the Indian Economy. In India, production of cotton ranges between 100-120 lakh bales of lint cotton. Production and productivity levels of cotton achieved in 2001-02, in India there are 12 million bales and 280 kg. per hectare of lint respectively. In 2006-07, the cotton area was 5.9 million hectares with production of 3 million bales and productivity of 88 kg. per hectare. Hence over the last decades, India attained the annual growth rate of 3.7 % in productivity.

Objectives of the Study

The broad objectives of the present study are as follows.

- 1) To study the marketing and sales performance of cotton produce in Beed district.
- 2) To know the overall background and financial position of cotton Growers.
- 3) To study the government rules and regulations regarding the production and sales/purchasing practices of cotton cash crop.
- 4) To know the problems and prospects of cotton growers, traders and sales agents and to suggest the suitable remedies to overcome them.

Conclusion and Suggestions

- 1 The cotton cultivators in Beed district are found to be positively responsive to non-price factors namely gross return lagged average relative yield and

gross irrigated area. However, the gross irrigated area has positively and significantly affected the average farmers in Beed District.

- 2 The study incited that the acreage under cotton was least unstable for all the cotton growing parts in Beed District. It means that the cotton acreage has been most stable in the most prominent cotton growing region of Maharashtra state.
- 3 This study has shown that all the cotton growing regions in Maharashtra state recorded a low growth in cotton acreage with low degree of period under study. Beed District exhibited medium growth in cotton acreage with high degree of variability during the whole period.
- 4 In the first holding group of 0-5 acres, there are 8% of the selected 4 farmers. Among the selected 14% of the 7 farmers are holding land of 5-10 acres, 24% are in holding group of 10-15 acres to the 12 farmers, 24% of the 12 farmers are in the next holding group 15-20 acres and 30% of the 15 farmers are holding range between 20-25 acres.

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Agricultural provides livelihood to about 70% of the country's population, contributes nearly 50% to the national income. Besides food agriculture is the most important raw material supplied to many industries like cotton, jute, vanaspati and sugar. Similarly, agricultural commodities occupy prime place in India's export trade, contributing 40 to 50% of the total foreign exchange.

Position of Cotton in India

Remarkable decline in cotton sowing as per the latest report of Crop Weather Watch Group, cotton has been sown in 58.08 lakh hectares till July 18 in the country. This area is 11.8 lakh hectares (16.9%) down from that in the corresponding period last year. Sowing has sharply reduced in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and other states. Moreover, the standing crop in these regions is getting damaged in want of sufficient rainfall.

Traders said the average yield is likely to increase this year as the number of plants per acre is 7900 as against 6500 in the previous year. But the total production in the region is still likely to be limited to 42 lakh to 42.5 lakh bales as against 47 lakh bales of the previous year. In the western parts, cotton production is expected to witness a sharp fall. Sowing has been very low in Maharashtra, especially in Marathwada and Vidarbha. As of July 18, cotton sowing in Maharashtra was down by 9.1 lakh hectares (34.7%). In Gujarat, the largest cotton-producing State in India, sowing has improved smartly during the last week.

In the last decade, cotton acreage in each of the regions has increased by nearly 2 million hectares from 1990 to 1997. Although the acreage in each of the regions grew in the last decade, the changes in yield have been erratic. For example, from 1981 to 1994, growth in the northern and southern region increased at an annual rate of 6.6 and 4.2%, respectively, compared with negative (−0.7%) growth in the central Region. Since then, yields in the northern region have declined significantly from 470 kg/ha in 1992 to an estimated 282 kg/ha in 2002/03.

In India, cotton occupies an area of nearly 7.39 million hectares, with a production of 2.38 million metric tons (2002–03), ranking third in the world. The lint productivity of cotton is 322 kg/ ha, which is the lowest and far below that of the world average of 627 kg/ha. During the last fifty years, production of cotton rose from 30 lakh bales (1 bale = 170 kg) in 1950–51 to 140 lakh bales in 2002–03. During the same period the area under cultivation increased by 58.91 lakh hectares to 73.9 lakh hectares. Using the data for the period from 1950–51 to 1999– 2000 on area under cultivation, area covered under irrigation and production, decadal per cent compound growth rates (CGRs) are ascertained.

The present arrivals of cotton in Northern zone are around 40,000 bales per day. In the Central zone the cotton arrivals have increased substantially with daily arrivals touching around 75,000 bales in Maharashtra, 55,000 bales in Gujarat and 20,000 bales in Madhya Pradesh. In South zone also, the daily arrivals are reported to be around 45,000 bales in Andhra Pradesh, 6,000 bales in Karnataka and 2,000 bales in Orissa.

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4. To know the problems and prospects of cotton growers, traders and sales agents and to suggest the suitable remedies to overcome them.

Selection of Samples

The Beed district is socially and economically backward district in the region. But due to the globalization and new changed government policies have

motivated the farmers to grow the different types of cash crops i.e. sugarcane, oilseeds, groundnuts, Soya beans and cotton Agricultural Produce cash crops.

Cotton Scenario in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is the largest cotton growing State in the country. It covers about 34% of total cotton area and contributes 17% of the production. Maharashtra produces approximately 25 lakh bales per year. Main features of cotton cultivation in Maharashtra are as below.

1. About 97% of the cotton crop is cultivated under rain fed condition.
2. The cotton is mostly grown on soils, which are black in color and called as black cotton soil. The black color of the soil is due to presence of titanium oxide.
3. In Maharashtra two species of cotton viz *G. hirsute* and *G. arboreum* are Cultivated; besides hybrids Mostly intrahirsutum hybrids are grown.
4. The cotton crop is grown in the Kharif season and sowing is generally done with onset of Monsoon.
5. The hybrids cotton covers about 73% of cotton area in the State; about 11% area is covered by improved *hirsute* varieties and 16% by *arboreum* cultivars.

Agriculture position of Beed district

The forest area is 0.26 lakh Hectors out of total 10.67 lakh hectors it is only 2.40%. The area that is not suitable for agriculture is 0.43 lakh hectare while the area that can be used for cultivation is 0.62 lakh hec. The actual area under cultivation is 8.81 lakh hec. The area for cattle pastures only 0.36 lakh hectare and is proportional to cow family area is only 0.23 lakh hectare. The per head cultivated land is only 0.41 hectare. Due to irregular and in adequate Mansoon the confusions become more compounded.

As per the agricultural report of 1990-91 there are 4, 05,539 land owners possess 893872 hc. of land, from these having less than 1 hectore are 123486 and they possess only 69913 hectares of land. Those possess land between 1 to 2 hector are 128670 possessing 188790 Hector. Those with 2 to 4 hector. Are 98176 having 271975 Hector, each is 49833 having 286998 hector. Those with 10 to 20 hector. Are 5374 having 76196 Hector. It is clear that 2, 52,156 are Alph Bhudharak (B.P.L.) and even less than that having only 258703 hector of land. The proportion between the land owners and landless is 62.18% and their lands are only 28.94%.

Data collection and analysis

The table No. 1.3 highlights on the area, production and productivity of cotton in India during the last six decades. The production of cotton in India, the significant achievement has been made increasing yield and production in the year 2008-09. Development is 322.00 lakh bales of high yield varieties, appropriate transfer of technology, better farm management practices increased area under cultivation of cotton etc.

The table no.2.5 indicates that, the total Production of cotton (quintal) and sale of cotton is shown in bales. The highest Production that is 108.1 quintal is in the Beed Taluka, and a total sale is of 17296 lakh bales. However, they earned profit is of 17%.

The table no. 1.5 highlights on the Production of cotton in Beed taluka in the year 2003-04. This year production is 333.8 quintal. Then sale is of 55077 lakh and the profit margin is 55%. Shirur taluka is the highest in production and sale of cotton.

The table no 1.6 highlights on the irrigation of cotton crop helps for increasing cotton production and sale. It shows the high production of cotton in Wadwani taluka at 184%, Dharur shows low as 8% of the profit margin in Beed district in the year of 2004-05.

The table no. 1.7 highlights on the Production of Cotton in Beed District. That is, 228% is the highest profit margin in Majalgaon taluka. However, 73% of the profit margin in shown in Parli taluka of the cotton production and sale in Beed District. In the year 2006-07 a Majalgaon taluka increasing cotton productivity and sale as compare to other taluka for the production and sales performance.

The table no. 1.8 highlights on the production of cotton in Beed District. It shows total production, total Sale, and percentage of profit margin. In Majalgaon taluka total production of cotton is 1183.1 quintal, total sale is of 195211.5 in bales and out of that profit margin resulting 195% in the year 2006-07. However, lowest production of cotton in Dharur taluka is the 485.5 per quintal, sale 80107.5 in bales and profit margin is 80% in the year of 2007-08.

Table no. 1.10 indicates that the Functions of Primary Agriculture Produce Market Committee of Beed District. It shows Sale of Agricultural Produce i.e. Rice, Wheat,

Cotton, Oilseeds, and Pulses in Primary Markets in the talukas of Beed District. Cotton Produce shows the highest total selling in Beed taluka is of 2224, out of this cotton is 230 rupees. However, the lowest cotton produces in the Georai taluka is of 88 and total produce is of 854 in the year 2007-08.

The table no. 2.1 indicates that, the area of land utilization for cotton produces of Beed district. In the year 2002-03 the total area for land utilization were 10686 hectares. It shows, highest utilization in the year 2006-07, 2008-09, is of 174 hectares of land. Then, non- utilized area of land is the highest of 430 hectares and lower non- utilized area of land is of 400 hectares.

Conclusion and Suggestions

1. The study incited that the acreage under cotton was least unstable for all the cotton growing parts in Beed District. It means that the cotton acreage has been most stable in the most prominent cotton growing region of Maharashtra state.
2. In the first holding group of 0-5 acres, there are 8% of the selected 4 farmers. Among the selected 14% of the 7 farmers are holding land of 5-10 acres, 24% are in holding group of 10-15 acres to the 12 farmers, 24% of the 12 farmers are in the next holding group 15-20 acres and 30% of the 15 farmers are holding range between 20-25 acres.
3. The Cotton growers in Beed taluka is the highest, from the total no of rural families (62683) 4300 are engaged in cotton produce. However, 1017 families are engaged only in Wadwani taluka in Beed District.
4. The educational background of the cotton producers in Majalgaon taluka is highest, i.e. illiterate farmers are 42%, primary educated are 30%.
5. The total cropped area such as Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Cotton in the year 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81, 2000-01, 2005-06, 2006-07. Thus, total cropped area of cotton produce shown in the year 1960 to 61 is of 5890, 1970 to 71 is of 490, 1980 to 1981 is of 310 hectares , 1990 to 1991 is of 24 hectares , 2005 to 2006 is of 92 and 2006 to 2007 is of 92 hectares. Further, it indicates total cropped area of Cereal produce is much higher than, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugarcane, and Cotton Produce in the study period.
6. Cotton Produce shows the highest total sale in the Beed taluka i.e.R.S. 2224 out of this cotton is 230 rupees. However, the lowest cotton produces in the Georai taluka is of 88 and total produces were 854 in the year 2007-08.

7. The Percentage of gross cropped area to net area sown in Beed District for Agricultural Produce i.e. Rice, Jawar, Bajra, Corn, Cereals like, Tur, Mug, Udid, Other Pulses are Groundnut, Till, Soya bean, Karla, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane, Sunflower. The Rice crop is 50% in between the gross cropped area (2600) to net area (1300). in Beed district.

Important Suggestions

To solve the problems in Cotton marketing and Selling, following important Suggestions made by the researcher.

- 1) To sustain and extend this programme to larger areas of the country, steps were initiated to increase the production of high- yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides within the economy and supplement the domestic production by imports whenever is necessary.
- 2) Another important measure initiated is the expansion of institutional credit to farmers, especially through co-operatives and commercial banks.
- 5) The Government has provided massive subsidies to farmers on agricultural inputs like irrigation, fertilizers and power. The object of input subsidization is to increase Agricultural Production and Productivity by encouraging the use of modern inputs in agriculture.
- 6) In a bid to provide food grains and other essential goods to consumers at cheap and subsidized rates, the Government of India has built up a borate food security system in the form of Public Distribution System (PDS) during period.
- 7) All the farmers must get the up to date knowledge regarding the prices of the Cotton. So, the Government has to start new agriculture net centers to the farmers to get the up to date agricultural knowledge and prices.
- 8) The Market Committee has to pay immediate cash payment against the produce sold in the Market Committee and there should be minimum tax and other taxes.
- 9) To store the agricultural produce the market committee has to provide good and safety warehouses to the farmers as well as traders.
- 10) All computerized billing must be made for the need and use of farmers to get transference in the daily Market Committee works.

Overall Observations

For an Agriculturist main source of income is Sale of Agricultural Produce. It has been observed that, on an average farmer sale the goods the Rupees will not completed their needs and wants. The amount that he receives would depend upon

price at which he sold his produce. The large size of the class of agricultural labor's are one of the another features to be noted in the livelihood pattern of the region. This could be partly explained by a relatively larger size of land holdings. Apart from the population directly dependent on agriculture, the other warning population in the rural areas is more or less an adjunct to the agricultural population. It indicates that the more important factor for heavy dependence of labors on agricultural employment, in the non- agricultural sector due to the general lack of secondary activity in the Region.

Table No.1.1
Cotton Growers, Traders and Overall Market Committees at a Glance

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Cotton Producers	No. of cotton Mills	No. of Traders	No. of Middle men	Overall customers
1	2003-04	3450	3	3000	2	3000
2	2004-05	10500	16	12000	3	12000
3	2005-06	11250	15	2	4	2
4	2006-07	12000	14	13000	2	13000
5	2007-08	12500	12	10000	3	10000

Sources: Compiled from Annual Reports of the Market Committee
(2003-04 to 2007-08)

Table No. 1.2
Production of cotton in Beed District

Sr.No.	Taluka	Total Production(in quintal)	Total Sales (in bales)	Profit Margin (%)
1	Beed	108.1	17296	17%
2	Patoda	211.1	33776	34%
3	Shirur(Kasar)	324.1	51856	52%
4	Ashti	99.3	15888	16%
5	Georai	118.6	18976	19%
6	Majalgaon	231.0	36960	37%
7	Ambajogai	170.6	27296	275
8	Kaij	119.7	19152	195
9	Parli	151.2	24192	24%
10	Dharur	33.7	5392	54%
11	Wadwani	128.9	20624	21%

Source: - District Supervisor Agricultural Office, Beed (2002-03)

Table No. 1.3
Production of cotton in Beed District

Sr.No.	Taluka	Total Production (in quintal)	Total Sales (in bales)	Profit Margin (%)
1	Beed	333.8	55077	55%
2	Patoda	193.1	31861.5	32%
3	Shirur(Kasar)	841.3	138814.5	139%
4	Ashti	462.5	76312.5	76%
5	Georai	317.9	52453.5	52%
6	Majalgaon	421.1	69481.5	69%
7	Ambajogai	402.0	66330	66%
8	Kaij	206.3	34039.5	34%
9	Parli	634.1	104626.5	104%
10	Dharur	220.5	36382.5	36%
11	Wadwani	244.1	40276.5	40%

Source: - District Supervisor Agricultural Office, Beed (2003-04)

Table No.1.4
Production of cotton in Beed District

	Taluka	Total Production (in quintal)	Total Sales (in bales)	Profit Margin (%)
1	Beed	645.5	103280	103%
2	Patoda	233.1	37296	37%
3	Shirur(Kasar)	925.7	148112	148%
4	Ashti	418.8	67008	67%
5	Georai	815.2	130432	136%
6	Majalgaon	915.4	146464	146%
7	Ambajogai	543.1	86896	86%
8	Kaij	285.8	45728	45%
9	Parli	397.4	63584	63%
10	Dharur	54.0	8640	8%
11	Wadwani	1155.8	184928	184%

Source: - District Supervisor Agricultural Office, Beed (2004-05)

Table No. 1.5
Production of cotton in Beed District

Sr.No.	Taluka	Total Production (in quintal)	Total Sales(in bales)	Profit Margin (%)
1	Beed	608.7	100435.5	100%
2	Patoda	990.7	163465.5	163%
3	Shirur(Kasar)	987.2	162888	162%
4	Ashti	255.0	42075	42%
5	Georai	701.3	115714.5	115%
6	Majalgaon	1024.6	169059	169%
7	Ambajogai	0.0	0	0%
8	Kaij	481.8	79497	79%
9	Parli	324.9	53608.5	53%
10	Dharur	542.5	89512.5	89%
11	Wadwani	529.0	87285	87%

Source: - District Supervisor Agricultural Office, Beed (2005-06)

Table No.1.6
Production of cotton in Beed District

Sr.No.	Taluka	Total Production (in quintal)	Total Sales (in bales)	Profit Margin (%)
1	Beed	891.0	151470	151%
2	Patoda	683.8	116246	116%
3	Shirur(Kasar)	834.0	141780	141%
4	Ashti	707.5	120275	120%
5	Georai	732.1	124457	124%
6	Majalgaon	1342.3	228191	228%
7	Ambajogai	774.9	131733	131%
8	Kaij	526.4	89488	89%
9	Parli	431.1	73287	73%
10	Dharur	753.8	128146	128%
11	Wadwani	1081.9	183923	184%

Source: - District Supervisor Agricultural Office, Beed (2006-07)

Table No. 1.7
Production of cotton in Beed District

Sr.No.	Taluka	Total Production (in quintal)	Total Sales (in bales)	Profit Margin (%)
1	Beed	857.4	141471	141%
2	Patoda	625.1	103141.5	103%
3	Shirur(Kasar)	916.5	151222.5	151%
4	Ashti	980.2	161733	161%
5	Georai	900.0	148500	148%
6	Majalgaon	1183.1	195211.5	195%
7	Ambajogai	903.3	149044.5	149%
8	Kaij	973.6	160644	161%
9	Parli	1038.8	171402	171%
10	Dharur	485.5	80107.5	80%
11	Wadwani	947.2	156288	156%

Source: - District Supervisor Agricultural Office, Beed (2007-08)

Table No. 1.8
Cotton Growers in Beed District at a Glance

Sr. No.	Talukas	Total Rural Families	Total Cotton Growers
1	Ashti	50704	1786
2	Patoda	24550	2344
3	Shirur(Kasar)	25133	336
4	Georai	56863	76050
5	Majalgaon	40255	1545
6	Wadwani	17166	1017
7	Beed	62683	4300

8	Kaij	48671	2584
9	Dharur	20242	1439
10	Parli	33148	1411
11	Ambajogai	35705	1225
	Total	4,15,120	25037

Source: - District Statistical Office, Beed (2007-08)

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