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ECONOMIC MODELING OF THE COST OF INPUTS FOR RICE PRODUCTION: A CASE STUDY ON BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is a small country and rice is our staple food. Agriculture is the single largest producing sector of the economy since it comprises about 18.6% (data released on November, 2010) of the country's GDP and employs around 45% of the total labor force. The performance of this sector has an overwhelming impact on major macroeconomic objectives like employment generation, poverty alleviation, human resources development and food security. A plurality of Bangladeshis earns their living from agriculture. We know rice and jute is the primary crops, wheat is assuming greater importance. Tea is grown in the northeast. Because of Bangladesh's fertile soil and normally ample water supply, rice can be grown and harvested three times a year in many areas. Due to a number of factors, Bangladesh's labor-intensive agriculture has achieved steady increases in food grain production despite the often unfavorable weather conditions. Without the proper control and supervision it is not possible to become economic model. In this paper I examine the significance of cost inputs and use of inputs in explaining technical efficiency of rice production in Bangladesh.

KEYWORDS

Food security, human resource development, macro economics, poverty alleviation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh has a large agrarian base with 76 percent of total population is living in the rural areas and 90 percent of the rural population directly related with agriculture. Increasing food production and attaining food security in Bangladesh require sustainable growth of agricultural sector. The Agro-Economic contribution is 20.83 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. Rice is the main food for above 150 million populations. The population growth rate is 2 million per year. According to this rate, the total population will become 233.2 million within 2050. However, she faces a tremendous challenge for providing food security to the increasing population. Therefore, it is imperative to increase rice production in order to meet the growing demand for food emanating from population growth. The diverse climatic phenomena like cyclone, drought, changing rainfall patterns and temperature; there has been a significant lost in food grain production in every year. Therefore, the Climate Change Impacts on Rice Production in Bangladesh, challenges are faced by the agricultural sectors from the climatic conditions.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Most of the population of Bangladesh is directly or indirectly dependent on the agricultural sectors and most of the employment sectors are circled in agricultural base. So it is high time our concentration should be increased in the agricultural sector. In our country many kinds of product is cultivated some are directly used for food; some are used in industrial sectors, and so many kinds. I prefer to analyze the cost of inputs of the different agriculture product, and how the corresponding cost of the production can be economic model. In case of this research I try to give emphasize on the Economic Modeling of the Cost of Inputs for rice Production.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Mainly Farmers & Farming are the life-blood of modern economy. The specific objectives were the followings:

1. To get an overall idea about the Rice Cultivation Systems as a whole under the study.

2. To generate per unit cost of production and profit per acre.
3. To evaluate the factors affecting the Rice Cultivation Systems & analysis the relating factors & identifies the findings as the Economic Model.
4. To identify the problems & give suggestion for Rice Cultivation in Bangladesh.

4. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Several limitations had taken place in this study. Among them, the following were worth mentioning:

1. Personal barriers like inability to understand some agriculture terms created a few problems the researcher.
2. The survey was conducted in the field. However, due to confidential reason, all necessary information was not available.
3. Respondents were very busy. A study that encloses interview of 30 farmers cannot conclude anything accurately and as such, it was based on miss information.

5. REFERENCE & LITERATURE

Abdul Hakim (1980) said that the problem of rice cultivation is irrigation, natural disaster, lack of proper cost minimization of cultivation, lack of modern technology the rice cultivation is hampering.

Akkas & Billal(1997) emphasize on the rice production for the economic development of our country. The suggest that with the proper combination and hybrid system of cultivation, it is possible to produce desired level of rice.

BRR(1982) describe the overall situation and weather condition of our country for rice cultivation.

Cantrell, Ronald P. and Gene P. Hettel (2004): New challenges and technological opportunities for rice based production systems for food security and poverty alleviation in Asia and the Pacific.

Iqbal(1994) in his study found that the rice cultivation is the major and main cultivation. But in this cultivation have more problem in Bangladesh.

L. C. Guerra, S. I. Bhuiyan, T. P. Tuong, and R. Barker (1998): Producing more rice with less water from irrigated systems., and UNDP Harry Nesbitt (July 2003): Water used for agriculture in the Lower Mekong Basin. Panya Polsan, Masatoshi Aoki and Sa-Nguan Patamatamkul (July 2004): Comparative actual water consumption of irrigated and rain fed paddy rice field using Bower ratio method. 2nd APHW Conference, Singapore.

Saleh(1998) examined how to produce more rice in a small size land by hybrid systems. He also said that most of the farmer of our country is illiterate.

V Banarjee (1980) observed that the scarcity of irrigation, proper utilization of the land and the lack of proper cultivation system in Bangladesh

6. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

6.1 PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Research was done on farmers of seven villages of Marjal Union of Raipura Upzila under Narsingdi districts, Dhaka division of Bangladesh. There are about 500 farmers are cultivating rice in the Marjal Union. Out of these 30 farmers has been selected for the study. A total of 30 clients, who have taken rice cultivation have been interviewed for collecting data.

6.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

In this section, I would try to follow the appropriate methodology to obtain the necessary primary and secondary data and analyze them in the light of desired objectives of the study. There are various methods of study in the nature of a set pattern for conducting socio-economic research.

7. SOURCES OF DATA

The study is involved in collection of data both from the primary and secondary sources. Different types of data and their sources are discussed under the following heads:

7.1 PRIMARY DATA

Primary data have been collected through field survey. One set schedule of questionnaire was used for the respondents. The data thus collected have been subsequently processed, tabulated and analyzed for the purpose of the study.

7.2 SECONDARY DATA

The secondary sources include govt. publications; annual reports on rice cultivation, seminar papers, journals, published and unpublished thesis, and topic relected various books, web site etc.

8. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

TABLE 8.1: SUMMARY OF VARIABLE COST AND TOTAL COST

Respondents	Land rent	Human Labor	Seeds	Total
1	10500	6000	3000	19500
2	7500	5400	3000	15900
3	9120	3800	1520	14440
4	8580	7436	1502	17518
5	9000	4800	1269	15069
6	7000	12000	1500	20500
7	10000	2400	2000	14400
8	9000	3000	1500	13500
9	7700	12936	1232	21868
10	6000	8700	900	15600
11	10500	3900	825	15225
12	12000	2400	2000	16400
13	8016	1336	1169	10521
14	10000	4000	500	14500
15	7600	6080	1292	14972
16	8750	5000	438	14188
17	8758	4832	1208	14798
18	12000	2800	2000	19800
19	10405	8538	1634	20577
20	9000	3000	1500	13500
21	10500	2400	1950	14850
22	9000	6000	3000	18000
23	8750	5000	1250	15000
24	7000	12000	1200	20200
25	9135	5220	1044	15399
26	9900	3900	1500	15300
27	6000	2550	1410	9960
28	9000	2400	1890	13290
29	9990	2331	1998	14319
30	10000	2400	2000	14400

Note: The cost for per acre in rice cultivation about 30 respondents in taka.

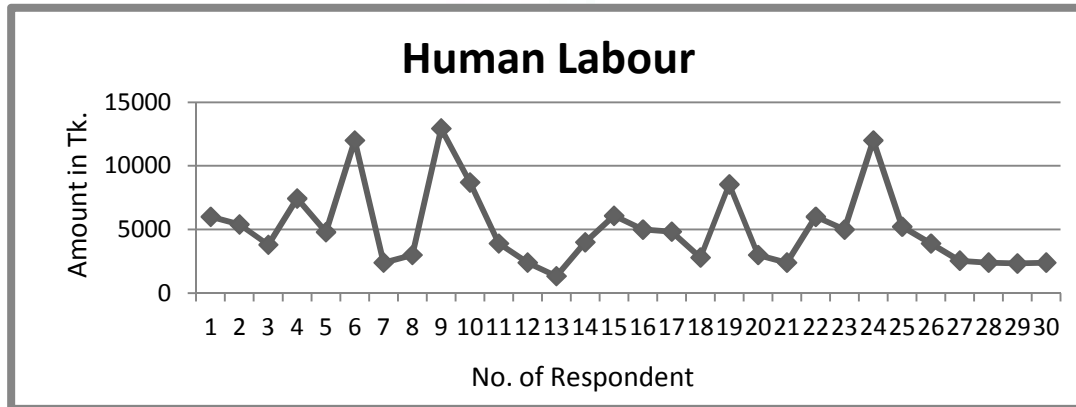
Here the cost of Rice cultivation of 30 respondents shows vertically the costs (land rent cost, seeds, labor, irrigation, fertilizer, insecticide, farmyard manure and machinery). Actually the rent of land, irrigation and human labor cost are the high reason. Here we may see that the maximum total cost per acre is 46284(tk.) and minimum total cost per acre is 22830(tk.) and the average total cost is 34116(tk.) so here a big fluctuation is exists in maximum total cost and minimum cost. So our duty is to find out that if the cost of the production increased then actually the net output or net return will increase or not, or the decrease of maximum cost will not effect on average output. We also calculate that if the cost increase or decreased then total output fluctuates or not, that means the responsiveness of output in case of rise or decrease of cost.

9. GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE COST

9.1 COST OF HUMAN LABOR

The cost which is incurred for the manual activities of the rice cultivation. In case of rice cultivation it is so significant. However the cost of human labor are shown in following graph:-

FIGURE-9.1: COST OF HUMAN LABOR

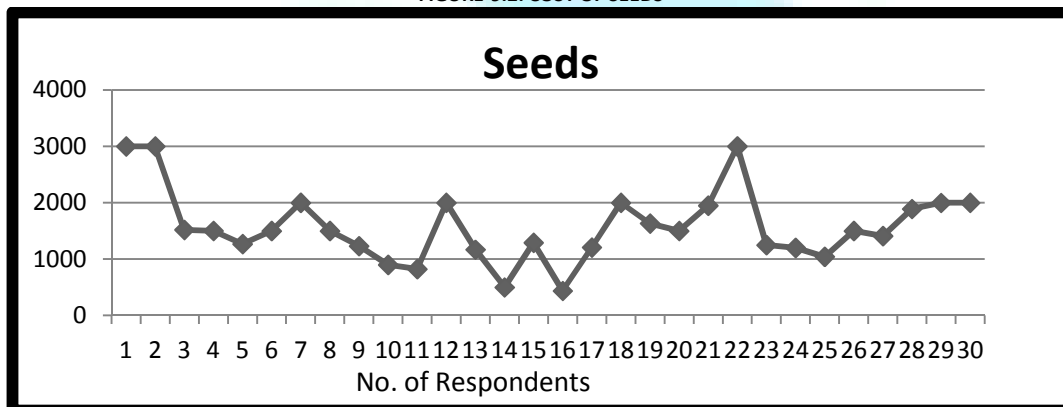


The figure-9.1 shows the variation of the cost of labor of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum cost is TK.1336 and the maximum cost is TK.12936 per acre.

9.2. COST OF SEEDS

Cost incurred for weeding is called seeds cost. However the cost of Seeds are shown in following graph.

FIGURE-9.2: COST OF SEEDS

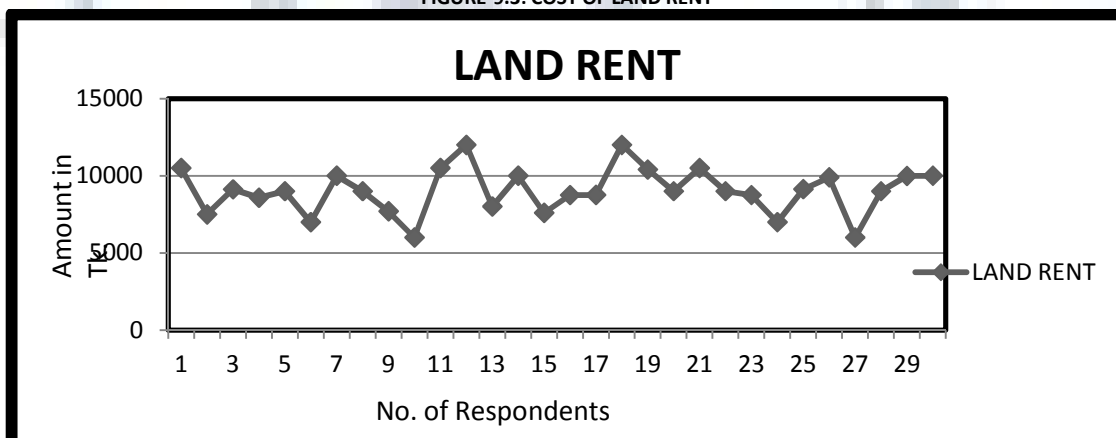


The figure-9.2. shows the variation of the cost of seeds of the 30 respondents..The table also shows the minimum cost is TK.438 and the maximum cost is TK.3000 per acre.

9.3. LAND RENT COST

Land rent costs are the cost which is given to the owner of the land for the use of the land. However the costs of land are shown in following graph.

FIGURE-9.3: COST OF LAND RENT



The figure-9.3.vii shows the variation of the cost of land rent of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum cost is TK.6000 and the maximum cost is TK.12000 per acre.

TABLE 9.1: THE TOTAL COST AND TOTAL REVENUE OF THE RESPONDENTS

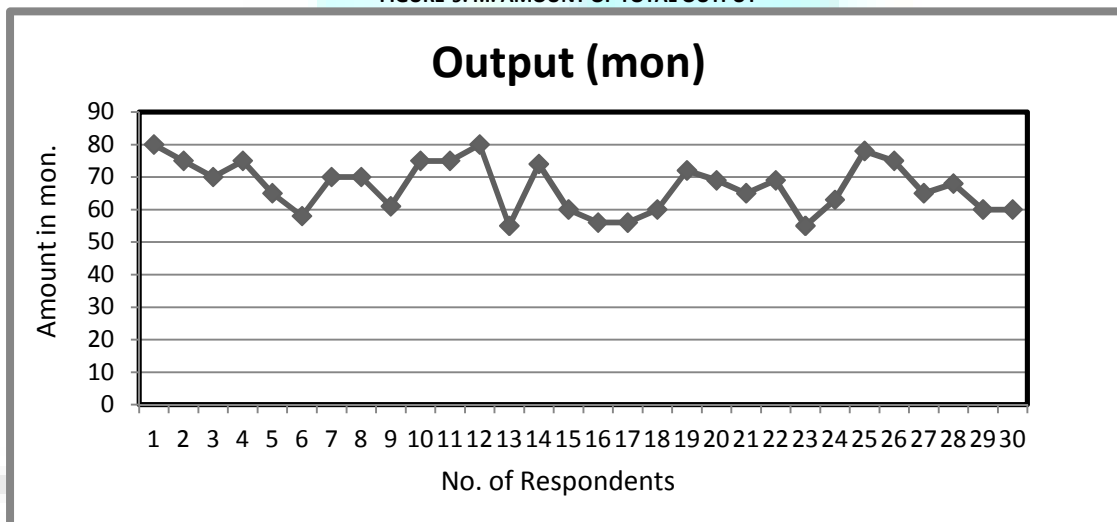
Respondents	Output (mon)	Tk. Per 40kg	Return	Total return	Total cost	Net Revenue
1	80	600	48000	62000	45900	16100
2	75	600	45000	58000	38100	19900
3	70	600	42000	56000	39140	16860
4	75	600	45000	58000	30884	27116
5	65	600	39000	51000	25869	25131
6	58	600	34800	47800	35140	12660
7	70	600	42000	55000	33300	21700
8	70	600	42000	55000	27600	27400
9	61	600	36600	48600	35559	13041
10	75	600	45000	55000	34260	20740
11	75	600	45000	59000	41535	17465
12	80	600	48000	60000	34600	25400
13	55	600	33000	46000	29893	16107
14	74	600	44400	58400	38800	19600
15	60	600	36000	50000	30719	19281
16	56	600	33600	45600	23001	22599
17	56	600	33600	45600	25142	20458
18	60	600	36000	49000	32600	16400
19	72	600	43200	57200	37351	19849
20	69	600	41400	53400	42600	10800
21	65	600	39000	52000	33600	18400
22	69	600	41400	53400	40800	12600
23	55	600	33000	47000	24875	22125
24	63	600	37800	52800	34810	17990
25	78	600	46800	61800	46284	15516
26	75	600	45000	58000	41400	16600
27	65	600	39000	53000	22830	30170
28	68	600	40800	55800	30510	25290
29	60	600	36000	49000	32500	16500
30	60	600	36000	48000	33000	15000

9.4 GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF THE TOTAL OUTPUT AND REVENUE

9.4. I. AMOUNT OF TOTAL OUTPUT

The output means what amount of production is achieved. However the total output is shown in following graph.

FIGURE-9.4.I. AMOUNT OF TOTAL OUTPUT

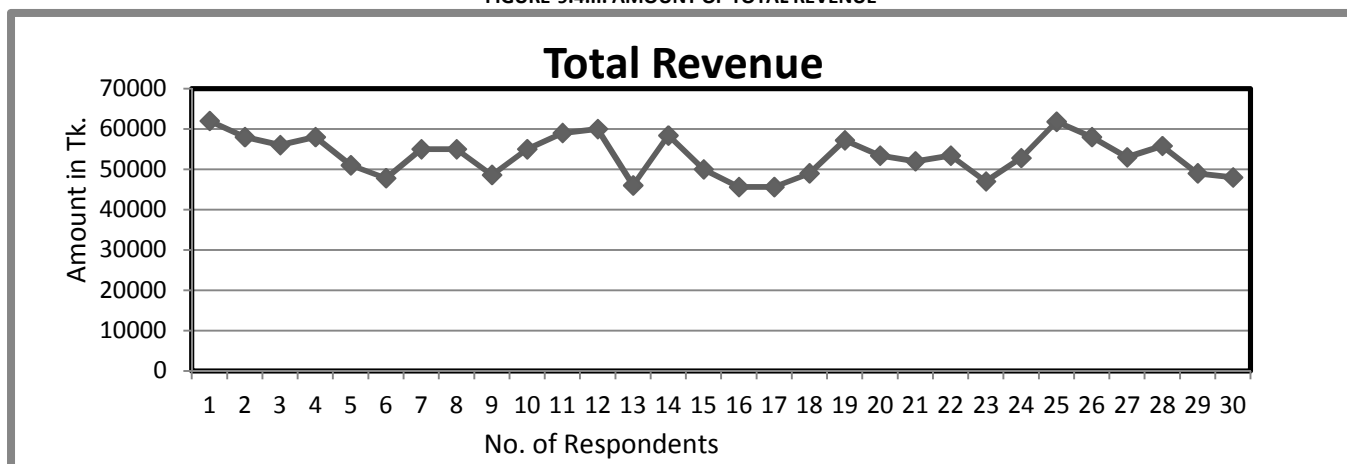


The figure-9.4.I. shows the variation of the total output of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum output is 55 mon and the maximum output is 80 mon per acre.

9.4. II. TOTAL REVENUE

The price of goods sold and service rendered by a business. Equal to the inflow of cash and receivables in exchange for services rendered or goods delivered during the period. However the total revenue is shown in the following graph.

FIGURE-9.4.II. AMOUNT OF TOTAL REVENUE

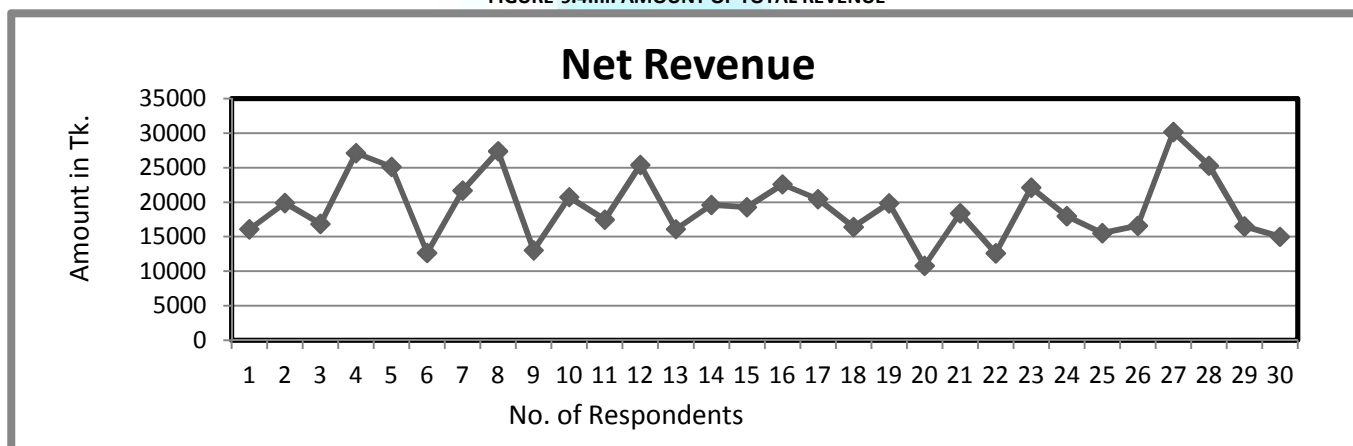


The figure-9.4.II. shows the variation of the total revenue of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum revenue is TK 45600.and the maximum revenue is TK 62000, per acre.

9.4. III. NET REVENUE

The total cost subtracting from total revenue is called net revenue. However the net revenue are shown in the following graph.

FIGURE-9.4.III. AMOUNT OF TOTAL REVENUE



The figure-9. 9.4. III. shows the variation of the net revenue of the 30 respondents. The table also shows the minimum net revenue is TK 10800.and the maximum net revenue is TK 30170, per acre.

RECOMMENDATION

By considering the problems of rice cultivation in my study at Marjal Union of Narsingdi district some suggestion are given below.

1. Government should take the necessary steps to improve the rice cultivation.
2. Overall cost controlling system should be developed by the authority of Government agricultural board.
3. Trained manpower should be appointed to solve the supervisory problem of rice cultivator.
4. Strong and efficient administration should be established to control the cost of every sector of the cultivation.
5. Modern technology should be undertaken for better cost control.
6. Fruitful research should be conducted on cost minimization and also for betterment of rice cultivation.
7. Control the cost of irrigation, fertilizer, seeds and other items which are need for the cultivation.
8. Use of electric irrigation system for rice cultivation.
9. High technology need to use for Irrigation.

CONCLUSIONS

The development partners have been very alert in canvassing actionable proposals and suggestions in achieving the development of rice in Bangladesh and using it as a springboard to alleviate poverty and promotion of food security in the country. The study has also enabled the formation or strengthening of a common platform for rice cultivation and advocacy and facilitated the discussions for prioritized research and action plans. Following the discussion, debates and consensus building on the central theme of this study.

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