



# STUDY OF THE ECONOMICS OF CHILLI (*CAPSICUM ANNUUM*) ON DIFFERENT FARM CONDITIONS

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## Abstract

The main objective of the present study was to study the Economics of Chilli in the randomly selected farmers of villages in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh, India. It was found that farmers has adopted all the advance package of practices and applied time to time during the cropping time resulted good yield and high net incomes. In future it will also be improved whenever they use better crop management practices with high profile business thinking.

**Key Words:** Village, Yield, Farmers, Specific, Trends, Exhibits.

## Introduction

Chilli also called 'red paper' is an important cash crop in India and is grown for its pungent fruits, which are used both green and ripe (the letter in the dried form) to impart pungency to the food. As a condiment, it has becomes indispensable in every Indian home. It is also used medicinally, and in chuntries and pickles. Capsicum plants are herbaceous or semi woody annuals or perennials very high rainfall during its growth is harmful. Under irrigation and good manuring, excellent crops can be raised in sandy and light alluvial loans as well as in red loamy soils. As a garden crop, it is sometimes allowed to grow as a stand-over crop for one or two seasons. The land is ploughed and harrowed 3 or 4 times to obtain a fine fifth. Recommended dose of FYM is better for good yield and better qualities. The Chilli is generally transplanted, through direct sowing. Foliar spray of Zinc and Iron not increase the yield and quality of the crop Pillai and Vadivelu (1967). The combined spray of Zinc, boron and iron through soil or its foliar Spray is better for good yielding; Saryandrayra and Hariprasad (1985) reported that these micronutrients increased the green yield of Chillies. Hosmani and Hosmani (1993) give details about Chillies intheir second edition. Seeds taken from healthy, well matured fruits selected for the purpose are

mixed with ashes and shown evenly in well-manured nursery beads. The nursery treatment and other recommended practices had been taken at the time of their requirements.

## Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted on the field in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh, India in randomly selected two villages namely Bishunpura (Block-Karanda) and Secondly Gajpatpur (Block-Berno) through farmers-scientist collaborations ranging small, medium and large size farmers groups. Seven farmers from each groups has been selected randomly. Pusa Sadabahar Chilli Variety has been offered for the demonstrations. Allowed 1 Kg. seed for a hectare to maintain line to line distance about 50 Cm and plant to plant distance 45 Cm. The crop has been taken on the field on the field during August-September. All the package of practices has been introduced to the farmers for their better yield and qualities regarding time to time applications. All the information has been collected through survey method and tabular analysis was being used. Family schedule has been used to collect the data regarding family size, area of the crop, expenditure and net income. Emphasis has been given on cultural operation irrigation and other recommended practices for the upliftment of the crop.

**Table 1:** Yield and economics of chilli under different farm sizes of groups in village Bishunpura.

Size of Farms	No. of Farms	FYM (Tonnes /hect)	N:P:K (Kg. /ha.)	Yield (Qt.ha)	Cost of Production (Rs./hect.)	Gross Income (Rs./hect.)	Net Income (Rs./hect.)	Benefit Cost Ratio
Small	7	25	60:70:70	12.20	31,200	55,250	24,050	1.77
Medium	7	25	75:80:60	12.40	34,500	57,500	23,000	1.67
Large	7	25	105:80:85	13.50	36,850	58,400	21,550	1.58

**Table 2:** Yield and economics of Chilli under different farm sizes of groups in village Gajpatpur.

Size of Farms	No. of Farms	FYM (Tonnes /hect)	N:P:K (Kg. /ha.)	Yield (Qt.ha)	Cost of Production (Rs./hect.)	Gross Income (Rs./hect.)	Net Income (Rs./hect.)	Benefit Cost Ratio
Small	7	25	60:70:70	12.90	32,500	57,150	24,650	1.76
Medium	7	25	75:80:60	13.50	35,250	59,680	24,430	1.69
Large	7	25	105:80:85	14.50	37,900	60,950	23,050	1.61

## Results and Discussion

In the Bishunpura Village Table-1 Shows that of Dry Chillies yield Qt./hect was 12.20, 12.40 and 13.50 cost of production Rs./hect was 31200, 34500 and 36850 alongwith gross income Rs/hect. was 55250, 57500 and 58400 exhibits increasing trends while Net income Rs. per hect. was 24050, 23000 and 21550 and Benefit cost ratio was 1.77, 1.67 and 1.58 exhibits no specific trends. On the other hand in the village Gajpatpur, Table-2 shows that yield Qt./hect, cost of production Rs./hect and gross income Rs./hect. was 12.90, 13.50, 14.50 and Rs. 32500, 35250 and 37900 and Rs. 57150, 59680 and Rs. 60950 reveals increasing trends while net income Rs./hect was 24650, 24430 and Rs. 23050 alongwith benefit cost ratio was 1.76, 1.69 and 1.61 shows no specific trends. In both the villages all the package of practices has been provided timely within an optimum date of sowing period.

Yield and net income are good and quite. Farmers of the village Gajpatpur in all the size groups play and get more fruitful result in comparison to Bishunpura farmers. Ultimately the study concludes that all size groups of the farmers of both villages have a chance in future to increasing their yield and profits with reducing cost by adopting better crop management systems.

## References

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