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**GRT** “ECONOMICS OF IRRIGATION PRACTICE , PADDY  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING IN RAICHUR  
DISTRICT ” KARNATAKA

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**Abstract:**-Agriculture is one of the most ancient occupations of mankind and still continues to play a significant role in the lives of people all over the world. Agriculture occupies a vital position in the state economy engaging about 55.89% of the total working force according to 2001 census. The contribution of sector in the state domestic product (SDP) at constant and current prices is 10.20% and 29.70% respectively in 2010-11. All the agricultural programmes have been assigned with high priority in the successive five year plan periods for efficient use of available resources and maximum production. This paper highlights irrigation practices, production of paddy, arrivals, Prices and values of paddy through APMC's and other marketing channels in Raichur District. The study is under taken for the period of often six years i.e. form 2006-07 to 2012-13. In this study simple statistical techniques such as percentage change, standard deviation, coefficient of variation and compound growth rate for been used. The study emphasis that farmers should sell there agriculture produce in APMC yard for better price. It also suggests arrivals should be increased in the study area.

**Key words:** Agriculture ,Irrigation, paddy Production Arrivals, Value transacted , APMC's Raichur.

## INTRODUCTION

Raichur district is an administrative district in Karnataka and it is located in the Northeast Part of Karantaka state. In Raichur district paddy is grown in many taluks, that is Raichur, Deodurga , Lingasugur, Manvi and Sindhanur. All talukas are very well irrigated. The district has 46.3 % of the area irrigated All the 5 Talukas mention the above are well irrigated with water form Tungabhadra Dam on the Tungabhadra River and Narayanpur Dam on the Krishna River. Raichur is known for the Paddy field and its Rice is an extremely superior quality. Raichur has numerous rice miles which exports high quality rice to different countries.

The total geographical area is 83,5843 hectares (8383 Sq Km) that is 835843 hectares arid 5,41,135 hectares is cultivated area totally there are 697132 hectares land holdings in the district. Net district income at current and constant (2004-05) prices of primary sector 2010-11 was Rs 2045 crore and Rs.1097 crore. The district is a museum of crops literally all the crops grown in the district and we have crops grown in all 3 seasons during the year kharif, Rabi and summer. Although the predominant season is Kharif of the cultivation area of 541135 hectares 192964 hectares is irrigated by various source being canals and remaining 348171 hectares is rainy fed area.

Paddy is one of the most important food crops of India and is second in importance through out the world rice is the most preferred staple food for about 65 percent of the population. It continues to play a vital role in the country's exports from the country. Paddy exports from india have grown steadily during the last decade, reaching 4.1 million tones during 2002. India now occupies second position in paddy exports, behind Thailand.

Market and prices place very important role in any economic system. The price relation ship has a major influence on decision relating to the type and volume is agricultural production activity prices enable us to respond stimulus and produce goods and services effectively and changing price force to adjust moderate consumption. Production and marketing are the two important basic elements in the system of agriculture. Agriculture marketing is as critical to better performance in agriculture as forming it self. In efficient network of agricultural marketing is vital link between formers and consumers. Agricultural

marketing is increasing importance after launching a new economy policy and consequent of opening up of India's market to the world. The main objectives of establishment of regulated market are to ensure fair prices to producers. The Karnataka agriculture produce marketing regulatory act 1966 was enacted and was given effect from 01-05-1968. In Karnataka there are 7246 regulated market. There are 504 regulated markets among them 152 are principal markets and 352 are sub markets. Karnataka occupies 6th place in the number of regulated markets compare to other states in India. In Raichur district 4 principal regulated market 9 are sub markets.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the irrigation practices in the district.
2. To know the production performance of paddy in study area.
3. To know the marketing system of paddy.
4. To analyze the progress of arrivals, Price and value transacted of paddy commodity.
5. To know the marketing channels existing in the marketing of paddy.

#### DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The study is basically based on the secondary data. the secondary data was collected from economic survey of Karnataka. Joint – director of Agriculture Raichur, Raichur District at glance. Taluka and District APMC'S reports and internet sources, journals, books . The study has made use of simple statistical techniques, Tabular analysis, standard deviation; coefficient of variation is adopted in the study. The study is under taken from the year 2007-08 to 2012-13.

**TABLE:- 1**  
**NET AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCEC IN RAICHUR DISTRICT .( SQ.KM)**

Sl.No	Taluks	Canals	Tanks	Dug wells	Bore wells	Lift Irrigation	Total
1	Sindhaur	643.65	--	1.08	19.50	2.48	666.71
2	Raichur	55.16	2.92	35.18	37.70	6.58	137.54
3	Manvi	423.95	--	9.97	30.92	9.56	474.40
4	Devadurga	80.07	2.65	43.07	13.00	2.58	141.37
5	Lingasuger	28.44	4.57	140.9	41.99	7.00	222.09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1231.27</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>229.39</b>	<b>143.11</b>	<b>28.20</b>	<b>1642.11</b>

Source: Raichur district at a glance 2010-11.

From the above table shows .Net Area Irrigated by Different Sourcec in Raichur District .( Sq.Km) Predominance source being canals that is 1231.27 Sq Km Dug well 229.39 Sq.Km. Nearly Sixty percent of the geographical area in the district is under irrigation.

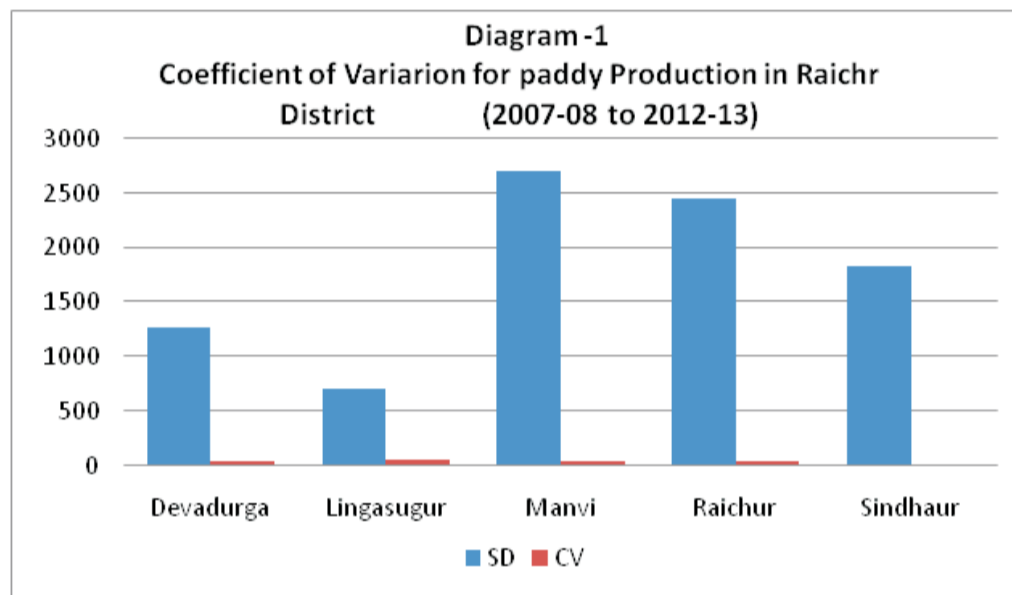
**TABLE: 2**  
**PADDY PRODUCTION IN FIVE TALUKAS OF RAICHUR DISTRICT (TONES)**

Year	Devadurga	Lingasuger	Manvi	Raichur	Sindhaur
2007-08	2614	535	2656	5628	30993
2008-09	2400	532	7933	4917	29172
2009-10	3088	2186	6498	6777	31610
2010-11	5977	2281	9286	11954	33676
2011-12	4528	1783	10369	9056	33665
2012-13	2843	1268	4270	5687	34437
<b>Total</b>	<b>21450</b>	<b>8585</b>	<b>41012</b>	<b>44019</b>	<b>193553</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>1275</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>2703</b>	<b>2452.5</b>	<b>1828.53</b>
<b>CV</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49.79</b>	<b>39.55</b>	<b>33.42</b>	<b>5.66</b>

(Source: Joint director of Agriculture Raichur )

It is observed from the above table No-2 production and paddy taluka wise. The total paddy production in Sindhaur is 19.3753 tonnes which is highest total production compared to other taluka in Raichur District. It is 21450 tones in Devadurga ,8585 tones in Lingasugur 41012 tonnes in Manvi Taluk and 44019 in Raichur taluka .The Standard deviation shows an absolute

variability. The standard deviation is highest in Sindahnur Taluka i.e 1828.53 and lowest in Lingasugur taluka i.e 712 is recorded in the table.



Co-efficient of variation for production paddy is shown in the above diagram -1 for tha year 2007-08 to 2012-13 with the help of table -1 the co-efficient of variation shows a relative variability the coefficient variation in Devadurga is 35 in Lingasugur it is 49.79, Manvi 39.55 Raichur 33.42 and Sindhanur 5.66 Respectively. In Sindhanur Paddy production is high and not uniform more variation is found Lingasugur taluka Paddy production is uniform and less variation thus there is variability among the Taluks in the Production of Paddy during the period form 2007-08 to 2012-13.

**TABLE-3**  
**PADDY ARRIVALS IN RAICHUR DISTRICT APMC'S**  
(Quintals in lakhs)

year	Manvi	Raichur	Lingasugur	Sindhanur
2007-08	265678	562864	53569	2437756
2008-09	793361	491763	53241	2038137
2009-10	649806	677791	218669	1298066
2010-11	928627	1195417	228169	2457127
2011-12	1036928	905686	178348	2690053
2012-13	427014	568754	126802	2686091

Source: : Raichur district at a glance and [www.krishivahini.com](http://www.krishivahini.com) 2012-13.

Table – 3 shows arrivals of paddy in lack quintals from following APMC Manvi,Raichur,Lingasugar,Sindahanur for the period between 2007-08 to 2012-13. The table shows there is a steady increase in the arrivals of paddy due to the reasons that the formers sell there produce at the village level itself due to more transportation cost, lack of knowledge etc.

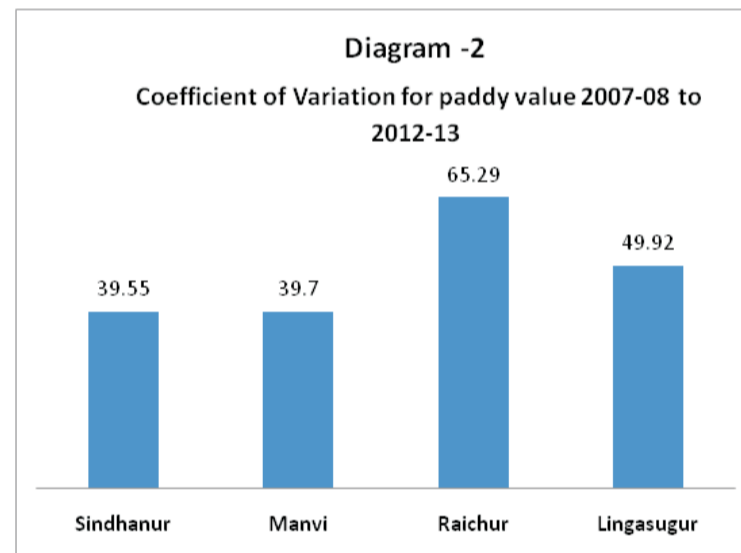
Many formers sell there produce to neighboring states like Andhar Pradesh, Tamilnadu, for higher price. How ever Sindhanur APMC Paddy arrival is more compare to other talukas.

**TABLE-4**  
**TOTAL VALUE OF PADDY ARIVALS IN FOUR APMC'S**

Year	Total Value of Paddy Arivals (in Crores)			
	Sindhanur	Manvi	Raichur	Lingasugur
2007-08	142.35	15.63	6.79	2.86
2008-09	183.03	50.55	1.95	4.2
2009-10	126.49	55.62	13.86	22.44
2010-11	203.96	73.57	34.83	16.45
2011-12	229.9	90.96	27.21	18.74
2012-13	379.38	63.4	19.11	14.05
Total	1265.11	349.73	103.75	78.74
S.D	83	23.14	11.29	6.55
C.V	39.55	39.70	65.29	49.92

Source : as mentioned in table - 3

The above table shows that transactional value of paddy taluka wise. The total value of paddy in Sindhanur Taluka is 1265.11 coers which is highest total value compare to other talukas in Raichur District APMC's. It is 349.73 in Manvi Taluka. 103.75 in Raichur includes Devodurga sub market and 78.74 coers in Lingasugur Taluka.



Coefficient of variation for value of paddy transactional is shown in the above diagram – 2 for the period from 2007-08 to 2012-13 with the help of table- 4 the coefficient of variation shows a relative variability .The variation in value of paddy between the taluk is exhibited. The coefficient of variation in Sindhanur is 39.55, in Manvi 39.07, Raichur 65.29 and it is 49.92 in Lingasuger 49.2 respectively. Thus there is variability among the talukas in the value transaction of paddy during the period from 2007-08 to 2012-13.

#### IMPORTANT MARKETS OF PADDY

Karnataka : Bangalore, Bhadravathi, Davangera, Gangavathi, Sinahanur, Manvi, T.Narasipur, Bangarpet Manglore, Mysore, Tumakur, and Bellary

Raichur District have 5 APMC's each APMC has notified more then 50 agricultural commodities under the resolution the market yard has provided a free and careful supervised platform for conducting sale operation by producer sellers, with their personal involvement in the operation, the formers can directly sell there produce in the yard. It provides number of services to agricultural produces such as grading, packing, storage, processing, standardization credit supply market information, insurance etc

The structure of APMC in Raichur District has a major representation consists agriculturists, traders, co-operative societies, local self government and state government representatives.

#### CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CHANNELS

There are many marketing channels involved marketing of paddy the following are the criteria for the selection of efficient marketing channels

- 1.The channel which ensures reasonable return to producer is considered to be good are efficient
- 2.Transportation cost in that channel.
- 3.Commission charges and market charges received by the intermediaries such as, trader's commission agents, whole sellers and retailers.
- 4.Financial resources
- 5.The shortest channels with minimum market cost should be selected.

#### FINDINGS

The reasons for decrease and increase in the arrivals of paddy is not only due to the reasons that the formers sell there produce at the village level it self due to various reasons but formers they do not bring the produces to the APMC the quantity is very less and transportation cost is very high may formers sell there produce to neighboring states like Tamilnadu, Andhrapradesh, Keral, and Maharastra. Because higher price at the village itself. It is observed that Sindhanur Taluka quantity of arrivals is less in Lingssugur Taluka.

#### SUGGESTION

Strategies that could increase the paddy production and marketing in state are in study area are :

- 1.Harvest paddy at proper time of maturity.
- 2.Promote the integrated pest management approach.
- 3.Encourage cultivation of hybrid varieties of rice through demonstrations.
- 4.Encourage use of bio-fertilizers such as blue-green algae, azospirillum etc.
- 5.Market the paddy after grading to get higher returns .
- 6.The state should intervene to ensure attractive market price and insurance coverage.
- 7.Extension of interest- free credit.
- 8.Get the market information regularly from [www.agmaknet.nic.in](http://www.agmaknet.nic.in) before marketing the produce.
- 9.Store the paddy during post harvest period and sell it when prices are favorable.
10. Government should encourage the farmers to start co-operative societies in the study area in order to develop direct link between the wholesalers/retailers and processors.
- 11.Select the shortest and efficient marketing channel to get higher share in marketing.

#### CONCLUSION

At present the central Government had fixed Rs.1310/quintal of paddy. While State government extended a support price of Rs.290/quintal thus per quintal Paddy was fixed at Rs. 1600. But farmers are not satisfied due to cost of production, commission charges and transportation. Any way it reflect the fact that agriculture produces in this reason most of the formers prefer to sell paddy commodity in APMC market yard because it ensures the reasonable price to there product as well as it is convenient to sell there product in may ways like trader system, direct sale etc. some formers sell there produce at the village trades because no transportation cost, no price difference, no commission charges, no storage cost, easy method of sale and immediate payment . some formers sell there produce traders of neighboring states of Tamilnadu ,Andhara pradesh for higher price.

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