IJCBM International Journal of Commerce and Business Management
Volume 5 | Issue 2 | October, 2012 | 269-273
RESEARCH PAPER

Gross monetary returns (Rs./ha), net monetary returns (Rs./ha) and Benefit: Cost ratio of Bt cotton in different treatments

D.K. PALVE, P.L. GHULE, J.D. JADHAV AND V.V. DAHIPHALE

Received : *05.06.2012;* **Revised :** *30.07.2012;* **Accepted :** *29.09.2012*

ABSTRACT

Cotton is the major cash crop of India and accounts for 65 per cent of fibre used in textile industries. Cotton plays a key role in national economy in terms of both employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. Cotton impacts the lives of estimated 60 millions people in India. With this preamble, a field experiment entitled was designed and conducted during *Kharif* season. The substantial increase in seed cotton yield/ha was associated with the improvement in various growth and yield attributes *viz.*, number of sympodial branches, number of picked boll/plant, yield/plant. The benefit:cost ratio was higher in nutrient levels equaly 80:40:40 and 100:50:50 kg NPK/ha than 120:60:60 kg NPK/ha and 75% RDF + 5 t FYM/ha. Similar result was reported by Kaur *et al.* (2008). Nutreint levels 120:60:60 NPK kg/ha recorded significantly higher nutrient uptake than nutrient levels 80:40:40, 100:50:50 kg NPK/ha and 75% RDF + 5 t FYM/ha. Increase in nutrient level increased the nutreint uptake by Bt cotton plant. The complimentary effects of plant geometry and fertilizer levels were not evident as concerned to growth and yield attributes as well as on seed cotton yield.

KEY WORDS : Gross monetary return, Net monetary return, B:C ratio

How to cite this paper : Palve, D.K., Ghule, P.L., Jadhav, J.D. and Dahiphale, V.V. (2012).Gross monetary returns (Rs./ha), Net monetary returns (Rs./ha) and Benefit: Cost ratio of Bt cotton in different treatments. *Internat. J. Com. & Bus. Manage*, **5**(2): 269-273.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) is important fibre crop of global significance and cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions of more than seventy countries in the world of which the top five producers are China, USA, India, Pakistan and Uzbekistan. Cotton is the major cash crop of India and accounts for 65 per cent of fibre used in textile industries. Cotton plays a key role in national economy in terms of both employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. Cotton impacts the lives of estimated 60 millions people in India. With this preamble, a field experiment as designed and conducted during *Kharif* season of 2009-2010.

MEMBERS OF THE RESEARCH FORUM

Correspondence to:
J.D. JADHAV, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, SOLAPUR (M.S.) INDIA
Email : b.gb58@rediffmail.com

Authors' affiliations:
D.K. PALVE, P.L. GHULE AND V.V. DAHIPHALE, Marathwada Krushi Vidyapeeth, PARBHANI (M.S.) INDIA

METHODOLOGY

The experiment was laid out in Split Plot Design with three replications. There were twelve treatment combinations comprising three plant geometries *viz.,* 90 cm x 60 cm, 120 cm x 45 cm and 180 cm x 30 cm and four nutrient levels *viz.*, 80:40:40, 100:50:50, 120:60:60 kg NPK/ha and 75% RDF + 5 t FYM/ha. The plant geometries were allotted to main plot and nutrient levels were accommodated in sub plots. The soil of experimental plot was vertisol, *i.e.* clayey in texture, low in available nitrogen and available phosphorus and very high in available potash and slightly alkaline in reaction. Besides the yield data, various ancillary observations were recorded periodically to evaluate treatment effects.

Monetary returns:

Gross monetary returns :

The gross monetary returns (Rs.) per hectare were worked out by considering the seed cotton yield of Bt cotton from different treatments and prevailing marked prices of the