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# DISPOSAL PATTERN AND MARKETED SURPLUS OF PAPAYA IN DIFFERENT SIZE OF FARM GROUP IN LUCKNOW DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH

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**Abstract: Papaya (*Carica papaya*)** is the third most important fruit crop in India next to mango & banana. Papaya belongs to the genus Carica of the family Caricaceae with 48 species of all the species *Carica papaya L*. is the most important and best known. It is cultivated all over the world. The original home of papaya is Tropical America. It has been reviewed by **Schroeder (1958),** where archaeological, historical and biological information have been used to pin point the possible origin of papaya **(Singh, 1990).** The Dutch Traveller Linschoten in 1598 described fruit brought from the Philippines to Malaya and hence to India. The design of the study is a prerequisite for any scientific investigation, so this chapter seals with the material and methods adopted for conducting the present study. The present research had been taken up in Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh. The details regarding methodology adopted in selection of location, methods of data collection in the selection of the samples, the nature and source of data, and the various statistical analytical tools and techniques employed in achieving the objectives of the study.

**Keywords:** Papaya growers, Marketed surplus, Marketing, agricultural activities, constraints.

## Introduction

Papaya fruit is very popular with the farmers in general because it requires less area per plant. Papaya is a very wholesome, refreshing and delicious fruit. Green fruits are diuretic and mildly laxative and are used as vegetables. It has a high nutritive and medicinal value. The ripened fruits are a rich source of carbohydrates, minerals (Ca, P and Fe), Vitamin (carotene, thiamine, riboflavin, *etc*.) fibber and ascorbic acid, in addition, papaya is a source of the

 

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digestive enzyme papain, which is used as an industrial ingredient in brewing, meat tenderizing, pharmaceuticals, beauty products, and cosmetics **(Singh *et al*., 2010)**. Thus, it is also used in the pharmaceutical industry, textile and garment cleaning paper and adhesive manufacture, *etc*. The ripe fresh papaya fruit is tasty and used as table fruit. It has a neutral taste that can be considerably improved by addition of flavours, rich fruits to make prepared to serve beverage (RTS), Tutty fruity, pickle, squash, jams and various preserves.

The market demand for tropical fruits has been growing tropical fruits (excluding bananas) reached 73.02 million (M) metric tons (t) in 2010. Gaining in popularity worldwide, papaya is now ranked third with 11.22 Mt, or 15.36 percent of the total tropical fruit production, behind mango with 38.6 Mt (52.86%) and pineapple with 19.41 Mt (26.58%). Global papaya production has grown significant over the last few years, mainly as a result of increased production in India. Papaya has become an important agricultural export for developing countries, where export revenues of the fruit provide a livelihood for thousands of people, especially in Asia and Latin America. Papaya exports contribute to the growing supply of healthy food products on international markets. The top three exporting countries accounted for 63.28 percent of the total global exports of papaya between 2007 and 2009, with more than half of those exports going to the United States.

## Methodology

The design of the study is a prerequisite for any scientific investigation, so this chapter seals with the material and methods adopted for conducting the present study. The present research had been taken up in Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh. The details regarding methodology adopted in selection of location, methods of data collection in the selection of the samples, the nature and source of data, and the various statistical analytical tools and techniques employed in achieving the objectives of the study.

## Findings

The high marketable surplus was due to the perishable nature of the papaya that it cannot be stored for a long period of time. Hence, the farmers cultivated tomato mainly for sale in the market to generate profit, which resulted in a high marketable surplus for papaya in the study area. The marketable surplus for papaya in the area was found to be 622.3, 646.9 and 672.26 quintals per farm which constituting (99.56%), (99.52%) and (99.56%) to their total papaya production. And rest quantity used for home consumption, relatives and religious. The marketable surplus was also higher in large size group as compared to medium and small farm size groups. This increase shows that more production at large farms comparatively too small

 

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and medium farms respectively, with the sample average, was 647.15 quintal which constituting (99.56%) to total production.

**Table 4.5 Marketable surplus for papaya (Qtls) for the study area.**

**Number of farm grower =80**

**SML = 26+18+36=80**

| Particulars | Small | Medium | Large | Sample average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total yield produced | 625 (100) | 650 (100) | 675 (100) | 650 (100) |
| Quantity used at home | 2 (0.32) | 2 (0.30) | 2 (0.29) | 2 (0.30) |
| Relatives and religious person | 0.7 (0.10) | 1.10 (0.16) | 0.74 (0.11) | 0.84 (0.08) |
| Marketable surplus | 622.3 (99.56) | 646.9 (99.52) | 672.26 (99.59) | 647.15 (99.56) |

(Note: figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to the total)

## Conclusions

There was a variation in the size of family and its composition, level of literacy and capital assets owned by papaya growers among the different size group of farmers. The proportion of cultivable area to total holding was maximum on the small sized farms. The production of papaya has increased largely due to productivity increase and increase in the area under the crop. The acreages under papaya not influenced by improvement in the productivity but it largely depended on the other factors like rainfall and price of this crop. The cropping pattern was dominated by papaya crop followed by Rice, Maize and Soybean.

 

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Resource use structure in papaya was found to be varied among the size groups. Production cost of papaya was varied according to size groups of holding. The per hectare cost of cultivation of papaya was the highest on small size farms and lowest on large size farm. Among which rental value of land, hired human labour, fertilizers, manures, seeds were the major items of cost. The cost of cultivation varied among the size groups of papaya growers.

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