

# ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL AND IMPROVED MUNGBEAN PRODUCTION IN GREATER KUSHTIA DISTRICT

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## Abstract

This study was based on a sample survey of 70 mungbean growing farmers consisting of 35 local and 35 improved variety growing farmers from six villages under greater Kushtia district. Tabular and production function analysis of data were made in order to achieve the objectives of the study. The major findings of the study were that the size of land holding was 2.13 and 2.27 hectare for local and improved variety growers. Power tiller was used for land preparation on an average, by 8.39 per cent of the mungbean growing farmers. Most of the mungbean growing farmers practiced B. Aus -Mungbean - Wheat cropping pattern. Rabi, kharif I and kharif II seasons covered 41.97, 31.62 and 26.41 percent of total cropped area, respectively. The study also revealed that 100 per cent of the sample farmers were sowing mungbean by broadcasting method. The seed was used at the rate of 22 kg/ha and 20.5 kg/ha in case of local and improved variety, respectively. The total human labor used for producing mungbean was 65.45 man - day/ha. The sample farmers did not use manure, irrigation and insecticides in mungbean cultivation. Per hectare cost of fertilizers on an average, was Tk. 266 and Tk. 404 for local and improved variety, respectively. Per hectare full cost of mungbean production was Tk. 8703.91 for local and Tk. 10699.91 for improved variety. Cash costs of production were 63.16% and 59.64% of full costs. Per hectare net return from mungbean on full cost basis was estimated to be Tk. 9230 for local and Tk. 14942 for improved variety. The study showed that improved variety of mungbean was more profitable as compared to local variety. The BCR was 3.26 and 2.06 for local variety, and 4.02 and 2.39 for improved variety on the cash cost and full cost basis, respectively. The yield of mungbean was positively related with seed and fertilizer. On an average, yield losses of mungbean was 25.34 percent of expected yield. The present study also found that expansion of mungbean hectareage requires timely availability of inputs, credit facilities, fair output price and effective extension services for which Government and Non- Government supports are needed.