



STUDY OF THE YIELD AND PROFIT OF LENTIL (*LENS CULINARIS* L.) UNDER NUMBER OF FARM LEVELS

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Abstract

The main aim of the present study to judge the yield and profit of Lentil in different Size of the farmers in Ghazipur (U.P.) during 2012-13. It was found that farmers of all size groups applied all the recommended package of practices and utilize its timely therefore their yield and net return better in comparison to precious years. Their yield and net return becomes more in future if they also alert to attained the fruit full advice and implement it time to time.

Key Words: Farmers, Yield, Small, Medium, Large Size groups.

Introduction

Lentil is grown as a cold weather unirrigated Crop. When sown rather late, apply, one irrigation. Sometimes, it is grown mixed with barley and mustard or with both. Unripe pods are used as a green Vegetable and dry leaves, stalks, husk and broken grain as cattle feed. The crop is like light loams and alluvial soils. It resembles grain a great deal in plant habit and cultivation requirements. The crop normally receives no manure, weeding or intercultural. The crop matures during 120 to 125 days. This pulse crop also responds to Rhizobial inoculation. The yield of lentil increases due to irrigation in the absence of winter rains, if the raining is in winter than the yield has been goes down reported by Saxena *et al.*, 1973. Whenever phosphorus applied in legumes enhances the activity of Rhizobia resulted root development consequently rise, Nitrogen Fixation in the root nodules and improve the plant growth and if quality reported by Choudhary *et al.*, 1974. The application of phosphorus significantly increased the grain and straw yield.

Materials and methods

The present study has been conducted in randomly selected village Dhamupur of Jakhaniya block with farmers scientist collaboration in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh during 2012-13. Four farmers from each has been randomly selected through small, medium and large

size groups. The Narendra Masor-1 (*Lens culinaris* L.) variety has been suggested, seed rate 60 Kg/ha along with N:P:K:S @ 20:60:40:20 Kg/ha for better responses. The crop was taken on the field during fist fort night of November Irrigation and Kaolin spray has been recommended at the time of their need, resulted for better grain yield and straw yield also better for their growth and developments Murari *et.al.* 1984. All the information has been collected through survey methods and tabular analysis was used. Family schedule has been used to collect the data for the size of holdings, size of family, area of the crop production and net returns etc. All other package of practices has been given to the farmer at the time of Crop needs.

Results and Discussion

The Table 1 shows that Grain yield Qt./ha. was 16 Qt., 18Qt., 20 Qt. and straw yield 24 Qt., 30 Qt. and 38 Qt. ranging from smaller to large size of farmers, exhibits increasing trends. It is clear that farmers has already being alert about to apply all the recommended package of practices time to time resulted better yield in all size group of the farmers. Application Kolin Spray and irrigations timely was helpful to increase the yield. The Table 2 show that the gross cost Rs./ha was Rs. 14,850, Rs. 16,200, Rs. 18,370, Gross return Rs. 48,200, Rs 49,150, Rs. 52,680 exhibits increasing trends while net return was

Table 1: Yield of Lentil (*Lens culinaris* L.) (Qt./ha.) under different farm sizes groups during 2012–13.

Farm Size Groups	No. of Farms	Seed Rate (Kg./ha.)	Fertilizer (Kg./ha.)				Yield(Qt./ha.)	
			N	P	K	S	Demo	Local
Small	4	60	20	60	40	20	16	24
Medium	4	60	20	60	40	20	18	30
Large	4	60	20	60	40	20	20	38

Table 2: Cost and profit of Lentil (*Lens culinaris* L.) under different farm size groups during 2012-13.

Farm Size of Groups	No. of Farms	Gross Cost Rs./ha	Gross Return Rs./ha	Net Return Rs./ha	Benefit Cost Ratio
Small	4	14,850	48,200	33,350	3.25
Medium	4	16,200	49,150	32,950	3.03
Large	4	18,370	52,680	34,310	2.87

Rs./ha are Rs. 33,350, Rs. 32,950 and Rs. 34,310 exhibit no specific trends, but the net returns was so good in compare to previous years by asking cross questions. Benefit cost ratio was 3.25, 3.03 and 2.87 in small, medium and large group of the farms. This crop given

more income in comparison to other crops with minimum cost of cultivation. The study concludes that in future if farmers aware and provide more attention about the timely application of Kaolin spray and irrigation management the response of the crop is better and more.

References

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