STUDY OF THE ECONOMICS OF MUSTARD (BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS) UNDER DIFFERENT FARM SIZE GROUPS

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Abstract

The present study consisting the economics of mustard (Brassica campestris) in different farmers group during 2012-13 in Ghazipur district of U.P., Comparing with local check. It was found that yield was increasing more and more from smaller to large farmers on demonstrated field because they adopted advance package of practices thoroughly and properly, but the same farmer whenever of they fallow traditional practices their yield was goes down. There were a wide range of differences in Benefit Cost ration in demonstrated and local ones. There should be a chance to maximize the profit and minimize the cost in future to make a proper attention for this crop.

Key Words: Farmers, yield, increasing trends, groups.

Introduction

Mustard yield the most important edible oil. The content of the seeds or different farms ranges from 32 to 50 percent. The oil obtain is the main cooking medium in our country, which cannot be easily replaced by any other edible oil. The seed and oil are used as condiment in the preparation of pickles and for flavouring curries and vegetables. The leaves of young plants are used as a green Vegetable. This crop requires relatively cool temperatures for satisfactory growth. Mustard are grown normally in the Rabi Season from September to October in our country which requires light to heavy loan soils.

Higher yield Indian mustard of higher rate of isoproturon as a pre planting might be due to efficient weed control at initial crop growth stage, reducing crop-weed competition for inputs and creating better atmosphere for good plant growth oil seed crops more bio fertilizer, Sulphur and Nitrogen for their oil and protein synthesis causing increase in the yield and quality of oil seeds. Chauhan et al., 1994. More number of plants compensated the loss in seed yield due to less plant stand. The straw yield was significantly more under narrow spacing resulted large number of primary and secondary branches or plant under wider row spacing in brown Sarson (Brassica campestris) affected the yield and quality Bali et al., 2000.

Materials and methods

The present study was conducted in randomly selected Village Govindpur of Mardah Block in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh during 2012-13 with the help of farmers Scientist collaborations. Two farmers from each small, medium and large size groups has been randomly selected. Suggested Kranti variety of mustard along with seed rate 5-00 Kg./ha, N:P:K application was @ 120:40:40 Kg./ha. The crop was taken on the farmers during first fort night of October, also suggested for better yield and good response apply Sulphur @ 15 to 20 Kg./ha. Emphasis has been given an intercultural operation to avoid dense plant populations. Higher seed yield obtained when the planting distance are maintained properly. The age of seedling is an important factor better growth and vigour of the plants, Momoh et al., 2000. All information’s has been collected through survey method and tabular analysis is being used. Family schedule has been used to collect the data regarding family size, area of the crop, expenditure and incomes etc. A comparative study has also been made through their local check along with their traditional
farming system to look out the what will be difference between by adopting advance technology from earliest.

Results and Discussion

The table 1 Shows that yield was 15.50 Qt./ha., 15.00 Qt./ha. and 18.30 Qt./ha. in between small, medium and large size groups of the farmers. It was 11.20 Qt./ha., 12.60 Qt./ha. & 14.70 Qt./ha. obtained through local checks, exhibits increasing trends. The percentage increase in yield was 29.46, 19.05 and 24.49 in small, medium and large size ones, shows no any specific trends. It shows that there should be a chance to increase their yield by adopting seriously advance package of practices. Table 2 show’s that Gross cost Rs./ha was 22,250, Rs. 23,990, & Rs. 24,880, Gross income Rs./ha was Rs. 48,500, Rs. 55,890 and Rs. 65,250 along with net income Rs./ha was Rs. 26,250, Rs. 31,900 and Rs. 40,370 in between small, medium and large farmers. Show increasing trends in demonstrated field where as from local check gross cost Rs./ha was Rs. 20,180, Rs. 21,200 and Rs. 22,600, while gross income was Rs./ha are Rs. 34,150, Rs. 40,800 & Rs. 47,450 along with net income Rs./ha was Rs. 13,970, Rs. 19,600 and 24,850 ranging in small, medium and in large size groups revealing increasing trends. Benefit cost ratio was 2.18, 2.33 and 2.62 in demo while in local check it was 1.69, 1.92 and 2.10 varying increasing trends from smaller to larger ones. It was very much clear that there is wide difference in demo in comparison to local check in all respects. It has been seen that there shard be a greater chance to revise or minimize the cost of cultivation and income should be more whenever proper attention has been made.

References

