

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF IMPROVED MUNGBEAN PRODUCTION IN JESSORE DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study was undertaken to examine the economics of mungbean production and to explore the possibilities of earning some extra income by adopting the improved mungbean varieties in the existing crops rotations. Data on different parameters were collected from a sample of 100 mungbean growers of three thana of Jessore district. The collected data were analyzed in tabular forms and some functional analysis were also performed. Eight major mungbean based cropping patterns namely, mustard-mungbean-t.aus, lentil-mungbean-t.aus, potato-mungbean-t.aus, Wheat-mungbean-t.aus, Cauliflower-mungbean-t.aus, fallow-mungbean-t.aus, fallow-mungbean-cotton and fallow-mungbean-bean were identified in the study area. The management practices in mungbean cultivation were land preparation, seed sowing, manuring and fertilizer application, irrigation, weeding, insecticide application, harvesting, threshing, winnowing and bagging. The mungbean growers followed mostly traditional management in all these practices. Among different management practices, harvesting of mungbean was performed pods by pods unlike other pulses crops and it required a large amount of labor sharing about 49 percent of total labor used. The findings of the study revealed that mungbean yield per hectare for small, medium and large farms were 1250.53 kg, 1068.21 kg and 1171.07 kg, respectively, with a mean yield of 1174.06 kg per hectare. Per hectare full cost of production of mungbean, was found Tk. 15866.15, Tk. 14784.55 and Tk. 14818.79 for small, medium and large farm, respectively, with a mean production cost of Tk. 15352.10 per hectare. Net returns from mungbean cultivation, on full cost basis, were found Tk. 9241.67, Tk. 6422.26 and Tk. 8296.72 with a mean net return of Tk. 8078.82 per hectare for small, medium and large farm, respectively. Net returns per taka invested were Tk.1.58, Tk.1.43, Tk. 1.56 for small, medium and large farm, respectively and, which was Tk1.53 considering all the farms together. In most cases the yield of mungbean was significantly and positively related to pre harvest human labor, animal labor, seeds, fertilizer (muriate of potash), insecticides and irrigation. The study identified some constraints in mungbean production and quantified the amount of losses due to these constraints. According to farmers' perception, about 30 percent yield losses occurred due to some biotic and abiotic factors. To mitigate this huge amount of yield losses improved management practices should be followed by the farmers.