



Research Article

Resource use efficiency in paddy and cotton cultivation in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka

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Article Chronicle :

Received :
20.01.2012;

Revised :
15.02.2012;

Accepted :
18.03.2012

SUMMARY : The study was under taken in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka state. The two major Taluks viz., Mundagod and Haliyal where paddy has been largely replaced by cotton were selected. From each Taluk, 30 farmers growing paddy and 30 farmers growing cotton were selected randomly for the study. In paddy cultivation farmers used 46.90 man days of human labour, 13.76 pair days of bullock labour and 4.28 hours of machine labour, 3.92 tonnes of FYM. 138.8 kg of nitrogenous, 69.7 kg of phosphorus and 59.61 kg of potassium fertilizers kg per hectare. The seed rate used was 78.8 kgs per hectare. In cultivation of cotton the sample farmers used 59.41 man days of human labour, 20.67 pair days of bullock labour and 1.19 hours of machine labour per hectare, 5.32 tonnes of FYM. 140.9 kg of nitrogenous and 71.2 kg of phosphorus and 68.3 kg of potassium fertilizer per hectare. The seed rate used was 2.87 kg per hectare. In cultivation of paddy FYM, chemical fertilizers and bullock labour were underutilized whereas seeds and FYM were underutilized where was chemical fertilizers, human labour and bullock labour were over utilized.

How to cite this article : Menasinahal, A.S., Kunnal, L.B. and Gamanagatti, P.B. (2012). Resource use efficiency in paddy and cotton cultivation in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka. *Agric. Update*, 7(1&2): 105-109.

Key Words :

Resource use
efficiency, Paddy,
Cotton

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Karnataka is one of the major rice growing states in India. The area under rice production is increasing over the years. Rice is grown under varied conditions and bulk of the area is under assured rainfall and irrigated conditions under canals and tanks. Karnataka ranks fourth in productivity and ninth in production among major rice growing states of the country. The important rice growing districts of the state are, Haveri, Uttar Kannada, Dharwad, Koppal, Raichur, Mysore, Hassan, and Chitradurga. In Uttara Kannada district, the major paddy growing region in the state of late the paddy crop is being replaced by cotton crop in upland of the district.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The study was undertaken in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka State. Uttara Kannada district is situated roughly in the mid-north-western part of the state. Uttara Kannada

district is the major paddy growing area in the state of Karnataka. Of late the paddy crop is being replaced by cotton in uplands of the district and hence the district was purposively selected for the study. The two major taluks viz., Mundagod and Haliyal where paddy has been largely replaced by cotton, were purposively selected for the study. From each Taluk, 30 farmers growing paddy and 30 farmers growing cotton were selected randomly for the study. Thus, the total sample size selected for the study was 120 consisting of 60 paddy growers and 60 cotton growers. The primary data with respect to labour and input use pattern were collected from the sample farmers by personal interview method with the help of pre-structured schedule.

The tabular presentation method was followed to study the labour and input use pattern. The averages and percentages were worked out. To analyse the resource use efficiency Cobb-Douglas production function was employed and MVP to MFC ratios were calculated for each of

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