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Short Communication

STUDY THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME LEVEL OF POTATO UNDER VARIES FARM SIZE GROUPS

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Abstract

The main aim of present study was to find out the productivity and income levels of Potato (Kufsi Sinduri) on randomly selected in different farm size groups in randomly selected village Govindpur and Kusmahi Khurd of Ghazipur district of U.P., India. It was found that yield and net income was increased in all size groups in both villages, but village Kusmahi Khurd farmers perform well. The result shows that all the package of practices was properly used. For the better yield and good quality of crop in future farmers of the both villages have aware about their application of all the Agro-Economical package of practices and crop management.

Key words: Yield, Income, Package of practices, Specific trends.

Introduction

Potato is one of the most valuable and cash crop in the world as well as in our country Indian. It is capable of producing more weight and calories for human beings in comparison to other crops. For this crop some time manual weeding is tedious which causes root injury resulting yield and qualities are affected under such circumstances chemical weeding is economical and preferable. Gran manuring, recycling crop residues and animal manures, and the inclusion of legumes in rotation, is important. Integrated nutrient supply is essential for production and qualities. Nitrogen plays an important role in improving the growth and its yield. Evidence is growing of favorable effect of phosphate solubilizing bacteria in providing plant nutrients to several crops and in supplements the expensive inorganic fertilizers. Sing and Sharma (1994) and Daka and Dutta (1997) reported significant response of potato to Nitrogen level in acidic soils. Combine inoculation of Azotobacter and Phospho-inoculant culture is good for tuber yield and qualities. Use of Azotobactor and phospho-inoculant indicates that the bio-fertilizer increased the efficiency of applied nitrogen. Use of organic sources of nutrients, good quality of compost is better for tuber yield with better qualities Potato tubers are planted either whole or cut into pieces. This crop needs irrigation of frequent intervals depend upon the soil and climatic conditions. Usually, six irrigation are sufficient.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in the selected randomly Village Govindpur of (Block-Mardah) and Kusmahi Khurd (Block-Devakali) in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh, India through collaborations of farmers-scientist on the basis of small, medium and large size of farms. Randomly selected seven farmers from each groups Kufri-Sinduri Variety of potato suggested for the above demonstrated groups. For better yield suggested 25 tons of FYM along with 120:80:100 Kg/hect of NPK. The crop has been taken on the field during second fort night of November on ridges. All advance packages of practices has been specify for timed application or whenever it needed. Survey method has been used to collect the data and tabular analysis was being made, family schedule has been used to collect the data from the selected farmers according to their size of holdings family size, area of the production and income of the

Table 1: Net Income and Benefit cost ratio of potato under different farm levels in the village Govindpur.

Size of Farms	No. of Farms	FYM (Tonnes /hect)	N:P:K (Kg. /ha.)	Seed Rate (Qt./ hect.)	Planting Distance		Yield (Qt./ hect.)	Gross Cost (Rs./ hect.)	Gross Income (Rs./ hect.)	Net Income (Rs./ hect.)	Benefit Cost Ratio
					Line to Line (Cm.)	Plant to Line (Cm.)					
Small	7	25	120:80:100	28	50-60	15-20	325	38,800	70,200	31,400	1.81
Medium	7	25	120:80:100	28	50-60	15-20	335	39,220	73,840	34,620	1.88
Large	7	25	120:80:100	28	50-60	15-20	340	40,670	75,680	35,010	1.86

Table 2: Net Income and Benefit cost ratio of potato under different farm levels in the village Kusmahi Khurd.

Size of Farms	No. of Farms	FYM (Tonnes /hect)	N:P:K (Kg. /ha.)	Seed Rate (Qt./ hect.)	Planting Distance		Yield (Qt./ hect.)	Gross Cost (Rs./ hect.)	Gross Income (Rs./ hect.)	Net Income (Rs./ hect.)	Benefit Cost Ratio
					Line to Line (Cm.)	Plant to Line (Cm.)					
Small	7	25	120:80:100	28	50-60	15-20	330	40,160	74,685	34,525	1.86
Medium	7	25	120:80:100	28	50-60	15-20	340	41,090	74,990	33,900	1.83
Large	7	25	120:80:100	28	50-60	15-20	350	42,290	77,880	35,590	1.84

crop etc. The economics of the crops was worked out at current price rate, all other requirements of the crop has been supplied at the time of their needs. This study was also compared with mention above two villages.

Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows that yield per Qt. of the village Govindpur was 325, 335 and 340 in small, medium and in large size groups exhibits increasing trends also exhibiting increasing trends in the formation of net income Rs. per hect. was 31400, 34620 and 35010, while benefit cost ratio was 1.81, 1.88 and 1.86 shows no any specific trends. Table 2 shows that yield per Qt. of the village Kusmahi Khurd was 330, 340 and 350 reveling increasing trends while net income Rs. per hectare was 34525, 33900 and 35590 in small, medium and large size groups shows no any specific trends. Benefit cost ratio in the above farm size groups was formed 1.86, 1.83 and 1.84 have no any specific trends. To compare with both villages it has been seems that village Kusmahi farmer little better than the Govindpur village farmers. It is only due to that they have taken more precaution in the application of needed package of practices. Lastly the study concludes that the farmers of both village in all the size groups has to chance the increase their yield and net income along with low cost by thoroughly using all the advance package of practices with a good farm plan and better entrepreneurship.

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