

# Profitability Analysis of Vegetable production in a selected area of Paschim Medinipur District of West Bengal

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Received: 13<sup>th</sup> March 2021

Revised: 19<sup>th</sup> May 2021

Accepted: 19<sup>th</sup> June 2021

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**Abstract:** The government of west Bengal has given emphasis on vegetable production in the year-round to meet the nutritional and caloric need for the growing population and for increasing employment opportunities and income of farmers. The present study makes an attempt to analyze profitability of summer and winter season vegetables so that it can identify the major factors that affect the yield of these vegetables. Therefore, the individual farmer would be benefited from this study for effective operation and management of their farms. Among all types of costs Labour cost, fertilizer cost, rent of land and seed costs are the most important cost components in both the seasons. Benefit-Cost ratio (B-C ratio) for winter season reads at 1.78 compare to 1.88 for summer season. The most important observation from this area is that in the last three years the B-C ratio has been decreased. There is a positive relation between value of total revenue and inputs of production (mainly labour employment, seeds, fertilizer and pesticides) for all types of vegetable production. Among all types of constraints, uncertainty about the Price of Vegetables, shortage of human labour, fly ash from surrounding industries are the most important problems faced by farmers. Thus if government fixes price for vegetables to reduce the uncertainty, it is only the efficient production system which can increase productive efficiency on the one hand and also supply vegetables to the consumers with better quality at the least possible price. Modern technology in the agricultural sector can be applied to solve the labour shortage but it is constrained by low family income. Either Government support or cooperative system is the expected solution in this regards.

**Key Words:** Agriculture, GVA, Productivity, NPV, BCR, Efficiency.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 vegetables Production in India

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. 54.6% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities (census 2011). The contribution of agriculture to the GVA has decreased from 18.2% in 2014-15 to 16.5% in 2019-20. The decline was mainly due to a decrease in share of GVA of crops from 11.2% in 2014-15 to 10% in 2017-18. The share has been declining on account of relatively higher growth performance of non-agricultural sectors. Given the importance of agriculture sector, Government of India took several steps for its sustainable development. Doubling farmer's income will require addressing issues such as access to credit, insurance coverage, and investments in agriculture. India has relatively lower farm mechanization which needs to be addressed. Total Indian horticulture production in 2019-20 is 313.35 million tons, about 0.84 per cent higher than 2018-19. Vegetables

## Source details

### Indian Journal of Economics and Business

Scopus coverage years: from 2019 to 2021

(coverage discontinued in Scopus)

Publisher: Ashwin Anokha Publications and Distributors

ISSN: 0972-5784

Subject area: [Economics, Econometrics and Finance: General Economics, Econometrics and Finance](#)  
[Business, Management and Accounting: Business and International Management](#) [View all](#)

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**3.2**

SJR 2020  
**0.406**

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**0.109**

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