



# A STUDY OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PADDY (*ORYZA SATIVA*) VARIETIES UNDER DIFFERENT FARM SIZE GROUPS

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## Abstract

The main aim of the study was economic analysis of two paddy variety under different farm size groups in respects of productivity, cost of production and net return at farmers field in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh during 2009-2010. Forms yield and net return varying from smaller to large size groups with respective and appropriate all application of the needs of the crop time to time resulted significantly with a good moral approaches. The value of production and net return with minimize cost will further increases if the farmers has been made some precautionaries measures like such as fertilizer management and weed management along with proper attention of time management at every stages of cultivations.

**Key words :** Paddy, yield, net return, significantly, small, medium, large.

## Introduction

In our country, paddy crop takes an important role as a cereal crop. Entire populations are totally lived an this crop because of its easily availability in the market from cheapest to highest rates. This crop covers a large number of entire areas of the country. Puddling and water logging condition is better for transplanted rice, because this condition help the soil to better growth of the crop weeds creates a lot of problem to the crop regarding his plant size to yield and his qualities. Therefore, it requires a serious management by hand weeding along with herbicide application for the betterment. Hand weeded and herbicide treatment of the crop furitfulled the applied nutrients as well as other growth factors and yield become higher, qualities also improved (Muthukrishnan *et al.* (1996). A number of pre emergence of herbicides are being applied for weed control in transplanted rice. Butachlor much beneficial to control the weeds, if hand weeding along with herbicidal management not used then there will a chance of 20 to 25% losses in yield with reducing qualities reported by Pandey and Shukla (1990).

The presence of nitrogen in soil is effective for better use of phosphorus and potash by its plant. Green manuring

and farm yard manuring application creates significant increase in the yield. To achieve better performances of the crop their economic analysis is essential under different size of holdings. Recommended dose of seed, fertilizer application, plant protection measures, intercultural operations etc. is best for greater yield along with his superiornesses.

## Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in the village ukraon, block sadat of Ghazipur district (U.P.), India; during 2009-2010 in *Kharif* season with the collaborations of Farmers-Scientist interaction programmes on randomly selected small, medium and large size groups of the farms on their fields. From each groups selected randomly one farmers. Small farm means are those who have belong one hectares of land followed by medium who have one to two hectares of land and lastly large size which have more than two hectares of land. Village and block has also been selected on random basis. All information has been collected through survey method along with tabular analysis is being performed to manage the data. Family schedule has been used to collect the data regarding size of holding, size of family, area of paddy, cost and return

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**Table 1 :** Cost on different stages of two Paddy varieties under different farm size groups.

Farm Size Groups	No. of farms	Seed rate (Kg/ hect.)	NPK (Kg/ hect.)	Cost on nursery & transplanting managements (Rs./hect.)	Cost on irrigation management (Rs./hect.)	Cost on and inter cultural plant protection (Rs./hect)	Cost on Harvesting (Rs./hect.)	Yield (Qt./ hect.)	Gross cost (Rs./ hect.)
<b>Variety: Narendra 359</b>									
Small	1	40.00 (850)	12:60:60 (3250)	4050	3875	5950	5325	52	23,300
Medium	1	40.00 (850)	12:60:60 (3250)	4050	3875	5950	5325	54	23,300
Large	1	40.00 (850)	12:60:60 (3250)	4050	3875	5950	5325	58	23,300
<b>Variety : Sarju-52</b>									
Small	1	36.00 (700)	12:60:60 (3250)	3850	3750	5850	4975	48	22,375
Medium	1	36.00 (700)	12:60:60 (3250)	3850	3750	5850	4975	50	22,375
Large	1	36.00 (700)	12:60:60 (3250)	3850	3750	5850	4975	52	22,375

Figures in parentheses shows rupees per hectares.

**Table 2 :** Gross cost and net return of two paddy varieties under different farm size groups.

Size of farms	Narendra-359			Sarju-52		
	Gross cost (Rs./hect.)	Gross income (Rs./hect.)	Net return (Rs./hect.)	Gross cost (Rs./hect.)	Gross income (Rs./hect.)	Net return (Rs./hect.)
Small	23,300	37,500	14,200	22,375	29,300	6,925
Medium	23,300	40,600	17,300	22,375	31,700	9,325
Large	23,300	43,800	20,500	22,375	32,400	10,025

of the production etc. This was the comparative study of two advised paddy variety Narendra-359 and Sarju-52.

Nursery has been made in the first week of June where it was transplanted on their field during first week of July. The application N of N.P.K. @ 120:60:60 kg per hectares. All other important operation like irrigations, inter-cultural operations, weed management measures etc. has provided according to their needs and norms. For a good results farm yard manure or compost has been put on their respective fields. All important data's has been collected from the field time to time to work out the economic analysis along with net returns.

### Results and Discussion

From table 1, paddy, Narendra-359 yield significantly varying from 52 qt./hect. 58 qt./hect. with a gross cost

of Rs. 23,300/hect. in small, medium and large size group of the farms. This was only due to use of balance doses of fertilizers along with other requirements has been applied timely when ever it needed. Pudding has great significance in this crop cultivation. Timely transplanting increases the availability of nutrients, ensures better germination and destroyed the weeds and other plant enemies, resulted better yield supported by Purohit *et al.* (1988). Paddy grain yield and straw yields are the cumulative out come of all growth and yield attributes. Transplanting gave significantly higher net return. Increasing trends from smaller to larger ones. From the table 2. The yield of paddy Sarju-52 variety from small one to large ones are 48 qt./hect. to 52 qt./hect. with a cost of Rs. 22,375/hect. This variety also shows increasing trends from smaller to larger ones. In both variety forms increasing trends from small to large size

groups. The net return in the table 2 for paddy Narendra-359 was from Rs. 14,200 to 20,500/hect. in small to large size of farms whereas in paddy Sarju-52 variety, it was Rs. 6,925 to Rs. 10,025/hect. from small to large size of farms. In both conditions forms increasing trends with increasing gross incomes.

The tables 1 and 2 shows that yield and net return was good in small, medium and large size of the farms. This tables also shows that there will be a chance of reducing the cost and increasing the yield with increasing of net returns in each size groups. For this some precautionaries measures has been made such as fertilizer management and weed management along with proper attention of time management at every stages of cultivations.

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