

Cost of Cultivation of Rose

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ABSTRACT

Production of rose flower crop economical viable enterprise. Therefore the study of cost, return from flower cultivation is important for evaluating profitability of rose flower crops. The cost of cultivation of rose has been estimated on the basis of Cost A, Cost B, Cost C. Growing of flower is vogue in India since time immemorial, time plays an important role in recreation and keeping the mind in good spirit. The overall per hectare cost of cultivation i.e. Cost C for roses was Rs. 112215.06. Cost A cost B accounted 64.89 and 96.79 per cent share in the total cost. Input output ratio was 1.44 which was greater than one.

Key words Rose, cost A, cost B, cost C, gross income, input-output ratio

Flower is a symbol of love, beauty, purity, passion and tranquility. Flowers are rich in recreational as well as aesthetic values. The social and economic aspect of flower growing was, however, recognized much later. The offering and exchange of flower on all social occasions, in places of worship and their use for adornment of hair by women, home decoration and raw material for extraction of essential oils and medicinal use in large accession.

The purpose of working out these costs is to compare the profitability of different flower crops on the basis of direct cost and imputed cost i.e. costs on rental value of land, costs on family labour etc. for the purpose of crop planning and also from the point of views, direct cost i.e. Cost A has more relevance. A component or cost on family labour represents remuneration to family labour measured in terms of imputed wages. The difference between gross income and Cost B (profit at Cost B) represents the income to the farmers on account of his own and family labours. Similarly the difference between gross income and Cost C denotes the net income to the farmers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Primary data was collected from different villages of different talukas of Akola district for the year 2008-09. List of cut flower grower were obtained from Mahatma Phule Market at Akola of these 100 cutflower growers were randomly selected those who were performed the production and marketing of roses and area of land holding was worked out to below 1ha, 1ha to 2ha, 2ha to 4ha and 4ha and above for the marginal, small, medium and large farmers respectively. The primary data required for the study were collected through personal interview method with the help of pre tested comprehensive interview schedule.

Gross income represent the total amount of money obtained by the producers from the sale of the flowers.

Net income = Gross income – Cost C

Farm Business income = Gross income - Cost A

Family labour income = Gross income – Cost B

Input : output ratio at Cost C = $\frac{\text{Gross return}}{\text{Cost C}}$

Table 1 revealed that the overall per hectare cost of cultivation i.e. Cost C for roses was Rs. 112215.06. Among the different items of expenditure planting material accounted highest proportion of the total cost i.e. 23.88 per cent followed by rental value of land, interest on fixed capital @10%, hired human labour which contributed 24.83 per cent, 11.62 per cent and 6.28 per cent of the total cost respectively, Cost A cost B accounted 64.89 and 96.79 per cent share in the total cost.

According to the total land holding of selected flower growers Cost A of marginal farmer is highest i.e. Rs 76358.58 (68.54%) followed by small,

Table 1. Cost of cultivation of Roses**(Rs/ha)**

Sr. No.	Item	Land Holding				Overall
		Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	
1	Hired human labour	10178.00 (6.27)	10193.00 (6.47)	10206.00 (6.43)	10168.00 (5.94)	10186.25 (6.28)
	a) Male	4288.00 (2.64)	4295.00 (2.73)	4301.00 (2.71)	4285.00 (2.50)	4292.25 (2.65)
	b) Female	5890.00 (3.63)	5898.00 (3.75)	5905.00 (3.72)	5883.00 (3.44)	5894.00 (3.63)
2	Bullock labour	1649.64 (1.02)	1545.56 (0.98)	1626.50 (1.02)	1679.61 (0.98)	1625.33 (1.00)
3	Machine charges	3856.00 (2.38)	3470.00 (2.20)	3495.00 (2.20)	4122.00 (2.41)	3735.75 (2.30)
4	Planting material	29865 (36.91)	26685 (36.00)	23693 (33.82)	26698 (33.11)	26735.25 (34.96)
5	Manures	4992.58 (3.08)	4501.50 (2.86)	4525.60 (2.85)	4557.80 (2.66)	4644.37 (2.86)
6	Fertilizers	5584.00 (3.44)	5675.00 (3.60)	5798.00 (3.65)	5985.00 (3.50)	5760.50 (3.55)
7	Micronutrients	1084.00 (0.67)	1199.00 (0.76)	1075.00 (0.68)	1195.00 (0.70)	1138.25 (0.70)
8	Irrigation charges	2269.00 (1.40)	2375.00 (1.51)	2295.00 (1.45)	2385.00 (1.39)	2331.00 (1.44)
9	Pesticides	5802.00 (3.58)	6125.00 (3.89)	6325.00 (3.98)	6520.00 (3.81)	6193.00 (3.81)
10	Incidental charges	752.00 (0.46)	776.00 (0.49)	798.00 (0.50)	814.00 (0.48)	785.00 (0.48)
11	Repairing charges	2886.00 (1.78)	2894.00 (1.84)	2912.00 (1.83)	2927.00 (1.71)	2904.75 (1.79)ssss
12	Other charges	1384.65 (0.85)	1475.25 (0.94)	1390.75 (0.88)	1520.50 (0.89)	1442.79 (0.89)
13	Working capital	70302.87 (63.11)	66914.31 (62.73)	64139.85 (59.75)	68571.91 (55.56)	67482.24 (60.28)
14	Interest on working capital@6%	4218.17 (3.79)	4014.86 (3.76)	3848.39 (3.58)	4114.31 (3.33)	4048.93 (3.62)
15	Depreciation	1837.54 (1.13)	1455.75 (0.92)	1945.45 (1.23)	2785.75 (1.63)	2006.12 (1.23)
16	Cost A	76358.58 (68.54)	72384.92 (67.85)	69933.69 (65.14)	75471.97 (61.15)	73537.29 (65.67)
17	Rental value of land	39754.00 (24.51)	39970.00 (25.38)	40865.00 (25.74)	40575.00 (23.70)	40291.00 (24.83)
18	Int. on fixed capital@10%	10772.12 (9.67)	9840.06 (9.22)	12555.96 (11.70)	19617.92 (15.89)	13196.51 (11.62)

Sr. No.	Item	Land Holding				Overall
		Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	
19	Cost B	107884.70 (96.84)	103194.97 (96.74)	103754.65 (96.65)	119664.90 (96.95)	108624.81 (96.79)
20	Family labour	3515.00 (2.17)	3481.00 (2.21)	3600.00 (2.27)	3765.00 (2.20)	3590.25 (2.21)
	a) Male	2230.00 (1.37)	2314.00 (1.47)	2355.00 (1.48)	2890.00 (1.69)	2447.25 (1.50)
	b) Female	1285.00 (0.79)	1167.00 (0.74)	1245.00 (0.78)	875.00 (0.51)	1143.00 (0.71)
21	Cost C	111399.70 (100.00)	106675.97 (100.00)	107354.65 (100.00)	123429.90 (100.00)	112215.06 (100.00)

(Figures in parentheses are percentage to total)

Table 2. Economics of Production of flowers

(Rs/ha)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Rose
1.	Gross returns	161621
2.	Costs	
A)	Cost A	73537.58
B)	Cost B	108624.81
C)	Cost C	112215.06
3.	Net return	
A)	Cost A	88083.42
B)	Cost B	52996.19
C)	Cost C	49405.94
4.	Input-Output	
A)	Cost A	2.20
B)	Cost B	1.49
C)	Cost C	1.44

medium, large i.e. Rs 72384.92 (67.85%), Rs 69933.69 (65.14%), Rs 75471.97 (61.15%) respectively. In Cost B highest percent of marginal size i.e. 96.84 per cent then followed by large size group i.e. 96.95 per cent, likewise Cost C was highest in large group Rs 123429.90 followed by marginal, medium and small size group i.e. Rs 111399.70, Rs 107354.65 and Rs 106675.97 respectively.

Table 2 revealed that roses have earn per hectare gross return of Rs. 161621, Efficiency of investment in the cultivation of these flower crops

was judged by calculating input output ratios. The input output ratios at Cost A are high as 2.20 and at the cost C are 1.44.

Trade in floriculture can play a significant role in promoting economic development. A developing country like India has a comparative advantage in the production of cut flower.

Rose crop required high capital investment and high profit giving crop. Input output analysis indicated that flower crops are economically beneficial and roses is the maximum profit earning flower crop as 1.44 per cent.

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