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ECONOMICS OF ORGANIC FARMING IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT: -

This research article focuses on the economics of organic farming in the Solapur District. Solapur is one of the significant and largest agriculture and industrial district in the Maharashtra. Agriculture business is the most important source of income of the people in the district.

KEYWORDS: *Organic Farming, Agriculture business.*

INTRODUCTION :

There are 65 percent people engaged in the agriculture sector. Organic farming method economically profitable compare to the inorganic framing. The India is the most important country in the view of agriculture. The Indian farmer has been shift organic to chemical farming after green revaluation. The organic farming area is less than in India other countries. Today, need of organic farming for the Indian economy. The Indian agriculture product does not purchase other countries in the international trade because large hazard factor is available in the chemical farming product. The Organic farming provides better health of soil, animals and human beings.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:

1. To study organic and organic farming in the Solapur district.
2. To study market prices of organic and inorganic products.
3. To study the benefit cost ratio (BCR) of organic and inorganic farming.

Hypothesis:

1. The production cost of organic farming is less than inorganic farming.
2. Market prices of the organic product are higher than inorganic product.

The researcher has been selected Jawar and Pomegranate crops for analysis the benefit-cost ratio of organic and inorganic farming. The researcher has been collecting information by organic farmers through Questionnaire. The organic farmers were of opinion that organic farming cost of production was less than inorganic farming. The researcher has been analyzed benefit-cost ratio both organic and inorganic farming.

1. Jawar

The table no.1 shows the benefit-cost ratio of Jawar per acre under organic and inorganic farming and table no.2 shows the input wise expenditure of Jawar

per acre of organic and inorganic farming.

1.1. Total Cost:

The total production cost of Jawar was Rs. 9515/acre in organic farming and Rs. 11535/acre in inorganic farming. The organic and inorganic farmers did not use pesticides and publicity of Jawar production, the cost of pesticides and publicity have not been included in the total production cost. The total cost of Jawar was 21.23 percent more in inorganic farming than organic farming.

Table No-1
Cost of Production per Acre under Organic and Inorganic Farming- Jawar

Sr. No.	Parameters	Organic Farming	Inorganic farming	Overall
1	Seeds and sowing	450 (4.73)	600 (5.20)	1050 (4.99)
2	Manure and Fertilizers	1575 (16.55)	2400 (21.81)	3975 (18.88)
3	Pesticides	-	-	-
4	Irrigation	1250 (13.14)	1600 (13.87)	2850 (13.54)
5	Land Improvement	2500 (26.27)	2900 (25.14)	5400 (25.65)
6	Labours Charges	2365 (24.86)	2135 (18.51)	4500 (21.38)
7	Rent of Machines	775 (8.15)	1350 (11.70)	2125 (10.10)
8	Marketing/Transport	600 (6.31)	550 (4.77)	1150(5.46)
9	Publicity	-	-	-
10	Total Cost (Rs.)	**9515 (100.00)**	**11535 (100.00)**	**21050 (100.00)**
11	Total Production (Kg.ha)	**1285**	**1145**	**2430**
12	Market Price (Rs.)	**23.5**	**23.5**	**23.5**
13	Total Income (Rs.)	**30197.5**	**26907.5**	**57105**
14	Net Profit (Rs.)	**20682.5**	**15372.5**	**36055**
15	**BCR**	**2.17**	**1.33**	

Source: Field Survey, 2017
(Foot note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to column totals)

Table No-2
Input-wise Expenditure per Acre of Organic and Inorganic Farming-Jawar

Sr. No.	Particulars	Organic Farming	Inorganic Farming	Overall
1	Seeds	450 (4.73)	600 (5.20)	1050 (4.99)
2	Manures	1575 (16.55)	-	1575 (7.48)
3	Fertilizers	-	2400 (20.81)	2400 (11.40)
4	Pesticides	-	-	-
5	Labour	2365 (24.86)	2135 (18.51)	4500 (21.38)
6	Other	5125 (53.86)	6400 (55.48)	11525 (54.75)
	Total	**9515 (100.00)**	**11535 (100.00)**	**21050 (100.00)**

Source: Field Survey, 2017
(Foot note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to column totals)

1.2. Return:

The total production of Jawar was 1285 kg/acre in organic farming and 1145 kg/acre in inorganic farming. The organic and inorganic Jawar was selling in the same market and same market price. The market

price of Jawar was Rs.23.5 per/kg. Total income of Jawar in organic farming was Rs.30197.5. Likewise; total income of Jawar in inorganic farming was Rs.26907.5. The organic farmers obtained more income in organic farming than inorganic farming.

1.3. Cost-Benefit Ratio:

Though the income from organic farming was more, there was the difference in the benefit-cost ratios between organic farming and inorganic farming. This was because of the increase in the Expenditure and low production. The benefit-cost ratios were 2.17 and 1.33 for organic farming and inorganic farming respectively.

2. POMEGRANATE

The table no.3 shows the benefit-cost ratio of Pomegranate per acre under organic and inorganic farming and table no.4 indicate the input wise expenditure of Pomegranate per acre of organic and inorganic farming.

2.1. Cost:

The total production cost of Pomegranate was Rs. 66540/acre in organic farming and Rs. 107800/acre in inorganic farming. As pomegranate is a perennial crop. The seeds and sowing have not been included in the total production cost. The total cost of Pomegranate was 62.01 percent more in inorganic farming than organic farming.

Table No-3

Sr. No.	Parameters	Organic Farming	Inorganic farming	Overall
1	Seeds and sowing	-	-	-
2	Manure and Fertilizers	14580 (21.91)	35750 (33.16)	50330(28.87)
3	Pesticides	6720 (10.10)	22315 (20.70)	29035(16.65)
4	Irrigation	12030 (18.08)	15900 (14.75)	27930(16.02)
5	Land Improvement	1795 (2.70)	1795 (1.67)	3590(2.06)
6	Labours Charges	14340 (21.55)	15010 (13.92)	29350(16.83)
7	Rent of Machines	6210 (9.33)	5990 (5.56)	12200(7.00)
8	Marketing/Transport	9090 (13.66)	11040 (10.24)	20130(11.55)
9	Publicity	1775 (2.67)	-	1775(1.02)
10	Total Cost (Rs.)	**66540 (100.00)**	**107800 (100.00)**	**174340 (100.00)**
11	Total Production (Kg/Acre)	**9023**	**10210**	**19233**
12	Market Price (Rs.)	**42**	**35**	**-**
13	Total Income (Rs.)	**378966**	**357350**	**736316**
14	Net Profit (Rs.)	**312426**	**249550**	**561976**
15	**BCR**	**4.70**	**2.31**	

Source: Field Survey-2017

(Foot note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to column totals)

Table No-4
Input-Wise Expenditure per Acre of Organic and Inorganic Farming-Pomegranate

Sr. No.	Particulars	Organic farming	Inorganic farming	Overall
1	Seeds	-	-	-
2	Manures	14580 (21.91)	-	14580 (8.36)
3	Fertilizers	-	35750 (33.16)	35750 (20.51)
4	Pesticides	6720 (10.10)	22315 (20.70)	29035 (16.65)
5	Labour	14340 (21.55)	15010 (13.92)	29350 (16.83)
6	Other	30900 (46.44)	34725 (32.21)	65625 (37.64)
	Total	**66540 (100.00)**	**107800 (100.00)**	**174340(100.00)**

Source: Field Survey-2017
(Foot note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to column totals)

2.2. Return:

The total production of Pomegranate was 9023 kg/acre in organic farming and 10120 kg/acre in inorganic farming. The organic and inorganic Pomegranate was selling in the same market, but different market prices. The market price of Pomegranate was Rs.42 kg/per in organic farming and Rs.35 kg/per in inorganic farming. Total income of Pomegranate in organic farming was Rs. 378966. Likewise; total income of Pomegranate in inorganic farming was Rs. 357350. The organic farmers obtain more income in organic farming than inorganic farming by Pomegranate in the study area.

2.3. Cost-Benefit Ratio:

Whereas the income from organic farming was more, there was the difference in the benefit-cost ratios between organic farming and inorganic farming. This was because of the more increase in the Expenditure of inorganic farming. The benefit-cost ratios of Pomegranate were 4.70 and 2.31 for organic farming and inorganic farming respectively.

CONCLUSION

The researcher observed that total production cost of organic farming is less than inorganic farming. The benefit cost ratio of organic farming is higher than inorganic farming. The fruits crops' expenditures were less than food grain crops. The organic farmers save more expenditure on fruits. Then organic farmers get more income for organic product. The organic farming method has a positive impact on soil conservation and water resources. Hence, the organic farming system better is for sustainable development. Maharashtra and Indian government formulated has been a new policy for organic farmers and organic farming.

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