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ANALYSIS OF AREA, PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY, COSTS AND PRICES (MSP) OF SELECTED CROPS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Agriculture sector contribute large share of the countries national income though the share of agriculture sector was steadily declining. India has a second rank in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors contribute 14.2% of the GDP. 58% population employed (as per 2001 census) in agriculture sector. Agriculture sector at present is the largest and important economic sector and plays a very important role in the whole development of India. Hence the development of Indian agriculture is considered necessary condition for inclusive growth. Agriculture sector play most important role in the food security of India. Kharif crops play significant role in food security. But now a day's agriculture sector facing so many problems costs and prices is the major problem being faced by the farmers in India. To solve this problem researcher has conducted a study on analysis of area, production, productivity, costs and prices (MSP) of selected crops (Kharif) in India. The main objectives of the study are to know the area, production and productivity of selected crops, to study the cost of selected crops in India, to study the breakup of cost of cultivation of selected crops in Maharashtra, to study the prices of selected crops in India.

Key words- Costs, Prices, MSP, Production, Productivity

1. INTRODUCTION:-

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of India. More than two third workforce of the country is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture sector contribute majority share in the countries national income. The share of agriculture sector was continuously declining. 'In the year 1960-61 the share of agriculture in GDP was 47.6%, in the year 1970-71 41.7%, in 1980-81 35.7%, in 1990-91 29.5%, in 2000-01 22.3%, in 2010-11 14.4%, in 2012-13 17.3%. India has made notable progress in agriculture sector from independence. Large number of people lives in rural area and depends on agriculture for their livelihood. India has a second rank in the output of farm. Agriculture and agriculture allied activities has contributed 14.2% of the GDP. Near about, 58 % population employed in the agriculture sector. Now day agriculture sector is the biggest economic sector and it playing very much important role in the overall development of India. So, the development of Indian agriculture is necessary for the inclusive growth. Agriculture has Especial and very significant place in society. Agriculture sector ensures the production of food as well as fiber.

Agriculture is very important and unseful for the food security. It is very essential for social and economic development, employability, for conservation of land, to use the available natural resources. It also helps to sustain rural life and land. Kharif crops also play important role in food security of the country. But now a days agriculture was sector was facing the so many problems regarding the costs and prices of agricultural commodities. Commission on agricultural costs and prices uses the various cost concepts to calculate the cost of cultivation. On the basis of CACP's recommendations central government declare the MSP to various corps.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

The researcher has conducted review of literature regarding the selected research problem. He has reviewed some published articles, journals, magazines, research papers related to research study.

Sinha (1959) studied on trends of prices in agricultural with reference to prices of food in India. He found that population has been increased at a faster rate than the domestic food supply and per capita income of people considerably low as a result there is huge demand for rice and wheat. Income elasticity of demand for food is about 0.52 in India. Supply of food grain in India is unstable and in deficit. Inspire of heavy import to maintain the food supply there are indications that the per capita consumption of food grain has not been maintained and it has been falling. He suggests that regulation of price time to time and examination of fluctuation in product.

Savithri (1999) has studied on agricultural commodities and their Production, productivity and prices. The chief objective of the study undertaken is to assess growth and instability in agricultural productivity and prices of Kerala after 1960, to analyze cyclical phenomena in agricultural productivity, production and prices. The study found that agricultural production was increasing at a CGR of 1.5% during selected period, growth of cereals was highest in 1960 but negative later period, and performance of spices and condiments was not in a uniform manner. This study also found that area of coconut, rubber pepper, ginger, banana and cashew nut increased and that of rice, tea, areca nut, tapiocas and sugarcane was decrease. The study concludes that price policy should ensure that farmers get for their produce a price covering all costs. This study suggests price policy as essential tool.

Murugesan (2009) has conducted study on cost and return analysis of select agricultural commodities in Madurai District. This study has been attempted to analyze the cost as well as returns for main agricultural commodities like Paddy, Sugarcane, Tomato, Cotton, and Onion. He found area under sugarcane cultivation was decreasing year by year. Area, production and productivity of cotton were increasing year by year in Madurai district. Area and production of paddy were decreasing year by year during the study period. Area and production of tomato cultivation was increasing. Area and production of onion cultivation was decreasing year by year in the study area. He suggested to increase agricultural production by intensive cultivation method. He also suggested to government to giving training for good farm management for optimum utilization the resources. He concludes that small farmers earn more income as compared to the large farmers in the study area.

Bavita, Dumitru, Pitulice, and Nichita (2010) studied on cost calculation for the different agricultural products in the farms. This study presents the cost analysis of wheat and corn. The distribution of the farm expenses is calculated for cost objects on the basis of apportionment, which in this case is the total of the expenses established up to this moment of the cost calculation. To establish basis for apportionment it was necessary to add the direct expenses as well as the overheads apportioned. The study concludes that earning fair and secured incomes is the major issue in front of the farmers. The more cost as compared to prices of the agricultural products is also one of major problems in front of the farmers. In this paper they tried to calculate the cost of cultivation of wheat as well as corn.

Varshney (2015) conducted Study on the production, imports as well as the prices of pulses in India from the year 1991. She found that from the year 1950 to 2012 the production of pulses has shown a large fluctuations form year to year depending upon the behavior of Monsoon. She found that there is a negligible increase in area under pulses in 1967 to 1990. Yield of pulses has increased but not significant science last 60 years. She suggests that government should give emphasis on growing the production of pulses by increasing the area and implementing the modern and coming technology. She also suggests the new cropping schemes, new measure at farm to market level and subsidy programme. She conclude that availability of pulses are largely depends on the performance of government imported agencies for timely organizing disposal in the domestic market. Thus it should be the responsibility of the government to take appropriate and effective steps to enhance the productivity of these agencies in the required direction.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:-

Agriculture sector is one of the most important sector in Indian economy. The agriculture sectors contribute large share in the counties national income. Agriculture sector play important role in the food security of India. Majority of the persons are depends on the agriculture for their food and fiber. But now a days agriculture sector facing so many problems like small land holding and fragmented land holding, heavy cost labour, heavy cost of seeds, heavy cost of fertilizers and manures, lack of mechanization, agricultural marketing etc. along with that Costs and prices is the major problem being faced by the farmers in India. Considering the overall situation of agriculture researcher has come across to the following investigative questions.

1. What is the position of area, production and productivity of various crops in India?
2. What is the cost of selected crops in India?
3. What is the breakup of cost of cultivation of selected crops?
4. What are the prices of selected crops in India?

To answer these questions research has undertaken a study on analysis of area, production, productivity, costs and prices of selected crops in India.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

1. To know the trend of area, production and productivity of selected crops in India.
2. To study the cost of selected crops in India.
3. To study the breakup of cost of cultivation of selected crops in Maharashtra.
4. To study the prices of selected crops in India

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

Researcher has used only secondary data for the present study. The secondary data was collected from the CACP reports. For the present study undertaken researcher has selected whole India to study the area, production productivity costs and prices of selected crops. To study the breakup of cost of cultivation of selected crops researcher has taken only Maharashtra. For the present study researcher has taken 10 major kharif crops which was Jowar, Bajara, Maize, Tur, Moong, Urad, Gram, Soyabean, Sunflower and Cotton.

6. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:-

1. The present study undertaken is based only on the secondary data.
2. This study is also limited to the selected crops only it does not cover other crops.
3. The present study is limited to a specific period only.

7. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-

Table 1

All India Estimated Area, Production and Productivity of Selected Crops

Crops		Area (In million hectors)			Production (In MT)			Productivity (Kg. ha)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Jowar	Kharif	2.06.	1.75	1.69	2.27	1.74	1.72	1104	989	1019
	Rabi	2.96	2.34	2.79	2.53	1.74	2.66	853	744	952
	Total	5.02	4.09	4.48	4.80	3.48	4.38	956	849	977
Bajra	Kharif	7.48	7.11	6.77	9.21	8.66	8.90	1231	1219	1314
Maize	Kharif	7.43	7.33	7.45	20.12	19.41	19.86	2706	2648	2666
	Rabi	1.95	1.70	1.55	8.63	8.30	8.22	4436	4893	5287
	Total	9.38	9.03	9.00	28.75	27.72	28.08	3065	3070	3118
Tur	Kharif	4.44	4.55	4.30	4.29	3.32	3.69	667	729	857
Gram	Rabi	10.56	9.55	10.30	11.38	9.94	11.22	1078	1041	1090
Urad	Kharif	4.35	4.73	3.64	2.75	2.36	1.72	632	500	473
	Rabi	0.93	0.88	0.70	0.74	0.70	0.53	798	796	759
	Total	5.28	5.60	4.34	3.49	3.06	2.25	662	546	519
Moong	Kharif	3.26	3.83	3.43	1.43	1.78	1.77	440	466	516
	Rabi	0.98	0.92	0.83	0.59	0.67	0.5	600	727	597
	Total	4.24	4.75	4.26	2.02	2.46	2.27	477	516	532
Soyabean	Kharif	10.33	11.13	12.14	10.93	13.27	13.63	1058	1192	1122
Sunflower	Kharif	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.08	627	766	714
	Rabi	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.18	924	874	987
	Total	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.22	0.22	0.26	782	826	884
Cotton	Kharif	12.59	12.61	13.28	32.81	28.04	34.89	443	378	447

(Source- CACP Report 2020-21)

Area Under Selected Crops

The above table shows the all India estimated area under selected crops form the 2017-18 to 2019-20. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Jowar crop was 5.02 million hectors, in the year

2018-19 it was 4.09 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 4.48 million hectors. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Bajara crop was 7.48 million hectors, in the year 2018-19 it was 7.11 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 6.77 million hectors. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Maize crop was 9.38 million hectors, in the year 2018-19 it was 9.03 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 9.00 million hectors. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Tur crop was 4.44 million hectors, in the year 2018-19 it was 4.55 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 4.30 million hectors. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Gram crop was 10.56 million hectors, in the year 2018-19 it was 9.55 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 10.30 million hectors. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Urad crop was 5.28 million hectors, in the year 2018-19 it was 5.60 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 4.34 million hectors. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Moong crop was 4.24 million hectors, in the year 2018-19 it was 4.75 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 4.26 million hectors. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Soyabean crop was 10.33 million hectors, in the year 2018-19 it was 11.13 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 12.14 million hectors. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Sunflower crop was 0.28 million hectors, in the year 2018-19 it was 0.26 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 0.29 million hectors. In the year 2017-18 Total Estimated area under Cotton crop was 12.59 million hectors, in the year 2018-19 it was 12.61 million hectors and in the year 2019-20 it was 13.28 million hectors.

So from the above analysis of area under selected crops it was observed that area under Jowar, Bajara, Maize, Tur, Gram, Urad was decreasing trend and the area under Moong, Soyabean, Sunflower and cotton was increasing trend. It is found that very less area was under the sunflower crop as compared to other crops. It was revealed that the area under

Production of Selected Crops-

The above table also shows the production of selected crops. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Jowar was 4.80 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 3.48 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 4.38 MT. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Bajara was 9.21 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 8.66 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 8.90 MT. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Maize was 28.75 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 27.72 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 28.08 MT. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Tur was 4.29 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 3.32 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 3.69 MT. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Gram was 11.38 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 9.94 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 11.22 MT. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Urad was 3.49 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 3.06 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 2.25 MT. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Moong was 2.02 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 2.46 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 2.27 MT. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Soyabean was 10.93 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 13.27 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 13.63 MT. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Sunflower was 0.22 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 0.22 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 0.26 MT. In the year 2017-18 total estimated production of Cotton was 32.81 MT, in the year 2018-19 it was 28.04 MT and in the year 2019-20 it was 34.89 MT. So from the above analysis of production of selected crops it was

found that production of Jowar, Bajara Maize, Tur, Gram and Urad was decreased as compared to last years. Production of moong has fluctuating trend. Production of Soyabean sunflower and cotton was increased.

Productivity of Selected Crops:-

The above table also shows the productivity of selected crops. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Jowar was 956 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 849 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 977 kg per hector. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Bajara was 1231 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 1219 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 1314 kg per hector. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Maize was 3065 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 3070 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 3118 kg per hector. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Tur was 667 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 729 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 857 kg per hector. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Gram was 1078 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 1041 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 1090 kg per hector. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Urad was 662 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 546 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 519 kg per hector. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Moong was 477 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 516 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 532 kg per hector. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Soyabean was 1058 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 1192 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 1122 kg per hector. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Sunflower was 782 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 826 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 884 kg per hector. In the year 2017-18 productivity of Cotton was 443 kg per hector, in the year 2018-19 it was 378 kg per hector and in the year 2019-20 it was 447 kg per hector. So from the analysis of productivity of selected crops it was found that productivity of maize was high as compared to other crops. Productivity of Cotton was very low as compared to other crops.

Table 2

All India Weighted Average Cost of Production of Selected Crops

For the year 2018-19 (RS) Per Quintal)

Crops	Cost of Production		
	A2	A2+ FL	C2
Jowar	1287	1746	2393
Bajra	663	1175	1555
Maize	892	1213	1606
Tur	2824	3796	5464
Moong	2972	4797	6289
Urad	2787	3660	5570
Soyabean	2138	2587	3513
Sunflower	3211	3921	5079
Cotton	2920	3676	4935

(Source- CACP Report 2020-21)

The above table shows the cost of production of selected crops. Cost A2 of Jowar was 1287, cost A2+FL was 1746 and cost C2 was 2393 per quintal. Cost A2 of Bajra was 663, cost A2+FL was 1175 and cost C2 was 1555 per quintal. Cost A2 of Maize was 892, cost A2+FL was 1213 and cost C2 was 1606 per quintal. Cost A2 of Tur was 2824, cost A2+FL was 3796 and cost C2 was 5464 per quintal. Cost A2 of Moong was 2972, cost A2+FL was 4797 and cost C2 was 6289 per quintal. Cost A2 of Urad was 2787, cost A2+FL was 3660 and cost C2 was 5570 per quintal. Cost A2 of Soyabean was 2138, cost A2+FL was 2587 and cost C2 was 3513 per quintal. Cost A2 of Sunflower was 3211, cost A2+FL was 3921 and cost C2 was 5079 per quintal. Cost A2 of Cotton was 2920, cost A2+FL was 3676

and cost C2 was 4935 per quintal. It was found that all India weighted average cost of production (C2) of Jowar was Rs. 2393, Bajara was Rs. 155 Maize was Rs. 1606, Tur was Rs. 5464, Moong was Rs. 6289, Urad was Rs. 5570, Soyabean was Rs. 3513, Sunflower was Rs. 5079 and Cotton was Rs. 4935.

Table 3
Break-up of Cost of Cultivation of Selected Crops in Maharashtra (Year 2017-18)
(? Per Hector)

Cost Items	Jawar	Bajara	Maize	Tur	Moong	Urad	Soyabean	Cotton
Operational Cost	**35762**	**34788**	**52578**	**65030**	**31848**	**31134**	**35941**	**63275**
Human Labour								
Casual	9670	11152	8078	14091	8725	6715	7680	16928
Attached	247	112	122	371	81	14	479	382
Family	7803	5181	7529	15200	5468	6217	3934	12137
Total	17720	16445	15729	29662	14274	12945	12094	29446
Bullock Labour								
Hired	522	615	857	2832	1728	1785	1400	2327
Owned	3332	1625	6351	4495	1983	1837	3820	4862
Total	3853	2240	7208	7327	3711	3622	5220	7189
Machine Labour								
Hired	5385	8591	9649	9516	4977	6445	6005	4917
Owned	878	1886	1954	659	1460	760	493	786
Total	6264	10477	11603	10176	6437	7205	6498	5703
Seed	477	1059	3906	2199	1748	1653	4156	3138
Fertilisers and Manure								
Fertilisers	3461	1878	8619	4929	2231	2897	3007	8292
Manure	68	0	33	632	1027	118	311	877
Total	3529	1878	8652	5561	3259	3015	3318	9169
Other Inputs								
Insecticides	12	0	48	7418	964	1303	1749	3886
Irrigation Charges	2828	1236	1451	659	116	568	184	2742
Crop Insurance	5	0	0	63	6	2	149	285
Payment to contractors	196	525	2528	175	460	0	1500	8
interest on working capital	847	897	1365	1510	799	755	970	1550
Miscellaneous	31	30	88	281	73	65	104	159
Fixed cost	**14481**	**13699**	**22173**	**22702**	**10074**	**6984**	**10214**	**19657**
Rental Value of Owned Land	6683	6934	13597	14084	4703	5069	5926	10787
Rent paid for Leased in Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Revenue cesses and taxes	38	17	23	63	26	27	27	34
Depreciation on implements and farm buildings	707	576	668	1394	594	304	689	1057
Interest on fixed Capital	7053	6172	7885	7160	4750	1584	3571	7779
Total Cost	**50242**	**48486**	**74751**	**87732**	**41922**	**38118**	**46154**	**82932**
Yield (In Quintal)	11	21	68	19	6	7	13	15
Cost per quintal (Total Cost / Yield)	4567	2309	1099	4617	6987	5445	3550	5482

(Source- CACP Report 2020-21)

The above table shows the break-up cost of cultivation of selected crops in Maharashtra f the year 2017-18. In the case of Jawar crop total operational cost per hector was 35762, fixed cost w 14481 and total cost was 50242 per hector. Yield of Jawar crop was 11 quintal per hector. In the case Bajara crop total operational cost per hector was 34788, fixed cost was 13699 and total cost was 48486 p hector. Yield of Bajara crop was 21 quintal per hector. In the case of Maize crop total operational cost p hector was 52578, fixed cost was 22173 and total cost was 74751 per hector. Yield of Maize crop was quintal per hector. In the case of Tur crop total operational cost per hector was 65030, fixed cost w 22702 and total cost was 87732 per hector. Yield of Tur crop was 19 quintal per hector. In the case Moong crop total operational cost per hector was 31848, fixed cost was 10074 and total cost was 4192 per hector. Yield of Moong crop was 6 quintal per hector. In the case of Urad crop total operational co per hector was 31134, fixed cost was 6984 and total cost was 38118 per hector. Yield of Urad crop was quintal per hector. In the case of Soyabean crop total operational cost per hector was 35941, fixed co was 10214 and total cost was 46154 per hector. Yield of Soyabean crop was 13 quintal per hector. In th case of Cotton crop total operational cost per hector was 63275, fixed cost was 19657 and total cost wa 82932 per hector. Yield of Cotton crop was 15 quintal per hector. So from the above table it was found tha total cost of Tur was very high as compared to other crops and total cost of Urad was very low a compared to other crops. It was also observed that human labour cost was the major element of cost i operational cost. In case of yield of selected crops it was observed that per hector yield of Maize wa high (68 quintal) as compared to other crops and per hector yield of Moong was low (6 quintal) a compared to other corps.

Table 4

MSP of Selected Crops in India

Sr. No	Crops	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Increase (Rs)
1	Jowar- (Hybrid)	2430	2550	2620	70
2	Jowar- (Maldandi)	2450	2570	2640	70
3	Bajra	1950	2000	2150	150
4	Maize	1700	1760	1850	90
5	Tur (Arhar)	5675	5800	6000	200
6	Moong	6975	7050	7196	146
7	Urad	5600	5700	6000	300
8	Sunflower	5388	5650	5885	235
9	Soyabean	3399	3710	3880	170
10	Medium Staple Cotton	5150	5255	5515	260
11	Long Staple Cotton	5450	5550	5825	275

(Source- CACP Report 2020-21)

The above table shows the minimum support price of selected crops for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 an also shows the increase in MSP as compared to last year. MSP of Hybrid Jawar is 2430 in the year 201 19, it is 2550 in the year 2019-20 and it is 2620 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 70 a compared to last year. MSP of Maldandi Jawar is 2450 in the year 2018-19, it is 2570 in the year 2019-2 and it is 2640 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 70 as compared to last year. MSP of Bajar

is 1950 in the year 2018-19, it is 2000 in the year 2019-20 and it is 2150 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 150 as compared to last year. MSP of Maize is 1700 in the year 2018-19, it is 1760 in the year 2019-20 and it is 1850 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 90 as compared to last year. MSP of Tur is 5675 in the year 2018-19, it is 5800 in the year 2019-20 and it is 6000 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 200 as compared to last year. MSP of Moong is 6975 in the year 2018-19, it is 7050 in the year 2019-20 and it is 7196 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 146 as compared to last year. MSP of Urad is 5600 in the year 2018-19, it is 5700 in the year 2019-20 and it is 6000 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 300 as compared to last year. MSP of Sunflower is 5388 in the year 2018-19, it is 5650 in the year 2019-20 and it is 5885 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 235 as compared to last year. MSP of Soyabean is 3399 in the year 2018-19, it is 3710 in the year 2019-20 and it is 3880 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 170 as compared to last year. MSP of Medium Staple Cotton is 5150 in the year 2018-19, it is 5255 in the year 2019-20 and it is 5515 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 260 as compared to last year. MSP of Long Staple Cotton is 5450 in the year 2018-19, it is 5550 in the year 2019-20 and it is 5825 for the year 2020-21 it means it is increased by 275 as compared to last year. So from the above analysis of data it was found that MSP all the selected crops has increasing trend. It was found that MSP of Urad was highly (300) increased as compared to other crops and MSP of Jowar (70) and Maize (90) was very less increased as compared to other crops in the last year.

Table 5
Comparison of MSP with All India Weighted Average Cost of Production For the year 2018-19 (In Rs)

Crops	MSP (Rs)	Average Cost of production (Rs)	Difference between MSP and Average Cost of Production (Rs)
Jowar	2450	2393	57
Bajra	1950	1555	395
Maize	1700	1606	94
Tur	5675	5464	211
Moong	6975	6289	686
Urad	5600	5570	30
Soyabean	3399	3513	(-) 114
Sunflower	5388	5079	309
Cotton	5150	4935	215

(Source- CACP Report 2020-21)

The above table shows the comparison of MSP with all India weighted average cost of production of selected crops. In case of Jowar crop MSP was 2450 and the average cost of production per quintal was 2393 and the difference between MSP and average cost of production was Rs. 57. In case of Bajara crop MSP was 1950 and the average cost of production per quintal was 1555 and the difference between MSP and average cost of production was Rs. 395. In case of Maize crop MSP was 1700 and the average cost of production per quintal was 1606 and the difference between MSP and average cost of production was

Rs. 94. In case of Tur crop MSP was 5675 and the average cost of production per quintal was 5464 and the difference between MSP and average cost of production was Rs. 211. In case of Moong crop MSP was 6975 and the average cost of production per quintal was 6289 and the difference between MSP and average cost of production was Rs. 686. In case of Urad crop MSP was 5600 and the average cost of production per quintal was 5570 and the difference between MSP and average cost of production was Rs. 30. In case of Soyabean crop MSP was 3399 and the average cost of production per quintal was 3513 and the difference between MSP and average cost of production was Rs. (-) 114. In case of Sunflower crop MSP was 5388 and the average cost of production per quintal was 5079 and the difference between MSP and average cost of production was Rs. 309. In case of Cotton crop MSP was 5150 and the average cost of production per quintal was 4935 and the difference between MSP and average cost of production was Rs. 215. So from the above table it was found that there is no more difference between the cost of production and MSP. It was also found that there is very less difference between the cost of production and MSP in case Urad, Jowar and Maize crop i.e. Rs. 30, Rs. 57 and Rs. 94 respectively. It was also observed that in case of Soyabean crop there is negative difference between cost of production and MSP i.e. (-) 114 it means that MSP for Soyabean does not cover the cost of production also. It was found that there is high difference between the cost of production and MSP in case of Moong (Rs. 686), Bajra (Rs. 395), Sunflower (Rs. 309), Cotton (Rs. 215) and Tur (Rs. 211) respectively.

8. FINDING OF THE STUDY:-

1. It was observed that area under Jowar, Bajara, Maize, Tur, Gram, and Urad has decreasing trend and the area under Moong, Soyabean, Sunflower and cotton has increasing trend. It is found that very less area was under the sunflower crop as compared to other crops. (Table 1)

2. It was found that area under Cotton, Soyabean, Gram and Maize was high i.e. 13.28, 12.14, 10.30 and 9.00 million hector respectively as compared to other crops and very less area was under the crop of sunflower (0.29), Moong (4.26), Tur (4.30), Urad (4.34), Jowar (4.48) and Bajra (6.77) in the year 2019-20 (Table 1)

3. It was found that production of Jowar, Bajara Maize, Tur, Gram and Urad was decreased as compared to last years. Production of Moong has fluctuating trend. Production of Soyabean sunflower and cotton was increased. (Table 1)

4. It was found that production of cotton (34.89), Maize (28.08), Soyabean (13.63), Gram (11.22) and Bajara (8.90) was high as compared to other crops and there was less production of sunflower (0.26) Urad (2.25), Moong (2.27) Tur (3.69) and Jowar (4.38) MT respectively in the year 2019-20 (Table 1)

5. It was found that productivity of maize was high (3118 kg per hector) as compared to other crops. Productivity of Cotton was very low (447 kg per hector) as compared to other crops. (Table 1)

6. It was found that all India weighted average cost of production (C2) of Jowar was Rs. 2393, Bajara was Rs. 1555 Maize was Rs. 1606, Tur was Rs. 5464, Moong was Rs. 6289, Urad was Rs. 5570, Soyabean was Rs. 3513, Sunflower was Rs. 5079 and Cotton was Rs. 4935. (Table 2)

7. It was found that total cost of Tur was very high (87732 per hector) as compared to other crops and total cost of Urad was very low (38118) as compared to other crops. It was also observed that human labour cost was the major element of cost in operational cost. In case of yield of selected crops it was observed that per hector yield of Maize was high (68 quintal) as compared to other crops and per hector yield of Moong was low (6 quintal) as compared to other corps. (Table 3)

8. It was found that MSP all the selected crops has increasing trend. It was found that MSP of Urad was highly (300) increased as compared to other crops and MSP of Jowar (70) and Maize (90) was very less increased as compared to other crops in the last year. (Table 4)

9. It was found that there is no more difference between the cost of production and MSP. It was also found that there is very less difference between the cost of production and MSP in case Urad, Jowar and Maize crop i.e. Rs. 30, Rs. 57 and Rs. 94 respectively. It was also observed that in case of Soyabean crop there is negative difference between cost of production and MSP i.e. (-) 114 it means that MSP for Soyabean does not cover the cost of production also. It was found that there is high difference between the cost of production and MSP in case of Moong (' 686), Bajra (' 395), Sunflower (' 309), Cotton (' 215) and Tur (' 211) respectively. (Table 5)

9. SUGGESTIONS:-

1. Area under Jowar, Bajara, Maize, Tur, Gram, and Urad has decreasing trend and very less area was under the sunflower crop so it was suggested to increase the area under these crops by making the awareness in farmers and by providing the remunerative prices to the these crops because these crops plays important role in the food security of India.

2. Production of Jowar, Bajara Maize, Tur, Gram and Urad was decreased as compared to last years. Production of Moong has fluctuating trend so it was suggested to increase the production of these crops by making the awareness, by increasing the area under particular, by increasing the cultivable area through different irrigation schemes like Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan (Farm Ponds)

3. It was suggested to increase the productivity of all the crops by using high yielding verities programme means varieties of improved seeds, enhanced application of the fertilizers and extended use of pesticides etc. because productivity of selected crops was low.

4. It was suggested to farmer to keep the record of cost incurred on cultivation of crop and try to reduce the cost of cultivation by thing on that like what can you do without and what you need to keep.

5. It was suggested to do the automation or use Machine labour to reduce the cost of Human labour. Automation provides opportunity to reduce the cost and save the time required.

6. It was found that MSP of selected crops has increasing trend but it was not increased as the cost increases so it was suggested to the government to increase the MSP in the proportion of Cost increasement.

7. It was suggested to CACP to take into consideration the cost C2 and selling and

distribution cost (after harvesting cost) while recommending the MSP to the central government.

8. It was suggested to the government to give 50% margins over cost of production while declaring MSP to the crops.

9. It is suggested to increase the pricing of selected crops because market price was less than the MSP. Market price should be more than MSP but in actual practice market price it is less than the MSP. It was also suggested to start the bedding in APMC market at MSP to get remunerative prices to the farmers.

10. It was suggested to the government that pricing should be based on cost of cultivation.

10. CONCLUSION:-

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of India. More than two third workforce of the country is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture sector contribute majority share in the countries national income. The share of agriculture sector was continuously declining. Large number of people lives in rural area and depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture and agriculture allied activities has contributed 14.2% of the GDP. Near about, 58 % population employed in the agriculture sector. Now day agriculture sector is the biggest economic sector and performing a very important role in the development of India. So, the development of Indian agriculture is necessary for the inclusive growth. Agriculture has Especial and great place in society because it gives security of the production of food as well as fiber. Agriculture is essential to food security and to social and economic development, employment, maintenance of the countryside, and conservation of land a natural resources, and helps sustain rural life a land. Kharif crops also play important role in fo security of the country. But now a days agricultu was sector was facing the so many problem regarding the costs and prices of agricultur commodities. Cost of production was increasin year by year but the prices are not increasing tha much as compared to the cost of production Commission on agricultural costs and prices use the various cost concepts to calculate the cost o production. On the basis of CACP' recommendations central government declare th MSP to various corps. If we observe the CACP' criteria to determine the MSP there is a 50% margins over a cost of production but in actual practice it was not given by the CACP while declaring MSP. CACP does not consider the Cost C2 and the selling and distribution cost (after harvesting cost) while recommending the MSP to the agricultural commodities. Market price should be more than MSP but in actual practice market price it is less than the MSP. So it was suggested to start the bedding in APMC market at MSP to get remunerative prices to the farmers otherwise there is no use of declaring the MSP.

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