

EXISTING HOMESTEAD VEGETABLES PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION SYSTEM IN
SOME SELECTED AREAS OF PABNA DISTRICT

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Abstract

The present study was undertaken to examine the socio economic characteristics and to examine the existing vegetables production and utilization system. The study was based on primary data collected from 90 sample farmers from three selected villages of Pabna sadar Thana under Pabna district by stratified random sampling method during the year 1999. Tabular and multiple regression analysis were used to achieve the main objectives of the study. It was found that 69.2 percent farmers grew cucurbits and leguminous vegetables. The farmers in the study area did not fence their vegetables because of scattered cultivation of homestead vegetables. Considering all farm categories, farmers consumed, sold and distributed about 75.6, 15.3 and 9.1 percent vegetables of their total production respectively. It was estimated that considering all the farm categories, the total cost of production of radish was Tk. 15993 per hectare per farm while gross and net return were Tk 85021 and Tk 69028 respectively. Average per farm per hectare total cost of brinjal was Tk 15994 while gross and net returns per hectare were Tk 77463 and Tk 61469 respectively. For tomato cultivation, per farm per hectare total cost was Tk 23314. Gross and net returns for producing tomato were Tk. 139077 and Tk. 115763 per hectare, respectively. Average per hectare total cost of production of bottle gourd was Tk 15181 while gross and net returns were Tk 87082 and Tk. 71901, respectively. In the case of country bean, average per hectare total cost of production was Tk 8487 while gross and net returns per hectare were Tk 41470 and Tk 32983 respectively. So tomato was found more profitable among the homestead vegetables. It was also found that small farmers received the highest net return for all the vegetables among the farm category. Regression analysis shows that age, education, family size, irrigation and extension services of homestead vegetables growers were positive and significant. It indicates that gross return of vegetables growers will be increased by increasing those variables. The study revealed that lack of extension service, technical knowledge, improved seeds or seedlings, attacks of pest or insect, insufficient water supply in dry season, proper utilization of land, storage facilities, damage by poultry or livestock were the major problem faced by the farmers. The present study recommend that every available space around the homestead should be utilized intensively for growing more vegetables to augment the income of the farmers.