

## 3rd International Conference on Agriculture & Horticulture

October 27-29, 2014 Hyderabad International Convention Centre, India

## Economics of production of Jasmine in Nanded district of Marathwada region

Pooja Mule, Ingle S G, Landge V G and Kolambkar R A Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krushi Vidyapeeth. India

The study was carried out to evaluate the production cost of Jasmine flowers in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The results revealed that overall production cost worked out to be Rs 183021.94. Component wise, rental value of land accounted for the highest share (30.55 per cent) in total, cost followed by hired human labour (25.14 per cent) amortized cost 13.13 per cent, family human labour 11.32 per cent, irrigation 6.35 per cent, manures 4.24 per cent, fertilizers 2.20 per cent, bullock labour 1.61 per cent and plant protection 0.73 per cent. In case of per hectare profitability in Jasmine flower production net profit from flower production was Rs 152791.39 per hectare and output input ratio 1.87.

poojamule8@gmail.com

## Problems faced by farmers during marketing of bullocks in Nanded district of Maharashtra

Ritesh Nikam, U S Kadam, P D Bhosle, B M Thombre and P R Mule Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, India

Indian farmers not so enough to mechanize their field, bullocks play an important role in cultivating their fields, because small size of land holding and economical condition. Hence marketing of bullocks play an important role in rural area. There are too many difficulties in bullock marketing which are faced by farmers. Four cattle markets were selected from Nanded district i.e. Biloli, Loha, Mudkhed and Naigaon Bazar. The required data was collected by simple interview method after making two visits to each market. The study revealed that cattle shed, middleman, not proper cost gain by animal, drinking water and fodder arrangement were major problems reported by 85.00, 66.67, 50.00, 46.67 and 45.00 per cent sellers, respectively. Very less sellers required separate market for marketing of bullocks (16.67%). As regards to purchasers, majority of 83.33 per cent purchasers told that middleman was the main problem in purchasing of bullocks, 75.00 and 70.00 per cent purchaser explained the constraint both of finance and malpractices respectively, while 43.33 per cent purchasers desired that cattle markets should be regulated. It can be concluded that in all markets of Nanded district, sellers and purchasers expressed middleman was the major problem in marketing of bullocks. Majority of sellers and purchasers were not like to prefer crossbred bullocks because the environment was the major problem in Nanded district.

nikamritesh7@gmail.com

## Costs and returns of rainfed and irrigated Jowar in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra

**Pooja Mule, Ingle S G, Kolambkar R A and Landge V G** Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, India

Smanabad district was purposively selected for the study because of higher area under *rabi* Jowar. The results revealed that use of hired human labour, family human labour, machine labour and use of fertilizer were more in irrigated *rabi* Jowar production than rainfed *rabi* jowar production. On the contrary, use of bullock labour and use of seed was more in rainfed *rabi* Jowar production than in irrigated condition. Per hectare net profit of irrigated *rabi* jowar was Rs 2519.17 and by that of rainfed *rabi* Jowar was Rs 1470.00. The output input ratio was 1.29 on irrigated *rabi* Jowar and 1.14 on rainfed *rabi* Jowar. In general per quintal cost of production was Rs 680.33 on irrigated *rabi* Jowar farm and Rs 649.92 on rainfed *rabi* Jowar farm.

poojamule8@gmail.com

Volume 2, Issue 4