



Economics of turmeric production in Sangli district of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

Investigation was carried out during the year 2009-2010. Multistage sampling design was adopted for the selection of district, tehsil, villages and cultivators. In all 60 cultivators were selected for present study with equal distribution in small, medium and large groups. The techniques like mean, percentage, ratio and cost concept of Cost-A, Cost-B and Cost-C were used to analyze the data. The results revealed that use of hired human labour was more than family human labour in turmeric production. The use of hired human labour, bullock labour and machine labour, increased with an increase in farm size. Whereas, the use of seed, FYM, nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, family human labour decreased with an increase in farm size. Per hectare net profit was Rs.352053.97 in small farm followed by Rs.344388.94 and Rs. 333662.36 on medium and large farm, respectively. The output-input ratio was 2.23 on small farm followed by that of 2.21 and 2.18 on medium and large farm, respectively. Per quintal cost of production in turmeric was Rs.1475.75 on small farm followed by Rs.1485.46 and Rs.1501.09 on medium and large farm, respectively.

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INTRODUCTION

Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) is the dried underground rhizome, belongs to the family 'Zingiberaceae'. Turmeric is native of India and China. The word turmeric is derived from the French word 'Terre-Merite' meaning merit of the earth. The genus name *Curcuma* is probably derived from the Persian word 'Kurkum', a name also applied to saffron. Turmeric is called as 'Yellow gold', 'Indian Saffron' and "the golden spice of life". Major turmeric growing states are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Karnataka, Assam and Maharashtra. Andhra Pradesh ranks first in area and production followed by Tamil Nadu in India. Maharashtra state ranks sixth in area under turmeric cultivation. The increase demand may lead to increase in prices of turmeric and the farmers may be benefited. The need was felt to answer some queries such as costs, returns and profitability. Keeping in view the above aspects, the present study was undertaken.

Key words :

Turmeric, Net profit, Cost-C, Gross returns

METHODOLOGY

Multistage sampling design was adopted in selection of district, tehsil, villages and

turmeric growers. In first stage, Sangli district was purposively selected because of it is known as turmeric city and sugar belt of India, availability of more area under turmeric production in the district. In second stage, Palus tehsil of Sangli district was selected on the basis of highest area under sole crop of turmeric cultivation. In third stage, from selected tehsil ten villages namely, Palus, Bhilawadi, Vasgade, Nagrale, Pundi, Suryagaon, Nagthane, Ankalkhop, Burali and Dhangaon were selected on the basis of highest area under turmeric cultivation. At fourth stage separate list of turmeric growers were taken from each village. From the list, turmeric growers were divided in to three groups on the basis of area under the turmeric crop *i.e.* small size ($=0.40$ ha), medium size (>0.40 to <0.80 ha) and large size (>0.80 ha). From each size group, two turmeric growers were selected randomly, thus making a total of six turmeric growers from each village. In short, from ten villages, 20 small, 20 medium and 20 large turmeric growers were selected for present study. The cross sectional data were collected from sixty growers by personal interview method with the help of pretested schedule for the year 2009-

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