Productivity, Profitability and Resource Use Efficiency of Mustard Production in Manikgonj and Jessore District

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken with a view to a) determine the field level productivity of mustard production; b) to assess the profitability and factors affecting profitability of mustard production, c) determine allocation efficiency of mustard cultivation. Sixty respondents were randomly selected of which 16 were small, 32 were medium and!2 were large. The field investigation was carried out in Rasulpur and Golapnagar villages of Ghior Thana in Manikgonj district and Sharsha, Bahadurpur and Rahipukur villages of Jessore district. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Among three categories of farm size, large farmer used more human labor, seed, fertilizer and mechanical power compared to other two catagories. But small farmer used more family labor and home supplied seed than the other two categories. Gross return and net return were highest for small farm. Because small farmers directly supervise the cultivation processes combined with hired labor and give more effort than the large farmers and they also used inputs properly but the large farmers depend mostly on hired labor. The Cobb-Douglas production function was used for the present study. The study reveals that the yield of mustard production (818Kg/ha) in Manikgonj district is higher than in Jessore district (790Kg/ha). The average yield is very low in the region of Jessore because of soil characteristics. Gross Return from mustard production was much higher in Manikgonj region (Tk 31427/ha) than Jessore region (Tk 25317/ha). Return over per taka investment (BCR) were Tk 1.75 and Tk 1.28 for mustard cultivation, in Manikgonj and Jessore district, respectively implying that mustard production in Manikgonj region is more profitable than in Jessore region. Considering farm categories, small farm holder and medium farm holder obtained higher BCR (1.58 and 1.55) compared to large farm holder (1.36). On the other hand, hired labor cost, mechanical power cost, seed, TSP, MoP had significant impact and family labor cost, urea had insignificant impact on mustard production. Among different constraints, high price of the production inputs like fertilizer and seed was the dominant one in both the districts. The government should take necessary steps to overcome these problems and to expand the mustard production in Manikgonj and Jessore region of Bangladesh. Reasonable steady market price of mustard should be ensured by the concerned authority at the harvesting period so that the mustard growers would get their expected return from mustard. Farmers should be given short-term training on proper applications of inputs.