

Research
Paper

Comparative economics of cabbage and cauliflower production in Latur district of Maharashtra

S.L. YADAV AND B.R. PAWAR

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

S.L. YADAV
Department of Agricultural
Economics, College of
Agriculture, LATUR
(M.S.) INDIA
sushmagawali88@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to determine the comparative economics *i.e.* costs, returns and profitability of cabbage and cauliflower production in Latur district of Maharashtra and data were collected from 50 cabbage and 50 cauliflower growers from 10 villages of Chakur tehsil for the year 2009-10. Thus, total 100 farmers were selected. Costs and returns of cabbage and cauliflower production were achieved by application of cost concepts of Cost-A, Cost-B and Cost-C with the help of tabular analysis. This tabular analysis comprised of arithmetic mean, percentage and ratio. The results revealed that on an average Cost-A, Cost-B and Cost-C was worked out in cauliflower production which was higher as Rs. 25237.11, Rs.56762.25 and Rs. 62045.55, respectively than that of cabbage production as Rs. 23784.50, Rs. 45420.14 and Rs. 50143.54, respectively. The gross return in cauliflower production was also higher as Rs. 186559.11 than Rs. 127468.50 in cabbage production. The output-input ratio was 3.01 in cauliflower production while it is 2.54 in cabbage production.

Yadav, S.L. and Pawar, B.R. (2011). Comparative economics of cabbage and cauliflower production in Latur district of Maharashtra, *Internat. Res. J. agric. Eco. & Stat.*, 2 (2) : 240-243.

Key words : Cabbage and cauliflower, Costs, Gross returns, Profitability

INTRODUCTION

Vegetable cultivation now-a-days is increasing fastest, which has become an important constituent in daily diet of human being. Without vegetable, there is no means of that essential diet. Due to this, farmers now have become more conscious about achieving knowledge of different cultivation practices, its importance in daily life, costs, returns and profitability about the vegetables. Latur district, because of certain features of favourable climatic condition, becomes one of the important vegetable growing areas in Marathwada region. Cabbage and cauliflower are cultivated on a large scale in this region and its economic cultivation have an influence on the prosperity of the cultivators. The success of the cabbage and cauliflower production mostly depends upon the environmental conditions and personal care taken by cultivators. The present study was undertaken to estimate the costs and returns and profitability *i.e.* comparative economics of cabbage and cauliflower in Latur district of Maharashtra.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Multistage sampling design was adopted for selection

of district, tehsil, villages and cabbage and cauliflower growers. The study was conducted in Latur district of Maharashtra. In the first stage, Latur district was purposely selected for present study because of favourable climate and availability of high area under all types of vegetable crops in the district. In the second stage, Chakur Tehsil of Latur district was selected on the basis of higher area under cultivation of cabbage and cauliflower. In the third stage, from selected Chakur Tehsil 10 villages were selected on the basis of highest area under cabbage and cauliflower cultivation in winter season. Thus, 50 cabbage and 50 cauliflower growers were selected randomly. Cross sectional data were collected from farmers by personal interview method with the help of well-constructed and pre-tested schedule. Data pertained to the year 2009-10. Terms and concepts which were used in the investigation were explained as follows. Human labour was measured in man days, one man day consisted with 8 hours. Labour cost was evaluated at the rate of Rs. 100 per day for male and Rs. 75 per day for female. Bullock labour was charged at the rate of Rs. 250.00 per day for one pair of bullocks. The rate prevailing in the market for nitrogen, phosphorus and potash was Rs. 11.30 / kg, Rs. 23.40 /kg and Rs. 7.45 /kg, respectively. One kg of manure cost was Rs. 60. The objectives of the study: the present study