



Economic evaluation of conservation tillage options for deciding the feasibility of their adoption

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Abstract: The present experiment was conducted to evaluate two important conservation tillage practices namely zero tillage in wheat and bed planting for growing vegetables for deciding the economic feasibility of their adoption in Gohana and Kharkhoda block of Sonapat district in Haryana. In first scenario, comparison were made between Puddled transplanted rice followed by conventional tilled wheat (PTR – CTW), and puddled transplanted rice followed by zero till wheat (PTR – ZTW). In second scenario, conventionally tilled Jowar in kharif followed by conventionally tilled wheat system (CTJ – CTW) was compared with vegetables on beds in both seasons (BV-BV). Sowing of wheat by zero till drill in PTR – ZTW system, decreased cost of cultivation by 21% over its value of Rs 20688 in PTR – CTW treatment; increased grain yield by 5% over the grain yield of 5.99 t ha⁻¹ in PTR – CTW treatment. The B: C ratio of PTR – ZTW was 4.65 while that of PTR – CTW treatment was 3.24, which indicated economic viability of zero tillage practice. While in case of cauliflower in BV-BV system, the total cost of cultivation was estimated at Rs 51500/ha and net returns of Rs 38072/ha i.e an increased net return of 5.8 times over the net return of Rs 46223.5 in CTJ – CTW treatment. The B: C ratio of BV-BV was 5.21, while that of CTJ – CTW treatment was 2.35. Thus, it was concluded that in rabi season, cauliflower on beds and zero till wheat are most economically viable options in this temporary waterlogged regions of Yamuna basin.

Key words: Bed planting, Cauliflower, Economics, Wheat, Zero tillage

INTRODUCTION

Rice-wheat system is the predominant cropping system of Indo-Gangetic Plains (IGP) (Gupta *et al.*, 2010). Both crops of this cropping system are fertility exhaustive and need more water, labour, time, heavy farm machineries and other expenditure. Continued puddling for rice cultivation over decades has led to deterioration of soil physical properties through structural breakdown of soil aggregates and capillary pores and clay dispersion thereby restricting germination and rooting of succeeding crops (Gangwar *et al.*, 2006). Expected yield of the crop cannot be more than 70% of the potential yield even under normal or higher levels of fertilizer and water inputs (Kumar *et al.*, 2014). Evidence from long-term experiments shows that crop yields are stagnating and sometimes declining (Duxbury *et al.*, 2000; Ladha *et al.*, 2003). Therefore, it is imperative that alternate method of growing crops that are more water efficient and less labour intensive is to be developed to enable farmers to produce more with less cost of production. Agricultural technologies that can save resources reduce production costs and improve production, while sustaining environmental quality are therefore becoming increasingly important (Gupta *et al.*, 2002; Hobbs and Gupta, 2003).

Zero tillage (ZT) as applied to the rice-wheat systems in the IGP has three distinctive features that distinguish it from related systems elsewhere (e.g. Ekboir, 2002; Erenstein, 2002, 2003). First, ZT is typically only applied to the wheat crop, with the subsequent rice crop still intensively tilled. Second, ZT wheat after rice does not necessarily entail an increased reliance on herbicide, reflecting that paddy rice fields are relatively weed free at harvest time. Third, ZT wheat does not necessarily imply the retention of crop residues as mulch.

Growing demand for vegetables induced by rising incomes and changing consumption patterns coupled with declining farm incomes due to rising costs and stagnating food grain productivity has necessitated diversification towards high-value crops cabbage, cauliflower, raddish, tomato, brinjal, chilli, pumpkin, okra etc in recent times. Apart from income enhancement, these high-value crops have potential to generate additional employment opportunities in farming due to their labour-intensive character (Weinberger and Lumpkin, 2006). Furrow irrigated reduced tillage bed planting system got wider adaptability in Indo Gangetic plains (IGP) of India (Hobbs and Gupta 2003, Timsina and Connor 2001). In this mechanized system of bed planting, both bed making and seeding

of crops are done in single operation. For the next season, the same bed is renovated/reshaped. Generally, farmers growing Cabbage, cauliflower, raddish, Tomato, brinjal, chilli, Pumpkin, Okra and carrot etc on bed. Haryana produce 526.5 thousand tonnes of cauliflower in 2013-14 i.e 6% of total production in India (NHB, 2014). Bed planting also created better soil physical environment all throughout the crop growth, which led to higher crop productivity (Sharma and Bhushan, 2001; Aggarwal and Goswami 2003). The present study was conducted in those farmers' fields who adopted conservation tillage practices to evaluate economic feasibility of these tillage system adoptions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A field survey was conducted to evaluate the economic viability of prevalent conservation tillage practices followed in rabi season in rabi (test crop i.e wheat and cauliflower) in Gohana and Kharkhoda block of Sonapat district in Haryana, India, located at 28°47'26.959" to 29°11'55.306" North latitude and 76°37'47.601" to 77°3'10.875" East longitudes. The climate of the district is characterized by the dryness of the air with an intensely hot summer and a cold winter. The selected villages for the study of bed plantings were Gohana, kanwali, Anwali, Biblan, Puthi and Rukhi and for zero tillage were Giwana, Jasrana, Jauli, Jharaut and Katwal. Generally four types of adopters are taken in consideration as follows.

Conventional versus Zero tillage system

Treatment Name	Specification
PTR - CTW	Puddled transplanted rice followed by conventional tilled wheat
PTR - ZTW	Puddled transplanted rice followed by zero till wheat

Conventional versus bed system

CTJ – CTW	Conventionally tilled Jowar in <i>kharif</i> followed by conventionally tilled wheat
BV-BV	Vegetables on beds in both <i>kharif</i> and <i>Rabi</i> season.

Ten farmers were selected for each treatment. They were statistically analysed under simple randomized block design.

Analysis of data: Benefit cost ratio is the quick and easiest method to determine the economic performance of farm business. It is ratio of total net monetary return from the crop and cost of cultivation. Cost of production was calculated by summing all the input items cost during crop raising. For calculating net return, income from the sale was deducted. Thus, the benefit cost analysis was carried out by using formula

$$B / C \text{ ratio} = \frac{\text{Net return (Rs)}}{\text{Total input (Rs)}}$$

The data so generated during the course of present investigation were subjected to t-test for examining the

significant differences between the treatments (Gomez and Gomez, 1984).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economics of cultivation

First scenario (Input cost): On comparing cost of cultivation for wheat under both tillage systems, it was observed that for cultivating one hectare of land, as compared to conventional system, under zero tillage there was a saving of Rs 1700 as no land preparation is required and also a saving of Rs 1200 due to less seed and labour requirement but there was an additional expenditure of Rs 672 due to more use of herbicide (Table 1 and 2). Again there was a saving of one irrigation in zero tillage system which was equivalent to Rs 300. Hence, comparison of overall cost of cultivation showed that there was saving of Rs 2828 in PTR-ZTW treatment.

Output yield and monetary return: In first scenario, in low lying lands of Yamuna basin in Sonapat district having fine textured soils, despite of puddling in *kharif* in both treatments, sowing of wheat by zero till drill in PTR - ZTW resulted in significantly higher grain (6.29 t ha⁻¹) in comparison to grain yield of PTR - CTW (5.99 t ha⁻¹) (Table 5). The reason for higher grain yield in zero till wheat was mainly due to timely sowing of wheat in mid November, good seed germination due to presence of adequate moisture and addition of rotten crop residue in the soil in the form of humus which improved SOC and aggregation of root zone, thereby reducing the ill effects of puddling done for the previous rice crop. But in case of conventional tillage system, sowing was done in mid December as the field became dry for tillage operations only in first week of December (Sharma *et al.*, 2006). These findings are in close agreement with Singh *et al.* (2014). They reported that zero-tillage sowing was found to be most time saving (88%) and energy efficient (79%) as compared to conventional method of sowing. Wheat crop can be sown 10-15 days early as compared to conventional method of sowing. This will result in timely sowing of wheat crop and increase in yield.

Gross output in terms of monetary gain was higher by 5% in ZT wheat in comparison to CT wheat (Rs 87753.5). PTR - ZTW gave B:C ratio of 4.17 and net income of Rs 75,993.6 ha⁻¹, as against B:C ratio of 3.24 and net income of Rs 67065.5/ha, hence proved more remunerative than other methods of crop establishment in case of wheat (Table 5). This was ascribed to higher grain yield and minimum cost of production. Though conventional sowing of wheat fetched higher gross return because of more cost of investment required in conventional sown wheat than zero tilled wheat. Kankanen *et al.* (2011) reported that ZT effects on savings for diesel, tractor time and cost for wheat cultivation are particularly robust in Haryana. Erenstein (2009) also reported that ZT's positive implica-

Table 1. Estimation of cost of cultivation for Conventional wheat under PTR – CTW system.

S. N.	Operation	Rate / unit (Rs)	Cost (Rs /ha)
A.	Input		
1.	Land preparation		
	(i) Ploughing	500 /ha	500
	(ii) Discing (two)	500 /ha	1000
	(iii) Planking	200 /ha	200
2.	Layout (4 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	600
3.	Seed (100 kg /ha)	35/ kg	3500
4.	Sowing	500 /ha	500
5.	Inter-culture operations		
	(i) Isoproturon (1.0 kg a.i. /ha)	670/ kg	670
	(ii) Spray of isoproturon (1 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	150
6.	Fertilizer- NPK(120:60:40)		4368
7.	Irrigations (3 irrigation)		
	(i) Water charges	150 /ha	450
	(ii) labour charges (3 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	450
8.	Harvesting (20 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	3000
9.	Bagging		300
10.	Threshing charges and Cleaning (10 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	2000
11.	Rental value of land 6 Months	500 / Month	3000
	Total		20688

Table 2. Estimation of cost of cultivation for zero tilled wheat under PTR – ZTW system.

S. N.	Operation	Rate / unit (Rs)	Cost (Rs /ha)
A.	Input		
1.	Pre-emergence weedicide Glyphosate @2.5lit/ha and labour charge (1 Man-day)	300/lit	900
2.	Sowing Seed drill @ 3 hr.	200 /hr	600
3.	Seed 80kg/ha	35 /kg	2800
4.	Fertilizer cost NPK (120:60:40)		4368
5.	Herbicides Isoproturon (0.75 kg a.i. /ha)	270/ kg	202
	2,4-D (@ 0.5kg/ha)	180 / kg	90
	Labour (2man/day)		300
6.	Irrigations (2 irrigation)		
	(i) Water charges	150 /ha	300
	(ii) labour charges (2 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	300
7.	Harvesting (20 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	3000
8.	Threshing and Cleaning	150 / Men-day	2000
9.	Bagging Labour (2 man-day)		300
10.	Rental value of land 6 Months	500 / Month	3000
	Total		17860

tions for yield and the other financial indicators were also statistically robust in Haryana

Second scenario

Input cost: On comparing cost of cultivation per hectare of land for conventional wheat and cauliflower on bed systems, it was observed that for conventionally tilled wheat, there was a saving of Rs 4150 as less land preparation is required and also a saving of Rs 8880 due to less use of herbicide (Tables 3 and 4). Besides, in bed planting system, there was an extra expenditure of Rs 12000 on pesticides and fertilizer use due to more frequency of their applications and more amounts per application as both were applied as foliar spray. Overall, there was more expenditure of Rs 31962/ha in cauliflower cultivation on beds in com-

parison to conventionally tilled wheat.

Output yield and monetary return: While in case of cauliflower in BV-BV system, the total cost of cultivation was estimated at Rs 51500/ha and net returns of Rs 38072/ha. Net return under BV-BV treatment was 5.8 times that in CTJ-CTW treatment (Table 5). The B: C ratio of BV-BV was 5.21 while that of CTJ – CTW treatment was 2.35. This shows that BV is a better option. The results are in close conformity with the findings of Sidhu *et al.* (2010) who reported higher net returns for cauliflower (Rs 38072/ha) and its faster price transmission.

Conclusion

Sowing of wheat by zero till drill in puddle trans-

Table 3. Estimation of cost of cultivation for Conventional wheat in CTJ – CTW system.

S. N.	Operation	Rate / unit (Rs)	Cost (Rs /ha)
A.	Input		
1.	Land preparation		
	(i) Ploughing	500 /ha	500
	(ii) Discing (two)	500 /ha	1000
	(iii) Planking	200 /ha	200
2.	Layout (4 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	600
3.	Seed (100 kg /ha)	35/ kg	3500
4.	Sowing	500 /ha	500
5.	Inter-culture operations		
	(i) Isoproturon (1.0 kg a.i. /ha)	670/ kg	670
	(ii) Spray of isoproturon (3 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	450
	Fertilizer- NPK(120:60:40)		4368
6.	Irrigations (3 irrigation)		
	(i) Water charges	150 /ha	450
	(ii) labour charges (6 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	450
7.	Harvesting (11 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	1650
8.	Bagging		300
9.	Thresting and Cleaning (10 Men-day)	150 / Men-day	2000
10.	Rental value of land 6 Months	500 / Month	3000
	Total		19638

Table 4. Estimation of cost of cultivation vegetable (cauliflower) grown on bed in BV-BV system.

S. N.	Operation	Cost (Rs/ha)
Input	Land preparation (Bed planter)	6000
	Nursery and planting sowing (Manure@ 8-10 kg/sq m), biofertilizer, gap filling) Bavistin @ 15-20 gm/10 liter of water	10000
	Seed treatment (Thiram @ 2g/kg soil chemical - +biocontrol- Trichoderma viride in soil @ 1.2kg/ha)	
	Weeding (herbicide, manual)	10000
	Plant protection (Insect and disease)	12000
	Fertilizer and Manure (100:100:50::NPK), foliar spray of urea (1-2%) PSB+ Rhizobium+ Azotobacter/Azospirillum	8500
	Wages (irrigation, interculture)	5000
	TOTAL	51500
Output	Yield – 32000 flowers	320000 (@Rs 10/-)
	(Market price @ Rs 10-15)	
Net income	Output-Input	268500

Table 5. Economics of wheat and cauliflower cultivation as influenced by various tillage systems.

Treatments	Grain yield (t/ha)	Straw yield (t/ha)	Input (Rs)	Output (Rs)	Net return (Rs)	B:C ratio (Net return/input)
PTR– CT	5.99	7.18	20688	87753.5	67065.5	3.24
PTR–ZTW	6.29	7.68	17860	92353.6	74493.2	4.17
t-test	S	S				
CTJ–CTW	4.45	5.79	19638	65861.5	46223.5	2.35
BV-BV	32000 flowers	-	51500	320000	268500	5.21

planted rice followed by zero tilled wheat system, decreased cost of cultivation by 21% and increased grain yield by 5% over puddle transplanted rice followed by conventionally tilled wheat treatment. The B: C ratio of puddle transplanted rice followed by zero tilled wheat was 4.65 while that of puddle transplanted rice followed by conventionally tilled wheat system was 3.24, whereas B: C ratio of cauliflower under vegetable on bed in both seasons was 5.21, while that of conventionally tilled jowar followed by conventionally tilled wheat system was 2.35. Thus, it was concluded

that zero till wheat in fine textured soils of low lying lands and seasonal vegetables (e.g. cauliflower as test crop in the present study) on beds were best conservation agricultural options for higher yield and profitability along with less consumption of time, energy, money and labour.

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