

CHAPTER - 4

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PROGRESS OF SIDDHESHWAR MARKET YARD

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CHAPTER 4

PROGRESS OF SIDDHESHWAR MARKET YARD

This chapter deals the progress of Siddheshwar Market Yard in terms of the transaction of agricultural commodities and other economic activities being carried out during 1977-78 to 1998-99.

4.1 Progress in the arrival of agricultural commodities

Among the cereal crops, rice, wheat and jowar are major crops being transacted in the market yard. There are other crops such as bajra, maize, gram, pigeon pea, sunflower, green gram, black gram, groundnut and chilies also play significant role in the economic activities of the market yard. Among the processed goods jaggery occupies major share in the turnover in the market yard.

It is observed from the Table No. 4.1 that Siddheshwar Market Yard has been making progress in the arrival of agricultural commodities over a period of time. Thus, it reflects the fact that agricultural producers in the region prefer to sale agricultural commodities in the market yard. Because it ensures the reasonable price to their products. The arrival of rice was recorded 1422.22 hundred quintals in 1978-79, which raised 1941.03 hundred quintals in 1987-88 and further increased to 3155.12 hundred quintals in 1997-98. Thus in relative term, it showed arrival of rice increased by 36.47% during 1978-88 which further raised by 62.54 percent during 1987-98 and overall change was recorded 121.84 percent during 1978-98. Thus arrival of rice has increased in the yard; thus it reflects good

sign of progress of the market yard. In case of wheat progress seemed to be quite satisfactory. During 1978-79, 776.97 hundred quintals of wheat were arrived in the market which raised to 888.6 hundred quintals in 1987-88 and further increased to 2059.33 hundred quintals in 1997-98. Jowar is a main crop in the region. Consequently, in the total transaction of agricultural commodities, it occupies major share in the market. In 1978-99 2284.41 hundred quintal jowar were arrived in the market which reduced to 1430.92 hundred quintals in 1987-88 and marginally, increased to 1787.83 hundred quintals in 1997-98. In fact reduction in the arrival of jowar in the yard is serious concern, because agricultural producers might have preferred to sale jowar in the open market rather than in the market yard. In case of bajra, it is observed ups and down trends in its arrival; 190.77 hundred quintals were arrived in 1978-79 and reduced to 124.48 hundred quintals in 1987-88 and further again reduced to 62.38 hundred quintals in 1997-98. During 1978-98, arrival of bajra was recorded to decline by 67.30 percent, which is much higher as compared to jowar. Same behaviour was observed in case of maize. In case of gram, pigeon pea, sunflower, green gram, negative growth rates were observed during 1978-98. While arrival of black gram increased by 51.55 percent during 1997-98. Moreover, groundnut, chilies and jaggery too experienced negative growth in 1998 as compared to 1978-79.

4.1 Arrival of Agricultural Commodities during 1997-98

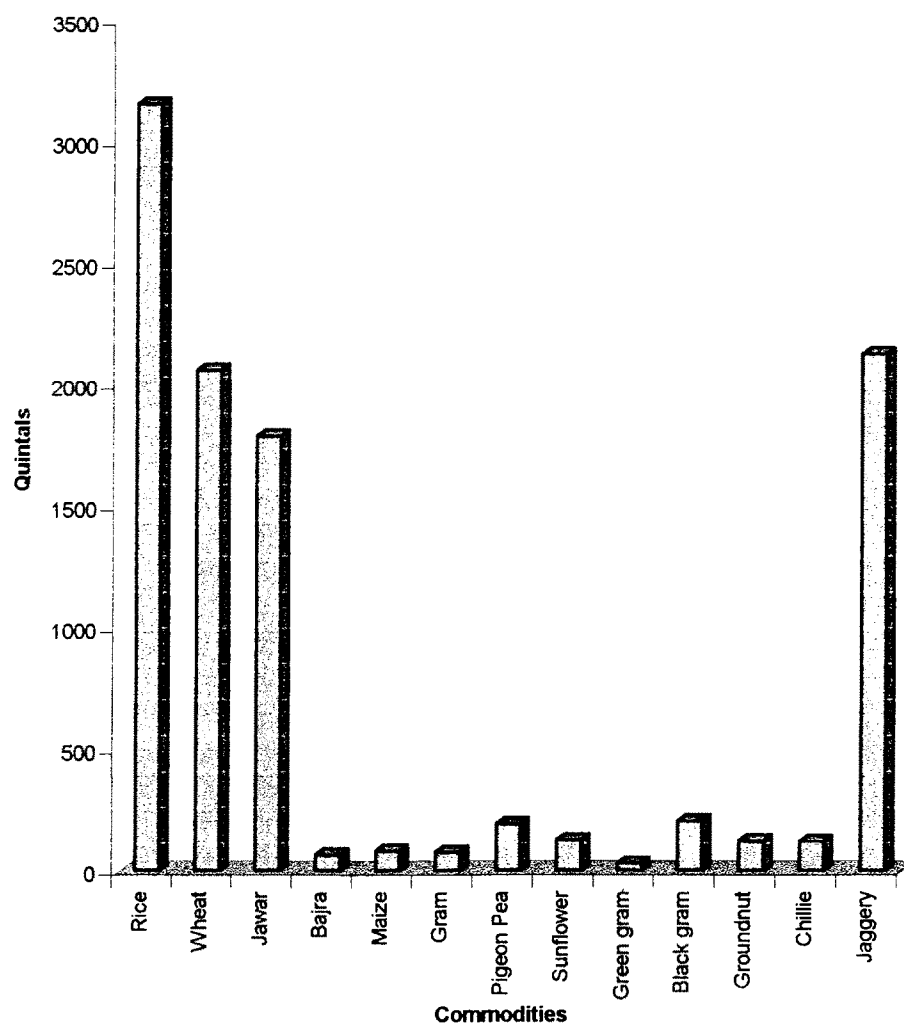


Table No. 4.1
Progress of Arrival of Agricultural Commodities
(Three Year Average)

(fig. In 00 quintals)

Sr. No.	Commodities	1978-79	1987-88	1997-98	Percentage change		
					1978-87	1987-98	1978-98
1	Rice	1422.22	1941.03	3155.12	36.47	62.55	121.84
2	Wheat	776.97	888.6	2059.33	14.37	131.75	165.05
3	Jowar	2284.41	1430.92	1787.83	-37.36	24.94	-21.74
4	Bajra	190.77	124.48	62.38	-34.75	-49.89	-67.30
5	Maize	79.1	39.95	77.94	-49.49	95.09	-1.47
6	Gram	130.53	82.2	73.38	-37.02	-10.73	-43.78
7	Pigeon Pea	538.34	419.42	189.07	-22.09	-54.92	-64.88
8	Sunflower	155.33*	105.61	122.11	-32.01	15.62	-21.39
9	Green gram	36.57	32.01	27.07	-12.47	-15.43	-25.98
10	Black gram	132.06	110.65	200.14	-16.21	80.88	51.55
11	Groundnut	451.05	85.51	117.94	-81.04	37.92	-73.85
12	Chillie	144.89	134.02	115.45	-60.50	-13.86	-20.32
13	Jaggery	1124.93	895.98	2120.72	-20.35	136.69	88.52
	Total (1 to 13)	7311.84	6290.38	10108.48	-15.76	60.70	35.37

- Sunflower average taken for 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86

Source : Annual Report of Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Solapur

Taking together all major crops, it is observed that arrival of these crops was 7311.84 hundred quintals in 1978-79 which declined to 6290.38 hundred quintals and further increased to 10108.48 hundred quintals in 1997-98. The arrival of these crops increased by 35.37 percent during 1978-98.

4.1.1 Periodwise annual Compound Growth Rates

Percentage changes based on three point of time as we have seen in the earlier section, such as 1978-79, 1987-88 and 1997-98 do not reflect the trend behaviour accurately, because intermediates years are omitted.

Therefore in this section, annual Compound growth rates are calculated based on time series data. Time series consist of 22 years beginning from 1977 and ended with 1998-99. Moreover, entire time series data further sub divided into two sub periods; Period-I consists of 1977-78 and Period-II consists of 1988-99. Annual growth rates give the direction and the magnitude of change in the arrival of agricultural commodities in the market. Annual Compound growth rates are measured by using semi-log function.

Table No. 4.2

Compound Growth Rates in arrival of Agricultural Commodities

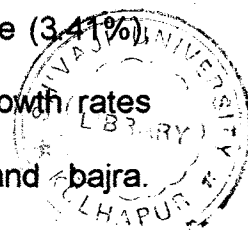
Sr. No.	Crops	Period-I (1977-78)	Period-II (1988-99) *	Period-III (1977-99)
1	Rice	5.80	3.41	4.58
2	Wheat	3.51	11.13	5.57
3	Jawar	-4.05	3.33	-2.54
4	Bajra	-6.05	-0.67	-7.91
5	Maize	-9.69	3.40	1.41
6	Gram	-6.99	-2.16	-2.06
7	Pigeon Pea	-3.53	-8.96	-5.75
8	Sunflower*	5.52	5.01	1.71
9	Green gram	-1.35	4.83	-3.42
10	Black gram	-4.71	7.77	1.85
11	Groundnut	-13.50	5.49	-7.35
12	Chillie	-0.61	-3.88	-2.56
13	Jaggery	-5.25	-0.86	3.36

Annual Compound growth rates are calculated by using semi log function
i.e. $ACGR = A \cdot L (b-1) * 100$

For Sunflower period consists of 1983-84 to 1998-99

Table No. 4.2 gives annual Compound growth rates in arrivals of agricultural commodities. It is observed from the Table No. 4.2 that the arrival of rice and wheat increased by 5.57 percent per annum during 1977-1999, followed by rice (4.58%), jaggery (3.36%), black gram (1.85%) and maize (21.41%) during 1997 to 1999. On the other hand arrival of bajra reduced by 7.91% per annum followed by groundnut (7.35%), Pigeon pea 5.75%), green gram (3.43%), chilies (2.50%) and jowar (2.54%). Thus it showed that of the total number of arrival of agricultural commodities some crops showed negative trend during the 1997-78 to 1998-99.

Sub periodwise position indicated that period-I showed that arrival of rice, wheat, sunflower has increased at varying rates during 1977 to 1988. In case of sunflower, period (1983-84 to 1987-88) was considered. These three crops showed positive growth rates while other crops namely jowar, bajra, maize, gram, pigeon pea, green gram, black gram, groundnut, chilies and jaggery have registered negative growth rates during 1977-88. The position of arrival of agricultural commodities during Period-II showed some improvement in respect of some agricultural commodities, namely jowar maize, green gram, black gram, groundnut. These crops had negative growth rates during Period-I, maintained positive growth rates during Period-II. Of special significance were the facts that wheat recorded annual Compound growth rate of 11.13 percent followed by rice (3.41%), maize (3.40%) and jowar (3.33%). While annual compound growth rates were negative with pigeon pea, chilie, gram, jaggery and bajra.

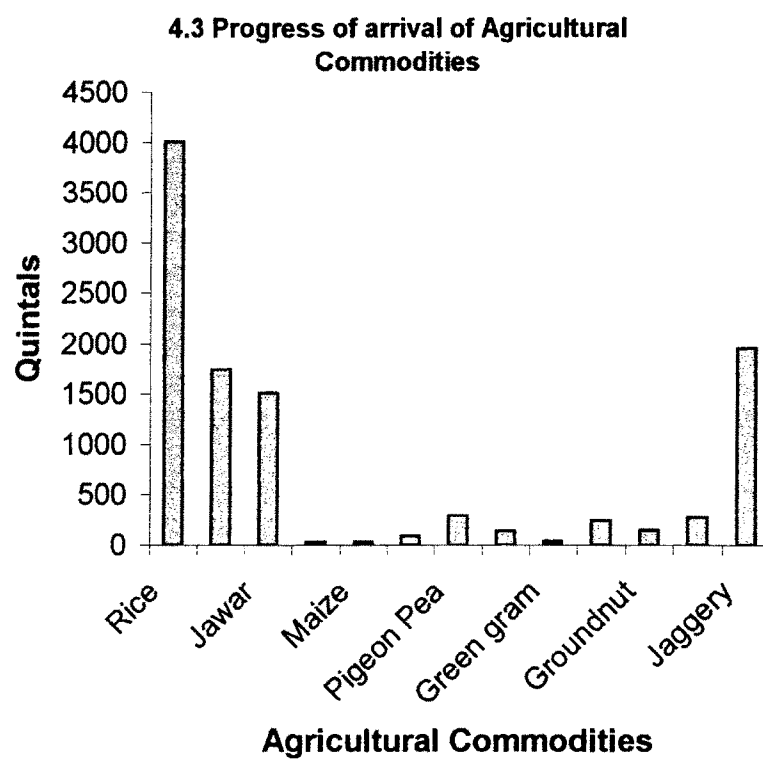


Surprisingly, black gram had recorded 7.77% growth rate in the earlier period went into disfavour.

4.2 Progress in the value transaction of agricultural commodities

In this section an attempt is made to examine the progress in the value transaction of agricultural commodities. Value transaction ultimately take care of the prices of agricultural commodities, realised to producers in the market yard. In fact there is a positive relationship between arrival of agricultural commodities and the prices of commodities. Higher prices of agricultural commodities creates incentive in the mind of agricultural producers to sale larger quantities of agricultural commodities in the market yards. Higher quantities accompanied with higher prices ultimately reflect the economic prosperity of agricultural producers. Value transaction of commodities takes into account the quantities of commodities being transacted and prices of commodities realised in the market yard.

It is observed from the Table No. 4.3 that total value transaction of all commodities was recorded to the extent of 1727.91 lakh in 1978-79, which raised to 3088.62 lakh in 1987-88 and further increased to Rs. 10968.28 lakh in 1997-98, which indicates 534.77 % change between 1978-98. Moreover, of the total value transaction of agricultural commodities, nearly 95.87% occupied by these thirteen crops and 4.13% by other crops. Moreover, over a period of time, it is noticed that relative share of these crops has continuously been increasing. In 1978-79, it was 77.73 percent which increased to 85.77 percent in 1987-88 and further raised to 95.87 percent in 1997-98. Cropwise position showed that



transaction of jowar was done to the extent of 301.64 lakhs, followed by rice (272 lakh) and wheat 130.25 lakh. In case of pigeon pea, it was 150 lakh, and for groundnut it was 119.32 lakh.

Table No. 4.3
Progress of arrival of Agricultural Commodities (in values)
(Three Year Average)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sr. No.	Commodity	1978-79	1987-88	1997-98	Percentage change		
					1978-88	1987-88	1978-98
1	Rice	273.73	883.68	4006.43	222.82	353.38	1363.64
2	Wheat	130.25	296.20	1745.39	127.41	489.26	1240.03
3	Jawar	301.64	399.93	1510.79	32.58	277.76	400.86
4	Bajra	19.61	22.4	29.87	14.23	33.35	52.32
5	Maize	7.81	7.77	34.56	-0.51	344.79	342.51
6	Gram	28.91	47.05	89.44	62.75	90.09	209.37
7	Pigeon Pea	150.4	279.99	298.58	86.16	6.64	98.52
8	Sunflower	73.92	72.64	137.36	-1.73	89.10	85.82
9	Green gram	7.9	15.78	40.57	99.75	157.10	413.54
10	Black gram	33.37	53.86	243.9	61.40	352.84	630.90
11	Groundnut	119.32	54.74	146.89	-54.12	168.34	23.10
12	Chillie	79.19	178.17	280.63	124.99	57.51	254.37
13	Jaggery	190.96	336.9	1951.1	76.42	479.13	921.73
14	Others	384.82	439.51	452.77	14.21	3.02	17.66
	Total (1 to 13)	1343.09	2649.11	10515.51	97.24	296.94	682.93
	% to Total	77.73	85.77	95.87			
	Grand Total	1727.91	3088.62	10968.28	78.75	255.12	534.77

*Sunflower average taken for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Other includes turmeric, coriander, cotton, pea, mustard, etc.

Source : Annual Reports of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Solapur

Moreover over a period of time transaction of all commodities under consideration has increased. In case of rice transaction increased from 273.73 lakh in 1978-79 to 4006.43 lakh in 1997-98 indicating substantial improvement during this period. Wheat also showed improvement in value

transaction from 130.25 lakhs in 1978-79 to 1745.39 lakh in 1997-98. Value transaction of jowar raised from 301.64 lakh in 1978-79 to 399.93 lakh in 1987-88 to Rs. 1510.99 lakh in 1997-98. It also seemed that position of bajra and maize too has been increased in 1997-98 as compared to earlier periods. Similarly pulses, groundnut, chillie and jaggery showed same trend in 1997-98 and compared to earlier periods. Thus, value transaction of all commodities has increased during 1997-98 as compared to 1987-88 and 1978-99, at varying rates. The most prominent change observed in the value transaction was of rice (1363.64%) between 1978-98, followed by wheat (1240.0%), jaggery (921.73%), black gram (630.89%), jowar (400.85%). Value transaction of other crops too increased by less than 400.0% between 1978-98. Thus overall performance of Siddheshwar Market Yard showed satisfactory between 1978-79 and 1997-98

4.2.1 Periodwise annual Compound Growth Rates in the Value transaction of agricultural commodities

Table No. 4.4 gives temporal annual compound growth rates in sales of major agricultural commodities for the entire period 1977-99. Further entire period is sub-divided into two period. Period-I covered 1977-78 to 1987-88, Period-II spanned 1987-88 to 1998-99.

Period-I (1977-78 to 1987-88)

In case of most of the major agricultural commodities, this period was generally characterised as positive growth rates in sales of agricultural commodities, except groundnut (-3.84%), maize (-2.98%) and marginally

declining growth rate of bajra -0.03% . Among the cereals, performance of rice was relatively impressive. Sale of rice increased by 16.03 percent. wheat was next to rice with 11.22 percent. Marginally increased growth rate of jowar (2.64%) was increased marginally. It is observed that sales of sunflower had highest growth rate (17.52%) among the major agricultural commodities, followed by green gram with 16.89 percent. Good performance of chillie (6.23%), pigeon pea (4.05%) and jaggery with 3.86 percent was observed in the Period-I. Sale of black gram (2.43%) and gram (1.61%) increased marginally during Period-I.

Table No. 4.4
Compound Growth Rate in sales of agricultural commodities

Sr. No.	Crop	Period-I 1977-88	Period-II 1988-99	Period-III 1977-99
1	Rice	16.03	14.74	14.75
2	Wheat	11.22	22.64	14.24
3	Jowar	2.64	14.73	7.15
4	Bajra	-0.03	9.34	-0.28
5	Maize	-2.98	12.76	10.08
6	Gram	1.61	4.19	6.98
7	Pigeon Pea	4.05	1.10	3.21
8	Sunflower	17.52	9.19	8.32
9	Green gram	16.89	16.00	8.92
10	Black gram	2.43	18.97	11.32
11	Groundnut	-3.84	11.73	0.32
12	Chillie	6.23	2.06	5.75
13	Jaggery	3.86	9.34	12.63

For sunflower period concerts of 1983-84 to 1998-99

Period-II (1987-88 to 1998-99)

In case of major agricultural commodities, this period was generally characterised as positive growth rates in sales of agricultural commodities. Compared to Period-I. Period-II showed relatively much better performance in respect of annual compound growth rates in sales of agricultural commodities.

It is remarkable that in the second period the maize, groundnut and bajra contributed to the positive growth rate with good performance in the sales. Among the cereals, performance of wheat was again relatively impressive with 22.64 percent, also recorded significant growth rates of rice (14.74%) and jowar (14.73%). Of special significance were the facts that black gram, groundnut, jaggery, maize, bajra, gram recorded higher growth rates than earlier period, but in case of sunflower, chillie, green gram, pigeon pea recorded lower growth rates than earlier period.

Period-III (1977-78 to 1998-99)

The third period (entire period) was also generally characterised as positive growth rates in sales of major agricultural commodities, except bajra with declined marginally (−0.28 percent). Among the cereals, performance of rice and wheat are significant. Sales of rice increased by 14.75 percent. Wheat was next to rice with 14.24 percent, also good performance of maize and jowar. It is observed that sale of jaggery increased by 12.63 percent during 1977-99, followed by black gram (11.32%). In this period, relatively lower growth rates of sunflower and green gram were observed as compared to earlier two periods. Satisfactory

growth rates of chillie and pigeon pea too was observed. Sale of groundnut increased marginally by 0.32 percent during 1977-99.

4.3 Prices of Agricultural Commodities

In this section an attempt is made to examine the prices of agricultural commodities realised to the producers in the market yard. Agricultural price plays very important role in the process of agricultural development as well as the development of market yard.

4.3.1 Significance of Agricultural Price

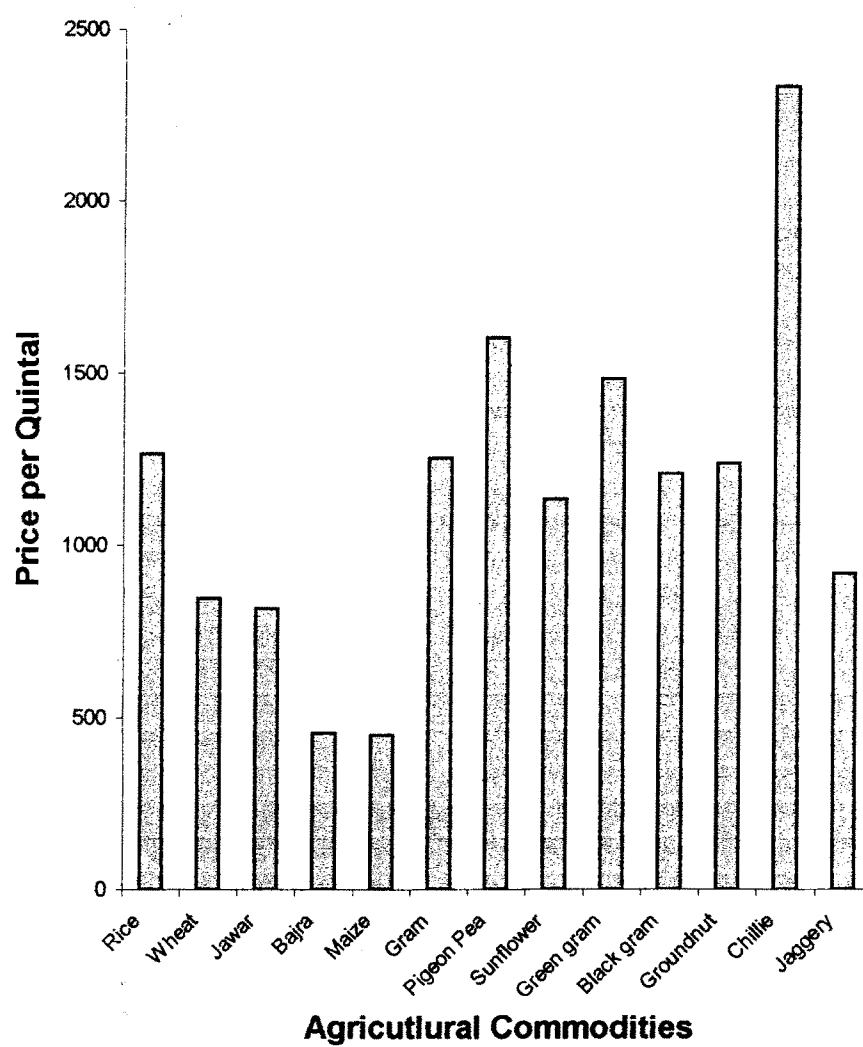
1. It directs the consumption of products and services. It helps a consumer in deciding what to buy and how much to spend on each product, taking into account the relative prices of the products and services and the amount of satisfaction expected to be derived from them;
2. It also directs the use of resources in production. It helps the farmer-producer in deciding what to produce, how to produce and how much to produce. These decisions are based upon relative prices of products and inputs, along with the information on physical input-output relationships;
3. It helps to distribute income among the owners of productive resources. Price variations result in the redistribution of incomes and property values among owners of productive agents. Thus we find that the knowledge of pricing is of vital importance to the farmer-producer.

4.3.2 Prices of Agricultural Commodities

As we have seen earlier the significance of agricultural prices, now we shall discuss the prices of agricultural commodities, realised to agricultural producers and changes therein in the Siddheshwar Market Yard during 1978-79 to 1997-98. It can be observed from the Table No. 4.5 that among four major crops under consideration chillie has realised maximum price i.e. Rs. 2330 per quintal during 1997-98, then followed by pigeon pea (Rs. 1601), green gram (Rs. 1482), rice, gram, groundnut, black gram, sunflower, received price ranged from Rs. 1100 to 1300. While crops like jaggery, wheat and jawar got prices Rs. 917.42, Rs. 844 and 813.16 per quintal respectively during 1997-98. In case of bajra and maize price was realised to Rs. 452 and 447 per quintal during the same years.

Over a period of time it could be observed that prices of all crops have increased during 1978-79 to 1997-98, at varying level. For example price of rice increased by 137 percent between 1978-79 and 1987-88 and 562.72 percent during entire period 1978-79 to 1997-98. In case of wheat price increased by 99.6% during 1978-79 to 1987-88 and 152.40% during 1987-88 to 1997-98 and 403.8% recorded during 1978-79 to 1997-98. Price of jawar raised from Rs. 131.74 per quintal in 1978-79 which further raised to Rs. 281 in 1987-88 and again increased to 813.16, indicating 517% change during 1978-79 to 1997-98. Price of bajra increased by 335.56 percent during the same period. While the price of maize increased by 359.63 between 1978-79 and 1997-98.

4.5 :Prices of Agricultural Commodities during 1997-98



Moreover price for gram was realised Rs. 222 in 1978-79, again raised to 534.79 in 1987-88 and further raised to 1251.59 in 1997-98, showing 463.53 percent change during 1978-79 to 1997-98. Price of pigeon pea was 278 per quintal in 1978-79 which increased by 474.32% in 1997-98. Price of sunflower increased by 134% in 1997-98. Prices of green gram and black gram too showed increasing trend, increased by 631% and 373% respectively in 1997-98. Price of groundnut, chillies increased by three time between 1978-79 and 1997-98. While price of jaggery increased four time during the same period. Thus over all position of prices of agricultural commodities under consideration showed the prices have increased during 1978-79 to 1997-98.

Table No. 4.5
Prices of Agricultural Commodities
(Average for Three Year)

(Rs. Per Quintal)

Sr. No.	Crops	1978-79	1987-88	1997-98	Percentage change		
					1987-88/ 1978-79	1997-98/ 1987-88	1997-98/ 1978-79
1	Rice	190.88	452.44	1265	137.03	179.59	562.72
2	Wheat	167.51	334.42	844.08	99.63	152.40	403.88
3	Jawar	131.74	281.09	813.16	113.36	189.29	517.24
4	Bajra	103.78	183.36	452.02	76.68	146.52	335.56
5	Maize	97.42	192.23	447.78	97.32	132.94	359.63
6	Gram	222.10	534.79	1251.59	140.79	134.03	463.53
7	Pigeon Pea	278.70	637.68	1600.65	128.80	151.01	474.32
8	Sunflower	482.42*	685.25	1132.90	42.04	65.32	134.83
9	Green gram	202.64	526.34	1481.45	159.74	181.46	631.06
10	Black gram	255.13	490.81	1206.80	92.37	145.88	373.01
11	Groundnut	261.14	642.08	1237.79	145.88	92.78	374.00
12	Chillie	548.51	1376.74	2330.74	151.00	69.29	324.92
13	Jaggery	175.07	369.15	917.42	110.85	148.52	424.02

Source : Annual Reports of the Agricultural Producer Market Committee, Solapur

*Sunflower average price is taken for year 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

4.3.3 Periodwise Annual Compound Growth Rates in Agricultural Prices

This section examines the growth profile of price of major agricultural commodities in the Siddheshwar Market Yard for the entire period 1977-99. Further whole time period (1977-99) is further sub-divided into two sub-periods : Period-I covered 1977-78 to 1987-88, Period-II spanned 1988-89 to 1998-99. Table No. 4.6 gives the Annual Compound Growth Rates in the prices of agricultural commodities. It could be observed from Table No. 4.6 that prices of commodities have increased during each successive period.

Table No. 4.6
Compound Growth Rates in the Prices of Agricultural Commodities

Sr. No.	Crop	Period-I (1977-78 to 1987-88)	Period-II (1988-89 to 1998-99)	Period-III (1977-78 to 1998-99)
1	Rice	9.65	10.76	9.63
2	Whe	7.44	9.82	8.32
3	Jawar	6.98	11.03	9.95
4	Bajra	6.40	10.08	8.29
5	Maize	7.43	9.05	8.55
6	Gram	9.24	6.49	9.24
7	Pigeon Pea	7.86	11.05	9.50
8	Sunflower	11.4	3.98	6.49
9	Green gram	18.49	10.66	12.78
10	Black gram	7.49	10.40	9.30
11	Groundnut	11.17	5.91	8.29
12	Chillie	6.88	6.18	8.53
13	Jaggery	9.62	10.30	8.97

Source : Annual Reports of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Solapur
For Sunflower period 1983-84 to 1998-99 is considered.

Period-I (1977-78 to 1988-89)

It can be noticed that prices of all commodities have increased positively during 1977 to 1988. Among these crops, prices of green gram was increased by 18.49% followed by groundnut (11.17%), sunflower (11.4%), rice (9.65%), gram (9.24%) and jaggery (9.62%) during 1977 to 1988. Prices of wheat, maize, pigeon pea, black gram have increased by 7.00 percent during the same period. In case of jawar, bajra, chillies prices have increased by 6% during 1977 to 1988.

Period-II (1988-89 to 1998-99)

Period-II indicates that prices of agricultural commodities increased positively during 1988-89 to 1998-99 at varying rates. Among these commodities, price of pigeon pea increased by 11.05% which recorded highest as compared to prices of other commodities. Average compound growth rates of rice, wheat, bajra, maize, green gram, black gram and jaggery were in between 9.05 percent to 10.76 percent during the same period. Moreover, the prices of gram, chillie and groundnut increased by 6 percent during the same period.

Period-III (1977-78 to 1998-99)

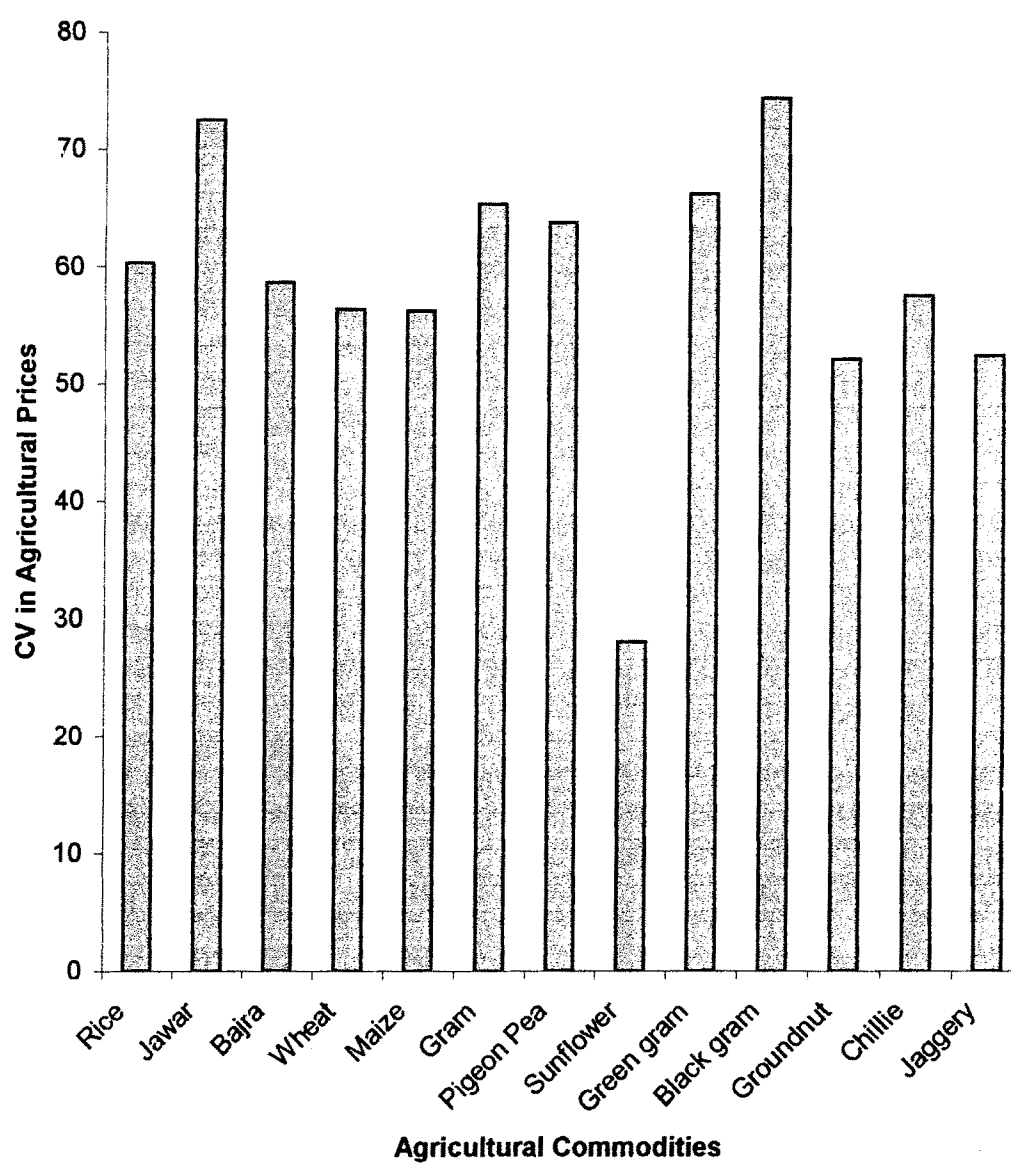
In the third period (1977 to 1999), among the all major agricultural commodities, growth rate in price of green gram was higher (12.78%) than other crops. Cereals crops received relatively higher prices during 1977-99. Growth rates in the prices of rice, wheat, jawar, bajra, maize, gram, pigeon pea, black gram, groundnut, chillie and jaggery were in between

8.29 percent to 9.95 percent. In case of sunflower growth rate was 6.49 percent in this period.

4.3.4 Variations in the Prices of Agricultural Commodities

Table No. 4.7 gives the coefficient of variation in the prices of major agricultural commodities during the whole period. It is observed from the Table No. 4.7 that the coefficient of variation in price of jawar was 66.24 percent. It was higher than all major agricultural commodities, followed by chillie with 65.26 percent. Groundnut was next to chillie with 61.27 percent, coefficient of variation in price of green gram 59.61 percent and 58.02 percent in case of gram. It was observed that, the coefficient of variation in the price of pigeon pea was 57.49 percent. The coefficients of variation in the prices of rice, bajra, wheat, maize, gram and jaggery were in between 48.21 percent to 52.89 percent during 1977-99. Further it was observed that the coefficient of variations of black gram was 74.27 percent based on maximum price during 1977-99. It is higher than all major agricultural commodities. Among the cereals, coefficient of variation in price of jawar was 72.46 percent. It was higher than other cereals. Rice was next to jawar with 60.29 percent The coefficient of variation in the price of bajra was 58.58 percent. It is observed that the coefficient of variation in the prices of wheat and maize were 56.32 percent and 56.15 percent respectively during the same period.

4.7 Coefficient of Variation in the prices of Agricultural Commodities (Maximum Price)



4.7 Coefficient of Variation in the prices of Agricultural Commodities (Minimum Price)

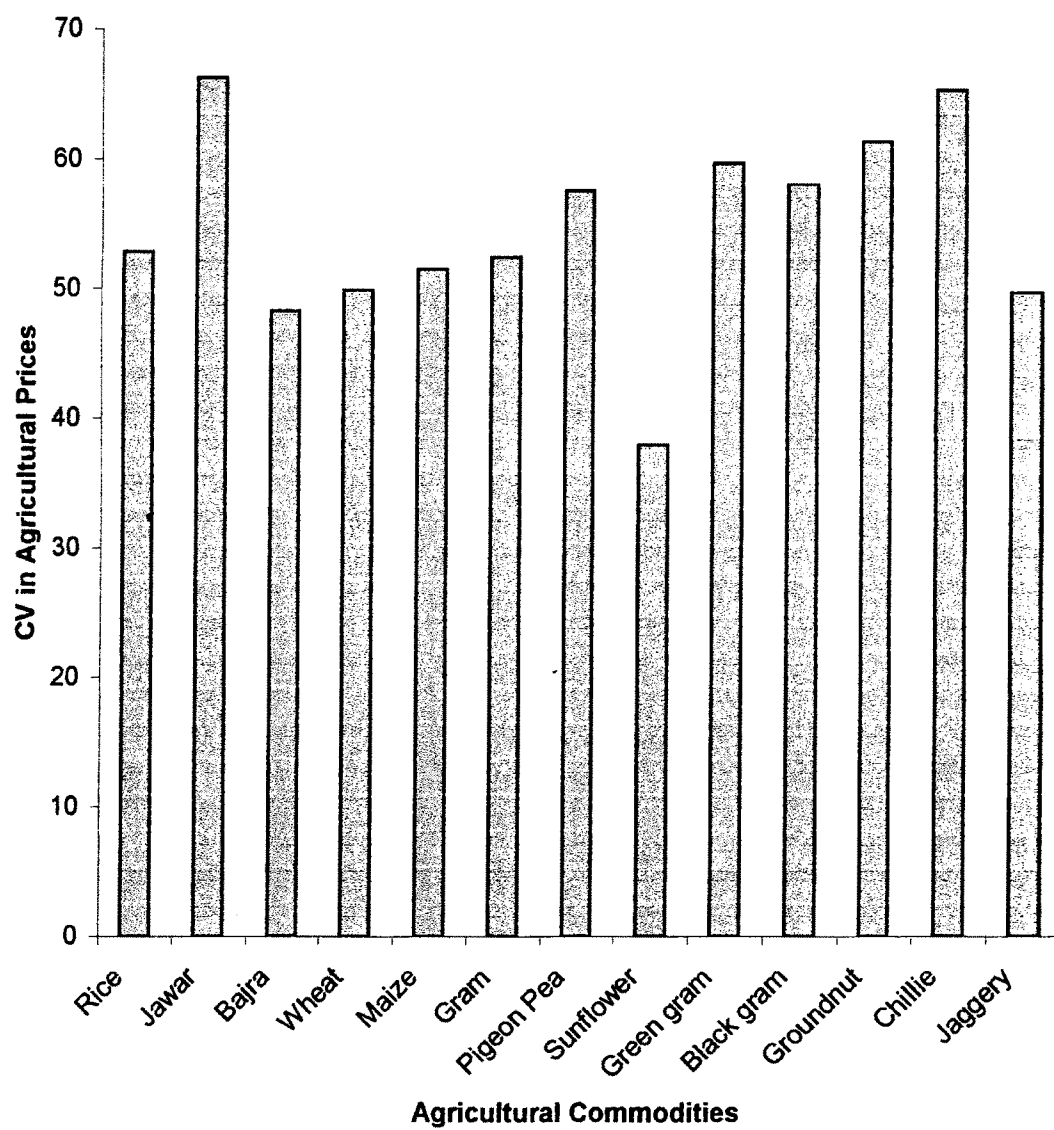


Table No. 4.7
Coefficient of Variations in the Prices of Agricultural Commodities

Sr. No.	Crops	Minimum price			Maximum price		
		Average price	S. D.	C. V.	Average price	S. D.	C. V
1	Rice	384.32	203.25	52.89	833.45	502.46	60.29
2	Jawar	266.18	176.32	66.24	509.00	368.83	72.46
3	Bajra	162.95	78.56	48.21	342.95	200.91	58.58
4	Wheat	308.86	153.89	49.83	673.64	379.43	56.32
5	Maize	179.41	92.31	51.45	353.27	198.35	56.15
6	Gram	416.04	218.07	52.41	1024.45	668.91	65.29
7	Pigeon Pea	507.45	291.50	57.49	1135.04	723.23	63.72
8	Sunflower	515.94	195.42	37.88	1266.31	354.42	27.99
9	Green gram	447.64	266.83	59.61	1143.91	756.06	66.09
10	Black gram	396.27	229.93	58.02	975.68	724.61	74.27
11	Groundnut	397.64	243.64	61.27	1053.09	548.41	52.08
12	Chillie	368.73	240.65	65.26	3560.59	2048.62	57.53
13	Jaggery	267.41	132.86	49.68	760.91	398.33	52.35

Source :Annual Report of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Solapur

S. D. : Standard Deviation shows absolute variability.

C. V. : Coefficient of Variation shows relative variability.

It was also observed that the coefficient of variation in the price of green gram was 66.09 percent. Gram was next to green gram with 65.29 percent. The coefficient of variation of pigeon pea was 63.72 percent. It is observed that the coefficient of variation in the price of chillie was 57.53 percent. The coefficients of variation in the price of jaggery and groundnut were near about same (between 52.35% and 52.08%). Thus, it can be observed that prices of agricultural commodities were subject to higher degree of the fluctuations over the entire period (1977-99) realised to producers in the Siddheshwar Market Yard.