ECONOMICS OF OKRA CULTIVATION IN KORBA DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH

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Abstract: An attempt has been made in this study to examine the economics of okra cultivation in korba district of Chhattisgarh. The presented study was conducted in the korba district of Chhattisgarh. Hundred twenty (120) farmers were selected randomly from six villages of two selected blocks of the district. Primary were collected through well prepared personal interview methods with the help of pretested questionnaire and schedule for the year 2013-14. The sample mean and average method was adopted to calculate of the cost of cultivation. The major findings relevant that the average cost of cultivation were estimated as Rs. 34701.49 per ha. and it was found highest at large farms (Rs. 40197.25/ha) at the sample farms in the district. Cost of manure, fertilizer and seed was observed to be highest 43.61 per cent and 35.57 per cent respectively of the total input cost of okra calculated. The average yield was observed to be 98.45 qt/ha and varied from 123.39 qt/ha at large farms to 90.20 qt/ha at marginal farms. The average net income was calculated as Rs. 36379.41/ha while the figure was observed as Rs. 39640.11/ha and Rs. 44152.93 /ha for family labour income and family business income from okra cultivation. The input output ratio varied from 1:1.99 at marginal farms to 1:2.22 at large farms along with an average of 1:2.05 at different farms. Study suggested that the horticultural crop producer’s co-operative societies should be formed for better performance and achievement of assured prices to vegetable growers. It is also suggested that varieties capable for resisting insect pest and disease should be provided and to be grown by the vegetable growers of the study area.

Keywords: Cultivation, economics, cost concepts, Chhattisgarh

REFERENCES


