

# Original Research Article

## **On Farm Partial Budget Analysis of Onion (*Allium Cepa* L.) to the application of Nitrogen and Spacing in Southern of Tigray, Ethiopia**

**Comment [C1]:** Title seems good.. can be modified

### **ABSTRACT**

The ~~This~~ study was conducted to evaluate economic feasibility of onion production under different Nitrogen fertilizer rates and intra row spacing in the study area through partial budget analysis. The study was carried out using a factorial arrangement in a randomized complete block design. A field experiment was conducted in the experimental field of Alamata Agricultural Research Center kara Adishabo in 2020 with experimental treatments of Nitrogen fertilizer rates (0, 23, 46, 69, and 92 kg N/ha) and intra-row spacing (5, 10, and 15 cm) with three replications. The partial budget analysis of marketable bulb yield revealed that the highest net benefit of birr 642602.3 was recorded from the treatment combination of 69 Kg N/ha and intra row spacing of 5 cm. However, based on the marginal rate of return 46 Kg N/ha and 15 cm of intra-row spacing was recommended which was with low net benefit. Hence, residual analysis was important to check whether the recommendation given by MRR (%) was right. Hence, we reject the previous recommendation by marginal rate of return (%) which was 46 Kg N/ha and 15 cm of intra-row spacing which accounts net benefit of 356866.4 ETB/ha and recommend the treatment combination of 69 Kg N/ha and 5 cm of intra row spacing.

**Comment [C2]:** Write N ha<sup>-1</sup> in all the place

Key words: Nitrogen, intra-row spacing, partial budget, Residual analysis.

**Comment [C3]:** Do arrange key words alphabetically.. add some more key words too

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Onion (*Allium Cepa* L.), ~~is~~ a valuable crop ~~from the Allium genus of the belonging to~~ Alliaceae family. ~~It is~~ likely originated in Central Asia between Turkmenistan and Afghanistan, where some related species still grow in the wild [1]. Onions are rich in flavonoids, which are associated with a lower risk of cancer, heart disease, and diabetes in the human diet [2].

Partial budget analysis is a straightforward yet powerful method to evaluate the profitability of new technology within an established enterprise. It serves as a basis for comparing the relative profitability of different approaches, assessing their risk levels, and determining the resilience of profits when faced with fluctuating product or input prices. Economic analysis evaluates treatment feasibility through partial budget, dominance, and marginal analysis of each treatment. Partial budget analysis helps structure experimental data on costs and benefits of different treatments. It includes average yields, adjusted yields, gross field benefit, and varying total costs for each treatment. The total costs, which can vary, encompass all costs associated with alternative treatments. The increased crop production resulting from input application may or may not benefit farmers. Hence, it is recommended to utilize partial budget analysis (CIMMYT, 1988) to determine the net benefit and marginal rate of return from different treatment options. [3] Suggests validating the findings of a marginal analysis by examining residuals. Onion is a highly profitable vegetable crop cultivated by smallholder farmers in the southern zone of Kara Adishabo district. Its ability for multiple harvests, high economic value, quick returns, and the availability of labor, land, irrigation water, and favorable climate have led to an increase in onion production, making it the primary on-farm business commodity in the area. Nevertheless, the on-farm profitability of onion production under varying nitrogen fertilizer rates and intra-row spacing in the study area has not been investigated. Through research involving different nitrogen fertilizer rates and intra-row spacing, it was determined that analyzing financial profitability is crucial. Consequently, partial budget analysis was chosen to assess the financial profitability. Partial budget analysis is a farm management tool that can assess the profitability of different farm management practices and estimate comparative financial returns by quantifying the net economic effects of proposed changes [4]. Therefore, this study was conducted to evaluate economic feasibility of onion production under different Nitrogen fertilizer rates and intra row spacing in the study area through partial budget analysis.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1. Description of the study area

The research was conducted at the Alamata Agricultural Research Center ~~experimental site~~ in Kara Adishabo, Raya Azobo Woreda, situated in the Southern Zone of Tigray, Ethiopia. The area has a dry semi-arid climate and is geographically located between 12°38'50" N to 12°44'36" N latitude and 39°35'10" E to 39°45'10" E longitude. It experiences an annual average precipitation of 543.6 mm, with mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures of 29.9 °C and 15.9 °C, respectively. The altitude of the Woreda ranges from 1646 to 1670 ~~m.a.s.l.~~ **MSL (mean sea level)**. The predominant soil types include Vertisols, Nitsoil, Combisols, and Luvisols, with Vertisol being the dominant type covering more than 70% of the study area [5].

### 2.2. Experimental treatments and Field managements

The experiment included five nitrogen levels (0, 23, 46, 69, and 92 Kg/ha of N) and three intra-row spacings (5, 10, and 15 cm), arranged in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. The spacing between blocks and plots was 1.5 m and 1 m, respectively, resulting in a plot area of 2 x 3 m<sup>2</sup>. This setup comprised 45 plots with 15 treatment combinations covering a total area of 9 x 59 m<sup>2</sup>, each having eight harvestable rows out of the total ten rows per plot. Onion seedlings were planted in double row spacing, with a furrow spacing of 40 cm and 20 cm between double rows within a furrow and all agronomic practices were applied based on the crop recommendations [6].

Comment [C4]: x

### 2.3. Data Collection

Data on marketable bulb yield (t/ha) was collected. This refers to the weight of healthy free of mechanical, disease, and insect pest damages, uniform in color, and marketable bulbs that range from 20 g to 160 g in weight. Data on input costs and net benefit obtained were collected and estimated on a hectare basis.

### 2.4. Economic Analysis

Economic analysis was conducted using the partial budget method for each treatment, following guidelines from [3]. The aim was to determine the most cost-effective combination of nitrogen fertilizer and plant spacing. The partial budget considered average yields per treatment, adjusted yields, gross field benefit, and total costs, which varied across treatments. Average yields were adjusted downward by 10% to account for potential lower yields that farmers might experience. A minimum acceptable marginal rate of return of 100% was used as the benchmark for farmer recommendations. The economic analysis procedures followed in this study are outlined below.

1. Budgets are formulated on a per-treatment basis, utilizing data from individual experiments or, ideally, from experiments aggregated by recommendation domain.
2. The average yields for each treatment are adjusted downward by a consistent percentage to account for variations in management practices and differences in yield loss resulting from earlier harvests by researchers or different harvesting techniques, reflecting the disparities between experimental and farmer yields.
3. Adjusted yields are multiplied by the field price of the product (sales price minus harvest cost, shelling cost, and transportation cost from the field to the point of sale) to calculate the gross benefit for each treatment.
4. Variable costs associated with treatment changes are deducted from gross benefits to determine the net benefits for each treatment.
5. Dominated treatments are excluded from further consideration. A treatment is deemed dominated if its net benefits are lower and its variable costs are higher than those of any other treatment simultaneously.
6. Marginal rates of return (MRR) are computed for selected treatments to assess the increase in expenditure.

7. A recommended treatment is chosen by incrementally increasing expenditure from less to more expensive treatments until the marginal rate of return (MRR) is slightly higher than the cost of capital for farmers.
8. Risk analysis.

The partial budget analysis was done by using the formulas developed by [3] and described as follows.

Gross return (GR) (ETB/ha) is calculated by multiplying the price received by farmers when they sell the adjusted yield.

Total varying cost (TVC) represents the combined cost of fertilizer (urea), seed and labor.

Net benefit (NB) (ETB/ha) is the difference between gross return and total cost for each treatment.  $NB = GR - TVC$ .

The marginal rate of return (MRR %) is the ratio of change in net return to change in cost and expressed in percentage.

$$MRR \text{ or } \frac{\Delta NB}{\Delta TVC} (\%) = \frac{\text{Marginal Benefit}}{\text{Marginal Cost}} \times 100$$

**Comment [C5]:** Must be written in well defined manner

**Dominance Analysis:** Based on [3], these are the procedures for dominance analysis:-

1. Before selecting dominant treatments, list the total costs that vary and the net benefits for each of the treatments in order of increasing their total costs that vary.
2. Any treatment that has net benefits that are less than or equal to those of a treatment with lower costs that vary is dominated (marked with a letter "D").
3. Eliminate the dominated treatment from further consideration

## 2.5. Analysis Using Residuals

As per [3], it is recommended to validate the conclusions of a marginal analysis by considering residuals, which represent the variance between the net benefits and the investment cost. Occasionally, the outcomes of marginal analysis may contradict the net benefits obtained from the experiment. Treatments with higher net benefits may be disregarded if their marginal rate of return is lower compared to other treatments in the same experiments, and vice versa. In such cases, it is important to verify this through residual analysis. Farmers are primarily interested in treatments with the highest residuals. Therefore, when calculating residuals, treatments with higher residuals should be selected. Residuals are determined by subtracting the required return for farmers (minimum rate of return multiplied by the total varying costs) from the net benefits.

**Residuals** = Return the farmer that require – Net benefit

**Return the farmer that require** = the minimum rate of return (100%) (Birr/ha) x the total costs that vary (Birr/ha)

**Comment [C6]:** Check formula again and write in efficient manner

It represents the return that farmers would require from their investment in order to change their practice.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1. Marketable bulb yield

The utilization of various agricultural inputs may or may not be advantageous for farmers. To assess the positive or negative impact of these inputs, partial budget analysis (CIMMYT, 1988) was employed to determine the net benefit and marginal rate of return. This involves examining only the costs, returns, and resource requirements that change with a proposed adjustment. For each treatment combination, the total costs and net benefits were calculated. The variable costs in this experiment included the cost of nitrogen (urea), seed, and labor. These costs varied for each treatment combination. The price for 1 kg of urea was 15 ETB, and for 1 kg of seeds, it was 700 ETB. The cost for daily labor during the season was

100 ETB/day, and the field price of onion during harvesting time was 18 ETB/kg. The net benefit estimate for 15 treatments is presented in Table 1. The application of 69 kg N/ha with intra-row spacing of 5 cm resulted in a total net benefit of 642602.3 ETB, followed by 92 kg N/ha and 5 cm with a total net benefit of 614035.7 ETB, and 69 kg N/ha and 10 cm with a total net benefit of 514061.1 ETB. Conversely, the lowest net benefits were recorded for the application of 0 kg N/ha and 15 cm of intra-row spacing, 0 kg N/ha and 10 cm of intra-row spacing, 0 kg N/ha and 5 cm of intra-row spacing, and 23 kg N/ha and 15 cm of intra-row spacing, with net benefits of 242441.6 ETB, 269608.3 ETB, 287503.5 ETB, and 292931 ETB, respectively. The low net benefit obtained may be attributed to the low yield. The profitability analysis revealed that the application of 69 kg N/ha with an intra-row spacing of 5 cm yielded the highest net benefit of 642602.3 ETB. This indicates that as the total varying costs increased up to a certain level, the net benefit also increased.

**Table 1. Net benefit estimate of the combined application of nitrogen fertilizer rates and intra row spacing on marketable yield of onion**

Treatment combinations N (kg/ha) and spacing (cm)	MY (t/ha)	AMY (t/ha)	FP (ETB/kg)	GFB (ETB/ha)	TVC (ETB/ha)	NB (ETB/ha)
0*15	15.03	13.527	18	243486	1044.44	242441.6
0*10	16.75	15.075	18	271350	1741.67	269608.3
0*5	17.93	16.137	18	290466	2962.5	287503.5
23*15	18.2	16.38	18	294840	1909.02	292931
23*10	18.75	16.875	18	303750	2606.25	301143.8
23*5	19.42	17.478	18	314604	3827.08	310776.9
46*15	22.2	19.98	18	359640	2773.61	356866.4
46*10	23.3	20.97	18	377460	3470.84	373989.2
46*5	27	24.3	18	437400	4691.67	432708.3
69*15	24.1	21.69	18	390420	3641.66	386778.3
69*10	32	28.8	18	518400	4338.89	514061.1
69*5	40.01	36.009	18	648162	5559.72	642602.3
92*15	24.1	21.69	18	390420	4506.25	385913.8
92*10	29.63	26.667	18	480006	5203.48	474802.5
92*5	38.3	34.47	18	620460	6424.31	614035.7

MY= Marketable yield, AMY= Adjusted marketable yield, FP= Field price of onion, GFB= Gross field benefit, TVC= Total variable cost, and NB= Net benefit

### 3.2. Dominance Analysis

The highest net benefits obtained from input application for crop production may not necessarily be considered favorable by farmers. In many instances, farmers prioritize maximizing profits while minimizing costs and increasing income. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct dominated treatment analysis. A dominated treatment refers to any treatment with net benefits lower than those of a treatment with lower varying costs [7]. The Dominance analysis procedure outlined in CIMMYT (1998) was employed to identify potentially profitable treatments from the tested range, aiming to exclude certain treatments from

further consideration and streamline the analysis. The dominant (undominated) treatments were ranked based on their varying costs, from lowest to highest (Table 2).

The dominance analysis revealed that all treatments, except for plots treated with the combined application of 0 kg N/ha and 5 cm, 23 kg N/ha and 5 cm, 92 kg N/ha and 15 cm, 46 kg N/ha and 5 cm, 92 kg N/ha and 10 cm, and 92 kg N/ha and 5 cm, were dominated. This indicates that the net benefit decreased as the total varying costs exceeded those of the undominated fertilizer treatments. Consequently, farmers are unlikely to choose other dominated treatments over the undominated ones. Additionally, this helps in excluding dominated treatments from further marginal rate of return estimates.

**Table 2. Dominance analysis of combined application of nitrogen fertilizer rates and intra row spacing on marketable yield of onion**

Treatment combinations N (kg/ha) and spacing (cm)	TVC (ETB/ha)	NB (ETB/ha)
0*15	1044.44	242441.6
0*10	1741.67	269608.3
23*15	1909.02	292931
23*10	2606.25	301143.8
46*15	2773.61	356866.4
0*5	2962.5	287503.5D
46*10	3470.84	373989.2
69*15	3641.66	386778.3
23*5	3827.08	310776.9D
69*10	4338.89	514061.1
92*15	4506.25	385913.8D
46*5	4691.67	432708.3D
92*10	5203.48	474802.5D
69*5	5559.72	642602.3
92*5	6424.31	614035.7D

TVC= Total variable cost, NB= Net benefit

### 3.3. Marginal Rate of Return

A percentage marginal rate of return was calculated for each pair of ranked treatments. The percentage marginal rate of return between any pair of dominant treatments represents the return per unit of investment in nitrogen fertilizer and intra-row spacing, expressed as a percentage (Table 3).

Transitioning from the treatment with the lowest varying costs to the one with the highest varying costs, the marginal rate of return exceeded the minimum acceptable level. The minimum acceptable marginal rate of return (MARR %) should ideally fall between 50% and 100% according to [3], with 100% being considered the minimum acceptable rate of return for farmer recommendations in this study. Therefore, the study revealed that the marginal rate of return surpasses 100%, indicating the economic significance of all treatment combinations as their MRR is greater than 100%. Consequently, the application of 46 kg

N/ha with an intra-row spacing of 15 cm emerged as the top recommendation, yielding a net benefit of 356866.4 ETB/ha. However, the net benefits obtained from the application of 46 kg N/ha and 10 cm, 69 kg N/ha and 15 cm, 69 kg N/ha and 10 cm, and 69 kg N/ha and 5 cm exceeded the net benefit obtained from the initial recommendation based on MRR (%). The best recommendation for treatments determined by marginal rate of return is not solely based on the highest MRR, but rather on the combination of the highest net benefit and an acceptable MRR, as per [3], leading to further residual analysis.

**Table 3. Marginal rate of return of combined application of nitrogen fertilizer rates and intra row spacing on marketable yield of onion**

Treatment combinations N (kg/ha) and spacing (cm)	TVC (ETB/ha)	NB (ETB/ha)	Δ NB	Δ TVC	MRR	MRR (%)
0*15	1044.44	242441.6				
0*10	1741.67	269608.3	27166.77	697.23	38.96386	3896.386
23*15	1909.02	292931	23322.65	167.35	139.3645	13936.45
23*10	2606.25	301143.8	8212.77	697.23	11.77914	1177.914
46*15	2773.61	356866.4	55722.64	167.36	332.9508	33295.08
46*10	3470.84	373989.2	17122.77	697.23	24.55828	2455.828
69*15	3641.66	386778.3	12789.18	170.82	74.86934	7486.934
69*10	4338.89	514061.1	127282.8	697.23	182.5549	18255.49
69*5	5559.72	642602.3	128541.2	1220.83	105.29	10529

TVC= Total variable cost, NB= Net benefit, Δ NB= change in net benefit, Δ TVC= change in total variable cost, MRR= Marginal rate of return

### 3.4. Residual analysis

The marginal rate of return (MRR %) analysis in the study highlighted that the combined application of 0 kg N/ha with an intra-row spacing of 10 cm yielded the highest value. However, as per [3], the findings of a marginal analysis should be validated using the concept of 'residuals,' which represent the variance between net benefits and the investment cost. Sometimes, results from marginal analysis may contradict the net benefits obtained from the experiment. Treatments with higher net benefits could be disregarded if their marginal rate of return is lower compared to other treatments in the same experiment, and vice versa. In such cases, residual analysis becomes crucial. Farmers are inclined towards treatments with the highest residuals. Therefore, when calculating residuals, it is essential to prioritize treatments with higher residual values. Residuals are computed by deducting the required return by farmers (minimum rate of return multiplied by total varying costs) from the net benefits. The residual represents the variance between net benefits and the required return by farmers. It is important to note that the residual does not equate to profit, and the focus lies on comparing residuals rather than their absolute values. Farmers are inclined towards treatments with the highest residual value, as per [3]. In this scenario, the treatment with the highest residual is 69 kg N/ha and 5 cm of intra-row spacing, which differs from the conclusion drawn based on the previous MRR (%). Consequently, we reject the earlier recommendation based on marginal rate of return (%) 46 kg N/ha and 15 cm of intra-row spacing, yielding a net benefit of 356866.4 ETB/ha, and instead recommend the treatment combination of 69 kg N/ha and 5 cm of intra-row spacing (Table 4).

Table 4. Residual of combined application of nitrogen fertilizer rates and intra row spacing

Treatment combinations	Total variable cost (birr/ha)	Net benefit (birr/ha)	Return required (birr/ha)	Residuals (birr/ha)
N (kg/ha) and spacing (cm)				
0*15	1044.44	242441.6	1044.44	241397.1
0*10	1741.67	269608.3	1741.67	267866.7
23*15	1909.02	292931	1909.02	291022
23*10	2606.25	301143.8	2606.25	298537.5
46*15	2773.61	356866.4	2773.61	354092.8
46*10	3470.84	373989.2	3470.84	370518.3
69*15	3641.66	386778.3	3641.66	383136.7
69*10	4338.89	514061.1	4338.89	509722.2
69*5	5559.72	642602.3	5559.72	637042.6

**Comment [C7]:** Net benefit may be in whole number digit, like 1044, 1741 instead of 1044.44 & 1741.67

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The partial budget analysis of marketable bulb yield indicated that the highest net benefit of Birr 642602.3 was achieved from the treatment combination of 69 kg N/ha and an intra-row spacing of 5 cm. Despite this, the recommendation based on marginal rate of return favored 46 kg N/ha and 15 cm of intra-row spacing, which had a lower net benefit. Therefore, conducting residual analysis was crucial to validate the accuracy of the MRR (%) recommendation. In this instance, the treatment with the highest residual turned out to be 69 kg N/ha and 5 cm of intra-row spacing, contradicting the previous MRR (%) conclusion. Consequently, we reject the earlier recommendation based on marginal rate of return (%) 46 kg N/ha and 15 cm of intra-row spacing with a net benefit of 356866.4 ETB/ha, and instead advocate for the treatment combination of 69 kg N/ha and 5 cm of intra-row spacing. Hence, applying 69 kg N/ha and 5 cm intra-row spacing for onion cultivation could be deemed optimal and more profitable in the study area.

**Comment [C8]:** Which % increase in the 69 kg ha-1 and 5 cm Row distance compared to other treatments.

#### REFERENCES

1. Bagali AN, Patil HB, Guled MB, Patil RV. Effect of scheduling of drip irrigation on growth, yield and water use efficiency of onion (*Allium cepa* L.). Karnataka Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 2012 Jun 25;25(1).

2. Kahsay Y, Belew D, Abay F. Effect of intra-row spacing on yield and quality of some onion varieties (*Allium cepa* L.) at Aksum, Northern Ethiopia. *African Journal of plant science*. 2013 Dec 31;7(12):613-22.
3. CIMMYT Economics Program. From agronomic data to farmer recommendations: an economics training manual. CIMMYT; 1988.
4. Mensa A, Mohammed W, Woldetsadik K, Wube T, Feyso A. Partial budget analysis of on-farm hot pepper (*Capsicum annum* L.) production under varying rates of NPS fertilizer application and improved varieties: The case of Arba Minch Zuria District, Southern Ethiopia. *International Journal of Science and Research Archive*. 2023;9(1):161-7.
5. EARO (Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization). Directory of released crop varieties and their recommended cultural practices.2004.
6. Raya Azebo Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office. Mehoni, Ethiopia. 2019.
7. Stephen K, Nicky M. In-Service training on partial budgeting techniques. Mount Makulu, Lusaka, Zambia. 2007.

**Comment [C9]:** All references must be written as per author guidelines

UNDER PEER REVIEW