**STUDIES ON THE ECONOMICS OF BABY CORN CULTIVATION UNDER SOLE AND INTERCROPPING WITH SHORT DURATION VEGETABLES**

**ABSTRACT**

Thestudywasconducted during rabi season 2022-2023infarmer’sfieldofNambalvillage,Mancherial District,Telangana to find out the most suitable and profitable baby corn intercropping with different short duration vegetable crops. The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design with ten treatments which was replicated thrice. The treatments comprised of baby corn as main crop along with radish, fenugreek and amaranthus as inter crops and sole cropping of babycorn, radish, fenugreek and amaranthus. The results of the research showed that baby corn + radish+fenugreekintercroppingsystem registered the higher baby corn equivalent yield of 10.44 t ha-1. The highest gross returns (₹322175), net return (₹258758) and returns per rupee invested (Benefit: Cost ratio) was also highest (4.08) in this treatment.

**Keywords:**baby corn,intercrops, baby corn equivalent yield benefit: cost ratio, economics.

**INTRODUCTION**

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is a crop of the 21st century ~~as ithas~~ higher yield potential and versatility in ~~growing anduses~~. It is a very important crop for food and nutritionalsecurity for the modern world, as it has multifarious uses,*viz.* food, feed, fodder, vegetables, and energy. In India,especially in peri-urban agglomeration, maize is takingplace by replacing the other non-remunerative crops.Among the specialty corns, baby corn is becoming verypopular owing to higher market demand, economic returns,export and huge employment generation potential~~.~~ Meena*et al.,* (2023).Baby corn (*Zea mays*) refer to the young, fresh corn ear just before or within two to three days after silking but prior to pollination and fertilization, which upon de husking and de silking is used as vegetable. Generally, creamish-yellow to very light-yellow colored baby corn is preferred in the market~~.~~ Golada*et al*., (2013). The commercial crop of the twenty-first century could be baby corn because of its versatility. The demand of the baby corn is increasing due to its nutritional value. Mohan *et al.,* (2022). ~~Since it is~~ a good source of phosphorus, iron, vitamin A, and C, has a high fibre content~~,~~ and ~~has~~ no cholesterol, baby corn is becoming more and more popular as a vegetable (Nataraj *et al.,* 2011).It appends several health benefits as it is a highly nutritive crop having the capacity to convert more nutrients into food. For every 100 g of edible portion, it contains 88.10 percent moisture, 8.20 g carbohydrates, 1.90 g protein, 0.20 g fat, 28.00 mg calcium, 86.00 mg phosphorus, 0.10 mg iron, 0.50 mg thiamine, 0.08 mg riboflavin and 11.00 mg of ascorbic acid. Jinjala*et al.,* (2016).

In general, the rabi season ~~was~~ dominated by wheat, chickpea, safflower, vegetable, and pulse crops. To supply the needs of the growing population, there is ~~an alarming~~ ~~rate of~~ increase ~~in~~ productivity per unit area and per unit time, which can be achieved by increasing cropping intensity to fulfill the optimum food requirement of the country. Mohan *et al*., (2023).

BabycornisdualpurposecropgrownroundtheyearinIndia(Singh*etal*.2015). An interestingrecent development is of growing baby corn for vegetable purpose. Currently, ThailandandChinaaretheworld leadersinbabycornproduction. In India, baby corn is being cultivated under large scaleinMeghalaya, Western UttarPradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka and AndhraPradesh. With an annual production of 1147.7 million tonnes from an area of 193.7 million hectares and an average productivity of 5.75 tonnes ha-1, maize is currently grown in 170 countries around the world (FAO STAT, 2020). With a production of roughly 31.51 million tonnes and a productivity of 3.19 tonnes ha-1, maize is grown on an area of 9.86 million hectares in India (Agri. Stat. at a Glance, 2021).

The intercropping method is one promising way to increase productivity. Baby corn is the crop which performs best for intercropping systems since it is short-lived, requires little land due to its single stem upright growth habit rather than spreading, and provides companion crops with greater sunlight and aeration (Adhikary *et al.,* 2015). Due to the demand for these crops in peri urban regions, it is advised that baby corn be intercropped with short-duration crops such legumes, leafy vegetables, pulses and vegetables. Additionally, it ensures increased land occupancy and increases farmer returns.

Dependingontheextenttowhichthecomponentcropscomplementeachother inusinggrowingresources,differentcropsaregoingtohavedifferentrootingabilities, canopy structures, heights, and nutrient requirements (bijarnia*et al*., 2022). Growing of potential intercrops including radish, fenugreek, and amaranthus ensured more effective use of the land, increased yield stability, diversity of produce, and market opportunities. The intercropping method provides an opportunity to enhance dietary diversity, production stability, effective labour usage, intensification of production with restricted resources, as well as return maximization.

Keepingallthis in view the present experiment was conducted on studies on the economics of baby corn cultivation under sole and intercropping with short duration vegetables

**MATERIALSANDMETHODS**

A field experiment was carried out in Nambal village, Mancherial District, Telangana, during the rabi season of 2022 (January-March). The experimental site is located at 18.921674° N latitude and 79.164054° E longitude, at an altitude of 145 m above Mean Sea Level in northern Agro Climatic Zone of Telangana. The soil in the experimental region was black cotton soil with an alkaline pH, medium organic carbon, low available nitrogen, and medium available phosphorus and potassium during the late rabi season of 2022. The research study used baby corn hybrid G-5414, radish cv. Pusachetki, local fenugreek, and amaranthus seeds.

The experiment was laid out by following the principles of Randomized Block Design, with ten treatments which were replicated three times. The plot size is 6 m x 3 m, and the details are as follows: T1- Baby corn +Radish, T2- Baby corn + Fenugreek, T3- Baby corn + Amaranthus, T4- Baby corn + Radish+ Fenugreek, T5- Baby corn + Radish+ Amaranthus, T6- Baby corn + Fenugreek + Amaranthus, T7- Baby corn (sole crop), T8- Radish (sole crop), T9-Fenugreek (sole crop), T10- Amaranthus (sole crop).Bunds were formed prior to sowing in accordance with the specified spacing. Baby corn hybrid G-5414 seeds were sowed in rows with 45cm between the rows and 25cm between plants. Intercrops were sown between two rows of baby corn. Radish seeds were hand-dibbled 10 cm apart, while amaranthus and fenugreek seeds were broad-casted between rows of baby corn. The recommended doses of nitrogen (150 kg ha-1) as urea, phosphorus (60 kg ha-1) as single super phosphate, and potassium (40 kg ha-1) as muriate of potash were applied according to the treatment plan. As a base, 50% of the N and K fertilizers were applied, as well as the full P dose. The remaining half of the N and K were applied as a top dressing at 25 DAS. All agronomic techniques were followed in accordance with the recommendations oftheTamilNaduAgriculturalUniversity.

**RESULTSANDDISCUSSION**

The economics of baby corn with different short duration vegetables grown as intercrop in baby corn was worked out and presented in the table1 and 2.

**Baby corn equivalent yield**

The results pertaining to the effect of inter cropping of short duration vegetables with baby corn significantly influenced the performance of Baby corn Equivalent Yield was presented in table 1. The maximum BEY (10442.00) was obtained in the treatment (T4) baby corn + radish + fenugreek which was followed by the treatment (T6) baby corn + fenugreek + amaranthus ~~recorded the value of~~ (9860.00 )and the lowest BEY ~~of~~ (7300) was obtained with sole baby corn (T7). Increased yields from radish and fenugreek in comparison to other intercrops and a higher market price for the intercrops may be the cause of the increased BEY with baby corn + radish + fenugreek (T4). ~~this corroborates with the findings of Kumar and Singh (2002) reported that the maize grain equivalent yield was higher with maize + fenugreek inter cropping over sole maize. This resultsare corroborates~~ with the findings of Bali Reddy *et al.,* (2009), Nataraj *et al.,* (2011) and Rathika *et al.,* (2014) in baby corn.

**Economics**

Irrespective of the intercropping systems tried with baby corn, the highest gross returns (₹322175) and net return (₹258758) was recorded in baby corn + radish + fenugreek (T4) which is significantly superior to sole baby corn(T7) ~~which is presented~~ ~~in~~ table 2. The returns per rupee invested (Benefit: Cost ratio) was also highest (4.08) in ~~this~~ (T4) treatment.The next desirable treatment was baby corn + fenugreek (T2) with highest gross returns (₹304250), net return (₹244333) andBenefit: Cost ratio4.07 as the returns per rupee invested. The minimum net income (₹1,93,333) was recorded in the treatment baby corn + radish (T1) and this also recorded the lowest returns per rupee invested (3.16). Higher net returns were attributed to yield benefits in succeeding crop owing to inclusion of legume crop like fenugreek intercropping system. Similar results were also ~~been~~ reported by Babu *et al.,* (2020).Intercropping of baby corn with fenugreek was expected to provide an additional income to baby corn growers as fenugreek may provide a sufficient additional income in baby corn inter cropping system. Increased yields from fenugreek in comparison to other intercrops and a higher market price for the fenugreek may be the cause of the increased the B:C ratio. These similar findings are reported with Rani *et al.,* (2015) and Ruangsanka*et al.,* (2021) in baby corn.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on this experiment it can be concluded that among all the intercropping systems, baby corn intercropped with radish and fenugreek was found promising for achieving higher crop yield, net returnsand returns per rupee invested under northern Agro-climatic zone of Telangana.

**Table: 1. Effect of inter cropping system on Baby Corn Equivalent Yield (BEY)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Treatments** | **BEY** |
| **T1** - Baby corn + Radish | 8837.5 |
| **T2** - Baby corn + Fenugreek | 9006.25 |
| **T3** - Baby corn + Amaranthus | 8190 |
| **T4** -Baby corn+Radish+Fenugreek | 10442 |
| **T5** - Baby corn + Radish +Amaranthus | 9642.5 |
| **T6**-Babycorn+Fenugreek+Amaranthus | 9860 |
| **T7** - Baby corn(sole crop) | 7300 |
| **S.Ed** | **179.14** |
| **CD (p=0.05)** | **376.21** |

**Table 2. Effect of inter cropping on Benefit: Cost ratio of baby corn**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatments** | **Gross returns** | **Net returns** | **B:C ratio** |
| **T1** - Baby corn + Radish | 254500 | 193333 | 3.16 |
| **T2** - Baby corn + Fenugreek | 304250 | 244333 | 4.07 |
| **T3** - Baby corn + Amaranthus | 263100 | 204953 | 3.52 |
| **T4** - Baby corn + Radish +Fenugreek | 322175 | 258758 | 4.08 |
| **T5** - Baby corn + Radish +Amaranthus | 262200 | 200553 | 3.25 |
| **T6** - Baby corn + Fenugreek +Amaranthus | 281700 | 221303 | 3.66 |
| **T7** - Baby corn(sole crop) | 251650 | 193983 | 3.36 |

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