



STUDY THE YIELD AND NET RETURN IN *KHARIF* MAIZE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN IMPROVED VARIETY WITH LOCAL ONE

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Abstract

The present study was conducted in Ghazipur district (U.P.), India; during 2009-2010 in *Kharif* maize. Small, medium and larger groups of the farmers has been taken an into account. Improved maize variety resulted higher yield from small to larger ones along with net returns also because all package of practices is being used properly and thoroughly, while from local cheeks the yield and net return was very much poor in all groups. It is therefore to say that avoid local variety. There will be a chance of increasing more and more yield along with net returns if farmers are aware about infestations of weeds and control them thoroughly by using herbicides properly and timely with all other operational actions in time.

Key words : Maize, grain yield, net return.

Introduction

Maize in India is an important cereal and both its area and production have steadily increased farm a long time ago. Being an important cereal, over 80% of its production in the country is consumed directly as food in various forms; the chapattis are the commonest preparation, whereas roasted ears, pop corn and porridge are other important forms in which maize is consumed. The use of maize in animal feed, particularly for poultry, and in the fodder during spring and monsoon, particularly in Northern India. To obtain good and heavy production with maximum return a balance dose of farm yard manure or compost should use. Intercropping of legumes in maize was found productive, economically compared to either of the sole crops. Due to intercropping based maize a number of harmful weed controlled easily production and quality forms better with economical rates Panday *et al.* (2003). Among the intercropping systems maize with black gram equal ratio forms significantly higher than that of normal sown maize and black gram in comparison to intercropping with groundnut respectively

(Patra *et al.*, 1999). It is therefore to be said that high yielding resistant variety should be taken on the field, which provides maximum profits with minimum losses.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Ghazipur district (U.P.), India; during 2009-2010 with collaboration of farmers-scientist interaction at farmers field. Village and block Bhadaura has been selected on random bases. One farmer from each groups *i.e.* small, medium and large size groups selected randomly. Small farmers mean are those who have below one hectare of land followed by medium, who have 1 to 2 hect. of land and above 2 hect. of land under in larger size groups. Family schedule has been used to collect the data from the selected farmers *i.e.* size of holdings, production, disposal of produce, extent of inputs and credit, gross income, net income etc. The relevant information has been collected though survey method and tabular analysis is being used. Advised them to take their field Pro Agro 4640 improved maize variety on the their field and also advised them to compare their yield and net return with those local variety, which was

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Table 1 : Net return of maize under different farm size groups.

Farm size groups	No. of farms	Grain yield (Qt./hect.)	Sale rate of produce (Rs./Qt.)	Total value of grain yield (Rs./hect.)	Total value of produce including by products (Rs./hect)	Net return (Rs./hect.)
Small	1	32.50	850.00	27,625.00	28,125.00	21,650.00
Medium	1	39.75	850.00	33,787.00	34,287.00	28,275.00
Large	1	42.80	850.00	36,380.00	36,880.00	30,180.00

Table 2 : Net return of maize under different farm size groups (From local check).

Farm size groups	No. of farms	Grain yield (Qt./hect.)	Sale rate of produce (Rs./Qt.)	Total value of grain yield (Rs./hect.)	Total value of produce including by products (Rs./hect)	Net return (Rs./hect.)
Small	1	16.80	480.00	8064.00	8430.00	6350.00
Medium	1	18.50	450.00	8325.00	8950.00	7450.00
Large	1	21.25	490.00	10,413.00	11,240.00	9470.00

already being used by them. All suggestions and technical advises regarding cultivation to harvesting of Pro Agro 4640 maize variety given them time to time on their fields and also alert them time to time from any infestations to minimize the losses and to maximize the profits.

Results and Discussion

The grain yield from small to larger size ranging from 32.50 Qt./hect. to 42.80 Qt./hect while the total value of grain yield was Rs. 27,625/hect. to Rs. 36,380/hect. sown in table 1, visible a increasing trends from small to large one, respectively. The total value of produce including by product Rs. 28,125/hect. to Rs. 36,880/hect with a net return Rs. 21,650/hect. ranges to Rs. 30,180/hect. in small, medium and large size groups It reveals that the farmers of all three groups take much attention about the cultivation of the maize so that they have got good yield with good return. On the other side from table 2 shows that yield of maize from local check in all respect from smaller to larger ones are 16.80 Qt./hect. to 21.25 Qt./hect. total values of grain yield was found Rs. 8064/hect. to Rs. 10,413/hect. along with total values of product including by products was Rs. 8430/hect. to Rs. 11,240/hect. with a net return was Rs. 6350/hect. to Rs. 9470/hect. respectively in small, medium and large size groups. Increasing trends has been visible in all respects from smaller to larger ones. The yield and net return was very

much low in comparison to Pro Agro 4640 variety only due to all the package of practices not to be properly applied even losses has also been seem through uncontrolled group of weed flora present in the field takes over others and may offer severe competition of the crop. In this conditions to, get effective control of composite weed flora, integrated approach of weed management is the best applicability.

The present study concludes that the farmers yield and net return will be more uses always improved varieties along with the application of all packages of practices properly and timely. Avoid local variety because due to this losses are more in all respects in comparison to improved ones.

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