

## **A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ECONOMICS OF WHEAT CROP IN JIND DISTRICT OF HARYANA**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

#### **Organic farming in Haryana:**

Haryana has one of the lowest areas under certified organic farming but it is ranked fifth in the country in exporting organic products.

The state has 5,303 hectares under certified organic farming with 4,903 hectares under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) and 400 hectares under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification.

A mere 4,339 farmers are engaged in growing organic cereals and millets, medicinal plants, wheat, basmati rice, fodder, fruits and vegetables, oilseeds, processed food, pulses, spices, condiments, sugar, tea and tuber products.

The state traded 38,986 MT worth Rs 348.77 crore in 2020-21. The realities become exposed in an answer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare on an issue of land under natural cultivating in the country in the Rajya Sabha on July 30. Punjab has an aggregate of 7,021 hectares under affirmed natural cultivating including 12,861 ranchers. It traded 326.03 MT of natural food varieties worth Rs 2.73 crore and was positioned nineteenth in the country in 2020-21. Just Andaman and Nicobar (1,360 hectares), Ladakh (817.85 hectares), Lakshadweep (3,595.51 hectares), Puducherry (183.65 hectares), Daman and Diu (1,100 hectares) and Chandigarh (1,300 hectares) have a lower region under natural cultivating than Punjab and Haryana.

The neighbouring Himachal Pradesh has 29,554 hectares under certified organic farming involving 60,891 farmers. Besides cereals and millets, dry fruits, fruits and vegetables, medicinal plant products, pulses, spices, sugar, tea and tuber products, it is also cultivating apple, basmati rice, coriander and 'rajmah'.

Haryana state exported 5 lakh MT of products earning Rs 2,683.58 crore in 2020-21, the highest in the country. It is followed by Maharashtra (Rs 913.74 crore), Gujarat (Rs 723.20 crore) and Kerala (Rs 355.34 crore). Haryana comes at fifth rank in exports. Experts say that this is because the traders in the state bought organic products from neighbouring states and exported them.

**Statement of the problem:**

“A comparative study on economics of wheat crop in Jind district of Haryana”

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

Chandrashekar, H.M. (2010) in his review made an endeavor to concentrate on the changing situation of natural cultivating in India. The goal of the review was to examine the significance and standards of natural cultivating and to break down utilization example and commodity of natural items in India. The review depended on auxiliary information. The review inferred that natural food creation cost was lower in non-industrial nations since natural cultivating was work escalated and work was modest in these nations. Natural item's interest was expanding in created nations. In this way, legislature of India zeroed in on agrosends out which were the drivers for the Indian natural food industry.

Hussain, et al (2009) in their review made an endeavor to see the information level of ranchers about natural cultivating in Haryana state. The target of the review was to break down natural cultivating rehearsing rancher's information level about natural cultivating. The review depended on essential information which was gathered from 20 natural ranchers, haphazardly chose from the four locale named as Hisar, Sirsa, Karnal and Kurukshetra. The review presumed that ranchers were notable about the fundamental ideas of natural cultivating. However, their insight level was low since it was another cultivating practice for ranchers.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done systematically.

**Objectives of the study:**

1. To assess the socio-economic conditions of organic farmers and non-organic farmers on the basis of their land holdings.
2. To examine the nature of organic and non organic farming.
3. To analyze the economics and efficiency of organic farming viz non-organic farming.

**Sample selection:**

In the present study, purposive sampling has been used by researcher. On the basis of secondary data, the researcher selected Jind district of Haryana state Information regarding organic farmers was collected from HAFED, APEDA and review of literature. Researcher selected 50 farmers (25 Organic Farmer and 25 Non-Organic Farmer) from the district based on availability. In this study researcher included only those farmers who have at least three years of experience in organic farming.

**Data collection:**

The proposed study intends to analyze the economics of organic and non-organic wheat crop in Jind district. The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data. Secondary data was collected from

different government websites like HAFED, Horticulture Department, APEDA, NPOP, and National Centre for Organic Farming (NCOF), IFOAM etc. The researcher has also collected the primary data with the help of scheduled questionnaire with the help of experts.

**Statistical techniques used:**

B: C Ratio: To analyze the economics of the wheat production under organic and non-organic farming benefit cost ratio was applied in the present study.

B:C Ratio = Total Revenue/Total Cost

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

**Table No. 1**

**Distribution of farmers on the basis of Landholdings in Jind District**

Ownership of land	Organic farmers (N=25)		Non-organic farmers (N=25)	
	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
Below 1 acre	0	0	0	0
1-3 acre	7	28	9	36
3-7 acre	7	28	7	28
7-10 acre	5	20	5	20
Above 10 acre	6	24	4	16
Total	25	100	25	100

**Interpretation:**

Table no. 1 shows the ownership of landholdings of organic and nonorganic farmers in Jind district. The collected data showed that there were maximum 28% organic farmers, who had their own 1-3 acre and 3-7 acre landholdings respectively. Only 24% farmers had above 10 acre landholdings, while only 16% famers had ownership of 7-10 acre of land in Jind district. On the other side, only 16% of non-organic farmers have 7-10 acre of land and maximum 36% farmers had ownership of 1-3 acre land. There were 28% farmers who had ownership of 3-7 acre of land and only 16% had above 10 acre of landholdings.

**Table No. 2**

**Nature of Organic and Non-organic Farming in Jind district**

Nature of farming	Organic farmers (N=25)		Non-organic farmers (N=25)	
	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
Fully	21	84	24	96

Partially	4	16	1	4
Total	25	100	25	100

**Interpretation:**

Table No. 2 reveals the nature of organic and non-organic farming in Jind district. The result shows that there were 21 (84%) farmers were busy in fully organic farming, and only 4 (16%) farmers were busy in partially organic farming practices. The farmers were increased organic field step by step. They extended their organic area every year. On the other hand, 24 (96%) non-organic farmers were practicing non-organic farming and only 1 (4%) non-organic farmers were busy in organic farming in Jind districts.

**Table No. 3****Economics of Wheat cultivation in Jind district**

Variables	Organic farmers (N=25)	Non-organic farmers (N=25)
Seed cost	735	1710
Sowing cost	2040	2200
Fertilizer cost	380	2315
Weeding/spray cost	1510	565
Irrigation cost	715	780
Harvesting cost	2515	2590
Transportation cost	2150	1350
Total cost of cultivation	10045	11510
Yield (qtl.)	13.5	21.5
Price (Rs.)	3960	1915
Total revenue	53460	42462
Net returns	43413	30952
Cost of production (per qtl.)	744	535
B:C ratio	5.32	3.68

### **Interpretation:**

Table no. 3 reveals the crop economics of wheat cultivation under organic and non-organic farming systems in Jind district. Most of the sampled organic farmers were growing 'Deshi 306' and some other variety of wheat according to the demand of the market. Per quintal production cost of organic wheat was Rs. 744 and cost of non-organic wheat was only Rs. 535. The table shows that per quintal production cost was much higher in organic farming due to less production of wheat under organic farming system than non-organic farming system. The main reason of lower production cost of organic wheat was lower cost of organic fertilizers and seed in Jind district. The study also explained that benefit cost ratio of organic wheat (5.32) was higher than non-organic wheat (3.68) in Jind district.

### **CONCLUSION:**

It is concluded that organic farming of wheat in Jind was beneficial for the farmers. Government should encourage non-organic farmers to adopt organic farming system in Jind. The study also shows that organic farmers gain more experience under organic farming that they can expect higher yields. It is also concluded that there is huge potential not only for domestic production for organic wheat but also for the exports it in the study area.

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