

# PLANTING AND HARVESTING MECHANIZATION ON PRODUCTIVITY, ENERGY EFFICACY AND PROFITABILITY OF POTATO PRODUCTION

## Abstract

Potato occupied the first position among all the vegetables in respect of area and total production in Bangladesh. Effective and efficient use of energy are necessary for an improved agricultural production. Therefore, a research was undertaken for potato production to assess productivity, quantify energy flow and financial profitability of different production systems. The experimented four systems were manual planting and manual harvesting, machine planting and manual harvesting, manual planting and machine harvesting and machine planting and machine harvesting, respectively. The experiment was conducted at Farm Machinery and Postharvest Process Engineering (FMPE) Division, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) during 2017-18. Yield of potato including yield contributing characters for different treatments were not significantly varied. Direct energy was the highest in mechanical planting and harvesting system (25%) and the lower manual planting and harvesting system (18%). Indirect energy shared 82% in manual planting and harvesting system, 78% in machine planting and manual harvesting system, 80% in manual planting and mechanical harvesting system, and 75% in machine planting and machine harvesting system, respectively. The largest source of indirect energy consumption was from fertilizer (22-27% for the total energy). The higher specific energy of 1.93 MJ/kg was found in manually planted and mechanized harvesting system. The higher product value was from manual planting and mechanical harvesting system. The highest BCR (2.25) was found from machine planted and machine harvested followed by manually planted and mechanically harvested plot (2.16), machine planted and manually harvested plot (1.93) and manual planting and harvesting (1.91). Thus, mechanically planted and harvested systems can be recommended for potato production since it can reduce 52% labour requirement than manual method and can give higher BCR among the tested production methods.

## Introduction

In Bangladesh soil and climatic condition has offered high potential of potato production. It is the third largest food crop following rice and wheat. Potato occupied 0.464 million hectares of land and its production was 2.410 million tonnes. So, it gained the first position among all the vegetables with respect to area and total production (BBS, 2022). In case of efficient farmers, production can be increased by increasing cultivable area or substituting existing technology with more advanced technology. Farm mechanization in Bangladesh grew slowly and accelerated recently due to increased need of timely completion of field operations, better utilization of costly inputs, need to handle large volume of agro-produce and improve quality of work. At present, about 80% land of the country is tilled by 2WTs while the remaining 15% land is covered by tractors (Islam, 2018 and Rahman *et al.*, 2021). **Greater energy efficiency in food production systems is required since the projected energy production growth is inadequate and conventional energy sources are limited (Vijayakumar *et al.*, 2023; Hoque, 2017).** Potato planter improves quality of work and ensures precision placement and efficient use of costly inputs like seed, fertilizer, (Hoque and Hossain, 2020). Potato digging and harvesting is a cumbersome process. A low cost two-wheel tractor driven potato harvester has been developed in Farm Machinery and Postharvest Process Engineering (FMPE) Division of Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Gazipur to facilitate small farmers to harvest their potatoes at low cost (Hoque and Hossain, 2020). A potato planter and harvester were developed by BARI for planting and harvesting of potato precisely and effectively. And, besides a potato grader was also developed to grade potato in different desired size for

more market value (Hoque *et al.*, 2011). The field capacity of the potato planter, potato harvester and potato grader have been evaluated in the previous year. But use of all the mechanical tools for potato production how can increase productivity, energy efficiency and profitability, yet not evaluated. Energy balance consists of energy inputs which are comprised of consumed energy (direct and indirect) and energy outputs or emitted energy. Effective energy use in agriculture is one of the conditions for sustainable agricultural production which provides financial savings (AghaAlikhani *et al.*, 2013). Many researchers have studied energy and economic analysis to determine the energy efficiency of crop production, such maize (Konieczna *et al.*, 2020), rice (AghaAlikhani *et al.*, 2013), potato (Mohammadi *et al.*, 2008), sweet potato (Alam *et al.*, 2023). However, no studies have been published on the energy and economic analysis of potato production in Bangladesh. Therefore, this study was undertaken for assessing productivity of potato in different level of mechanization, quantifying input-output energy flow and evaluating energy efficiency and financial profitability of potato production in Bangladesh.

## Materials and Method

An experiment was conducted at the research field in FMPE Division, BARI, Gazipur during 2017-18. The soil of the experimental plot was so fertile with the available textural classes of clay loam in BARI region. The experiment was conducted with standard spacing and the variety was cardinal (BARI Alu-8). The following four treatments of T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> were tested in farmers' fields with 03 (three) replications of each of them.

- T<sub>1</sub>=Manual planting+ manual harvesting
- T<sub>2</sub>=Machine planting+ manual harvesting
- T<sub>3</sub>=Manual planting + Machine harvesting
- T<sub>4</sub>=Machine planting + Machine harvesting

Date of planting was 01-12-2018. Plot size was 14 x 6 m<sup>2</sup>. Date of harvesting was 10-03-2018. Standard fertilizer dose (116-30-125-120 kg/ha NPKS), weed management practice and irrigation schedule were followed. Two wheel tractor operated potato planter and harvester were used. All the potatoes were collected and weighed from all plots. Randomly 1 m<sup>2</sup> area was selected from the main plot for crop biomass, plant height, number of stem, number of tuber per hill, tuber yield per hill, yield. Energy conversion was done with standard energy equivalent as mentioned in Table 1.

**Table 1. Energy equivalent (MJ/unit) of energy input and energy output indicators**

| Parameter        | Energy equivalent | Unit           | References                                                |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Human Labour     | 1.96              | h              | Shahin <i>et al.</i> (2008)                               |
| Machine          | 62.7              | h              | Shahin <i>et al.</i> , (2008), Erdal <i>et al.</i> (2007) |
| Diesel           | 56.31             | l              | Islam <i>et al.</i> , (2012), Erdal <i>et al.</i> (2007)  |
| N                | 64.4              | kg             | Ozkan <i>et al.</i> (2004)                                |
| P                | 11.96             | kg             | Ozkan <i>et al.</i> (2004)                                |
| K                | 6.7               | kg             | Ozkan <i>et al.</i> (2004)                                |
| Zn               | 5                 | kg             | Khosruzzaman <i>et al.</i> (2010)                         |
| S                | 1.12              | kg             | Khosruzzaman <i>et al.</i> (2010)                         |
| Irrigation water | 1.02              | m <sup>3</sup> | Shahin <i>et al.</i> (2008)                               |
| Fungicide        | 145               | kg             | Khosruzzaman <i>et al.</i> (2010)                         |

All Energy input and energy output was calculated with the following equations.

**Total energy input**

$$\text{Total energy input, GJ/ha} = E_{de} + E_{ie} \quad (1)$$

Where,

$E_{de}$  = Direct energy input, GJ/ha

$E_{ie}$  = Indirect energy input, GJ/ha

$$\text{Direct energy input, GJ/ha} = E_h + E_f \quad (2)$$

Where,

$E_h$  = Human energy input, GJ/ha

$E_f$  = Fuel energy input, GJ/ha

$$\text{Labour energy input, GJ/ha} = \frac{L \times wdlf \times whl \times L_{eqv}}{A_a} \quad (3)$$

Where,

$L$  = number of labor (person)

$wdlf$  = number of working days for labor (day)

$whl$  = working hour (h/day)

$L_{eqv}$  = Energy equivalent of labour (GJ/h)

$A_a$  = cultivated area (ha)

$$\text{Mechanical energy input, GJ/ha} = \frac{MF_f \times wh_{mf} \times F_{eqv}}{A_a} \quad (4)$$

Where,

$MF_f$  = Fuel consumption of power source machine (L/h)

$wh_{mf}$  = working hour for farm machine (h)

$F_{eq}$  = Energy equivalent of fuel (GJ/L)

$A_a$  = Cultivated area (ha)

$$\text{Indirect energy input, GJ/ha} = E_s + E_m + E_{fr} + E_{pp} + E_i \quad (5)$$

Where,

$E_s$  = Seed or biological energy input, GJ/ha

$E_m$  = Machinery energy input, GJ/ha

$E_{fr}$  = Fertilizer energy input, GJ/ha

$E_{pp}$  = Plant protection energy input, GJ/ha

$E_i$  = Irrigation energy input, GJ/ha

Seed was considered as biological energy resources input. Therefore, only seeds were considered to calculate biological energy input.

$$\text{Total seed input, GJ/ha} = \text{Seed} \times S_{eqv} \quad (6)$$

Where,

Seed = amount of seed applied, kg/ha and  $S_{eqv}$  = energy equivalent of seed, GJ/kg

Energy sequestered in machinery was calculated as following formula.

$$\text{Total energy sequestered, GJ/ha} = M \times h \quad (7)$$

Where,

$M$  = Energy sequestered in manufacturing for machinery, GJ/h

$h$  = Machine working hour, h/ha

$$\text{Total fertilizer input, GJ/ha} = \text{Urea} \times U_{eqv} + \text{TSP} \times T_{eqv} + \text{MP} \times K_{eqv} \quad (8)$$

Where,

$U_{eqv}$  = Energy equivalent values of urea, GJ/kg

$T_{eqv}$  = Energy equivalent values of triple super phosphate, GJ/kg

$K_{eqv}$  = Energy equivalent values of muriate of potash, GJ/kg

Urea = Urea fertilizer rate applied, kg/ha

TSP = TSP fertilizer rate applied, kg/ha

MP = MP fertilizer rate applied, kg/ha

$A_a$  = cultivated area

$$\text{Plant protection energy input, GJ/ha} = E_{pp-h} + E_{pp-p} \quad (9)$$

Where,

$E_{pp-h}$  = Herbicide energy input, GJ/ha

$E_{pp-p}$  = Pesticide energy input, GJ/ha

$$\text{Total herbicide input, GJ/ha} = \text{Her} \times H_{eqv} \quad (10)$$

Where,

Her = Applied rate (kg or lit/ha) of herbicide

$H_{eqv}$  = Energy equivalent (GJ/kg or lit) of herbicide

$$\text{Total pesticide input, GJ/ha} = \text{Pes} \times P_{eqv} \quad (11)$$

Where,

Pes = Application rate (kg or lit/ha) of pesticide

$P_{eqv}$  = Energy equivalent (GJ/kg or lit) of pesticide

$$\text{Irrigation energy input, GJ/ha} = I_w \times I_{eqv} \quad (12)$$

Where,

$I_w$  = Volume of irrigation water,  $m^3$  and

$I_{eqv}$  = Energy equivalent (GJ/m) of irrigation

### Energy output

Energy output was considered of main product and by-product.

$$\text{Total energy output, GJ/ha} = (\text{Yield} \times E_{eqp}) + (\text{By-product} \times E_{eqb}) \quad (13)$$

Where,

$E_{eqp}$  = Energy equivalent value of main product and  $E_{eqb}$  = Energy equivalent value of by-product

Energy ratio (energy use efficiency), energy productivity, net energy gain and specific energy were calculated using the following relationships (Singh, 2002; Sartori *et al.*, 2005):

$$\text{Output-input energy ratio} = \frac{\text{Output energy (MJ/ha)}}{\text{Input energy (MJ/ha)}} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Energy productivity} = \frac{\text{Product Output (kg/ha)}}{\text{Input energy (MJ/ha)}} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Net energy gain} = \text{Output energy (MJ/ha)} - \text{Input energy (MJ/ha)} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{Specific energy} = \frac{\text{Input energy (MJ/ha)}}{\text{Product output (Biomass) (kg/ha)}} \quad (17)$$

### Operating cost calculation

Operating cost was calculated to determine its economic performance and production cost. Fixed and variable costs were determined. Depreciation, interest on investment, tax, insurance and shelter costs are the components of fixed cost calculation using the following equations (Hoque, 2017).

$$\text{a. Annual depreciation, } D = (P - S) / L \quad (18)$$

Where, D= Depreciation, Tk/yr

P=Purchase price, Tk

S =Salvage value, Tk

L= Working life of the machine, yr

$$\text{b. Interest on investment, } I = (P + S) / 2 * I \quad (19)$$

Where,  $i$  = rate of interest

c. Tax, insurance and shelter cost  $T=3\%$  of  $P$  (20)

Total fixed cost per year,  $FC= (a+b+c)$

In variable cost calculation, the cost of fuel, lubricant, and labour were considered. These cost increase with increase of machine use and vary to a large extent in direct proportion to days of use per year.

d. Labour cost per hour,  $L= Tk/man/h$  (21)

e. Fuel cost per hour,  $F= l/h \times Tk/l$  (22)

f. Lubrication oil cost per hour,  $O= 3\%$  of fuel cost (23)

g. Repair and maintenance cost per year= $3.5\%$  of purchase price (24)

Total variable cost= $(d+e+f+g)$  (25)

A simple partial economic analysis was done based on total production. Price of the produce was collected from the local markets to compute total production cost, gross return, gross margin and benefit-cost ratio (BCR) with following formulas

Total product value= Yield (kg/ha) x Price (Tk/kg) (26)

Gross return (Tk/ha)= Total product value – Variable production cost (27)

Net return = Total Product value (Tk/ha) – Total production cost (Tk/ha) (28)

Benefit –cost ratio =  $\frac{TPV}{TPC}$  (29)

Where

TPV= Total Production value (Tk/ha)

TPC= Total production cost (Tk/ha)

## Results and Discussion

Yield and yield contributing characters of potato at Gazipur for different treatments were documented in Table 2. Yield of potato for different potato planting and harvesting methods were not significantly varied since plant height, number of stem per plant, number of tuber per hill, tuber yield per hill were also non-significant. Among the treatments, there was no change in depth and soil cover during planting. Use of potato harvester can open most of the tuber in single pass during harvesting. Potato harvester can reduce number of labour requirement and drudgery than manual harvesting methods but

there was no yield change with respect to change of harvesting methods (Hoque and Hossain, 2020 and Bulgakov, 2021).

**Table 2. Yield and yield contributing characters of potato at Gazipur for different treatments**

| Treatments     | Plant height, cm | No. of stem/plant | No of tuber /hill | Tuber yield/hill | Yield (t/ha) |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| T <sub>1</sub> | 58.37            | 5.38              | 11.28             | 0.45             | 19.97        |
| T <sub>2</sub> | 59.72            | 5.60              | 10.44             | 0.36             | 19.09        |
| T <sub>3</sub> | 61.42            | 5.84              | 11.95             | 0.48             | 21.18        |
| T <sub>4</sub> | 64.57            | 6.07              | 11.89             | 0.48             | 21.01        |
| HSD            | ns               | ns                | ns                | ns               | ns           |
| CV(%)          | 9.56             | 12.94             | 23.73             | 20.02            | 14.01        |

Direct energy was found 18%, 22%, 20%, and 25% in the treatment of T<sub>1</sub> T<sub>2</sub> T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub>, respectively (Table 3). Direct energy was the highest in mechanical planting and harvesting system (25%) and was lower in manual planting and harvesting system (18%). Indirect energy shared 82% in manual planting and harvesting system (T<sub>1</sub>), 78% in machine planted and manually harvested system (T<sub>2</sub>), 80% in manually planted and mechanically harvested system (T<sub>3</sub>), and 75% in machine planted and machine harvested system (T<sub>4</sub>). The largest source of indirect energy consumption was fertilizer which was 22-27% of the total energy consumption (Ghahderijani *et al.*, 2024). Machinery energy was the highest in T<sub>4</sub> (17%). Irrigation energy consumption in potato cultivation was 19-23% of the total energy consumption.

**Table 3. Source wise energy consumption (GJ/ha) under different tillage options in maize cultivation**

| Source                       | T <sub>1</sub> | T <sub>2</sub> | T <sub>3</sub> | T <sub>4</sub> |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Direct Energy:</b> Human  | 1.24 (4)       | 0.88 (2)       | 0.93 (3)       | 0.60 (2)       |
| Fuel                         | 4.44 (14)      | 7.31 (20)      | 6.15 (18)      | 9.16 (23)      |
| <b>Subtotal</b>              | 5.68 (18)      | 8.19 (22)      | 7.07 (20)      | 9.77 (25)      |
| <b>Indirect Energy:</b> Seed | 5.40 (17)      | 5.40 (15)      | 5.40 (16)      | 5.40 (14)      |
| Machinery                    | 3.46 (11)      | 5.54 (15)      | 4.66 (13)      | 6.94 (17)      |
| Fertilizer                   | 8.84 (27)      | 8.84 (24)      | 8.84 (25)      | 8.84 (22)      |
| Plant protection             | 1.45 (5)       | 1.45 (4)       | 1.45 (4)       | 1.45 (4)       |
| Irrigation                   | 7.35 (23)      | 7.41 (20)      | 7.37 (21)      | 7.39 (19)      |
| <b>Subtotal</b>              | 26.50 (82)     | 28.64 (78)     | 27.72 (80)     | 30.02 (75)     |
| <b>Grand Total</b>           | 32.18 (100)    | 36.83 (100)    | 34.79 (100)    | 39.78 (100)    |

Figure in the parenthesis indicate the % of the total energy

Energy output-input relationship in potato cultivation is shown in Table 4. The highest output-input energy ration and energy productivity was found in T<sub>1</sub> followed by T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>4</sub> and T<sub>1</sub> which is also aligned

with findings of Hamedaniet *al.*, (2011) and Mohammadiet *al.*, (2008). But the higher specific energy was found in mechanized cultivation system (T<sub>2</sub>) (1.93 MJ/kg) flowed by T<sub>4</sub> (1.91 MJ/kg), T<sub>3</sub> (1.71 MJ/kg) and T<sub>1</sub> (1.63 MJ/kg).

**Table 4. Energy output-input relationship in potato cultivation**

| Treatments     | Input energy GJ/ha | Output energy GJ/ha | Output-input energy ratio | Net energy gain, GJ/ha | Energy productivity, kg/MJ | Specific energy, MJ/kg |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| T <sub>1</sub> | 32.18              | 71.89               | 2.23                      | 39.71                  | 0.62                       | 1.63                   |
| T <sub>2</sub> | 36.83              | 68.73               | 1.86                      | 31.90                  | 0.52                       | 1.93                   |
| T <sub>3</sub> | 34.79              | 76.26               | 2.19                      | 41.46                  | 0.61                       | 1.71                   |
| T <sub>4</sub> | 39.78              | 75.65               | 1.90                      | 35.86                  | 0.53                       | 1.91                   |

Benefit-cost ratio of potato cultivation was affected by different cultivation method was shown in Table 5. The input cost was the higher under manual system (T<sub>1</sub>) (104281 Tk/ha). The higher product value was from T<sub>3</sub> for manual planting and mechanically harvested system. The highest BCR (2.25) was found from T<sub>4</sub> followed by T<sub>3</sub> (2.16), T<sub>2</sub> (1.93) and T<sub>1</sub> (1.91), respectively.

**Table 5. Cost and benefit of potato cultivation as affected by different cultivation method**

| Treatments     | Input cost, Tk/ha | Product value, Tk/ha | Net return, Tk/ha | BCR  |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------|
| T <sub>1</sub> | 104281            | 199682.5             | 95401.58          | 1.91 |
| T <sub>2</sub> | 99023.76          | 190912.7             | 91888.93          | 1.93 |
| T <sub>3</sub> | 98221.31          | 211825.4             | 113604.1          | 2.16 |
| T <sub>4</sub> | 93396.43          | 210138.9             | 116742.5          | 2.25 |

## Conclusion

There was no significant yield variation for different treatments. Direct energy was the highest in mechanical planting and harvesting system. The largest source of indirect energy consumption was fertilizer. The higher specific energy was found in manually planted and mechanized harvesting system. The higher specific energy was found in mechanized cultivation system. The higher product value was found in the system of manual planting and mechanical harvesting. Mechanically planted and harvested systems could be reduced 52% labour requirement and gave the highest BCR among the tested production systems. Thus, mechanized potato cultivation could be recommended for smallholder farmers of Bangladesh. A similar further study could be done utilizing all of the mechanized options of tillage, seeding, weeding, harvesting and grading for potato cultivation.

## References

- AghaAlikhani M, H. Kazemi-Poshtmasari, F. Habibzadeh. 2013. Energy use pattern in rice production: A case study from Mazandaran province, Iran. *Energy Conversion and Management*. 69:157-162
- Alam M J, A A Mahmud, A Gaber and A Hossain. 2023. Energy efficiency and water use indices for sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* L.) production under subtropical climatic conditions of Bangladesh. *Journal of Water and Climate Change*. 14(2):576 doi: 10.2166/wcc.2023.401
- BBS. 2022. Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka.
- BulgakovV., V. Bonchik, I. Holovach, I. Fedosiy, V. Volskiy, V. Melnik, Ye. Ihnatiev and J. Olt. 2021. Justification of parameters for novel rotary potato harvesting machine. *Agronomy Research*, 19: 994 –1007, <https://doi.org/10.15159/AR.21.079>
- Erdal G, Esengun K, Erdal H, Gunduz O 2007: Energy use and economic analysis of sugar beet production in Tokat province of Turkey. *Energy* 32:35–41.
- Ghahderijani M, K Alireza, T Ahmad, O Mahmood and K H Hamid. 2024. Evaluation and Determination of Energy Consumption for Potato Production in Various Levels of Cultivated Areas in Isfahan Province of Iran (Case study: western of Isfahan province). *International Agricultural Engineering Conference*, Bangkok, Thailand, 7 – 10
- Hamedani S R, Z Shabani and S Rafiee. 2011. Energy inputs and crop yield relationship in potato production in Hamadan province of Iran. *Energy* 36(5):2367-2371. DOI:10.1016/j.energy.2011.01.013
- Hoque M A, M A Wohab, M A Hossain, K K Saha and M S Hassan. 2011. Design and Development of a Rotating Cylinder Potato Grader. *Journal of agricultural engineering the institution of engineers, Bangladesh*. 39(1): June, 2011.Pp-23-28
- Hoque MA and M A Hossain. 2020. Development and adoption of low cost small potato planter and harvester for profitable potato production. A project completion report submitted to Krishi Gobeshona Foundation, Farmgate, Dhaka. 1-54.
- Hoque MA. 2017. Energy use efficiency of conservation agricultural based cropping systems. A PhD thesis. Department of Farm Power and Machinery, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh.

- Islam AKMS. 2018. Status of rice farming mechanization in Bangladesh, J. Biosci. Agric. Res. 17 (1): 1386–1395, <https://doi.org/10.18801/jbar.170118.171>.
- Khosruzzaman S, Asgar MA, Karim N, Akbar S. 2010. Energy intensity and productivity in relation to agriculture–Bangladesh perspective. Journal of Agricultural Technology. 6(4):615-630.
- Konieczna A, K Roman, M Roman, D. Sliwinski and M Roman . 2020. Energy Efficiency of Maize Production Technology: Evidence from Polish Farms. Energies (MDPI), 14, 170
- Mohammadi A, A Tabatabaeefar, S Shahin, S Rafiee, A Keyhani. 2008. Energy use and economical analysis of potato production in Iran a case study: Ardabil province. Energy Conversion and Management. 49(12):3566-3570
- Ozkan B, Akcaoz H, Fert C. 2004: Energy Input Output Analysis in Turkish Agriculture. Renewable Energy, 29:39–51.
- Rahman MM, MR Ali, MMH Oliver, M A Hanif, M Z Uddin, Tamim-Ul-Hasan, KK Saha, M H Islam, M Moniruzzaman. 2021. Farm mechanization in Bangladesh: A review of the status, roles, policy, and potentials. Journal of Agriculture and Food Research. 6:1-7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jafr.2021.100225>
- Sartori L, Basso B, Bertocco M, Oliviero G. 2005. Energy use and economic evaluation three-year crop rotation for conservation and organic farming in NE Italy. Biosystems Engineering 91(2): 245-256.
- Shahin S, Jafari A, Mobli H, Rafiee S, Karimi M. 2008. Effect of farm size on energy ratio for wheat production: A case study from ardabil province of Iran. American-Eurasian J. Agric. & Environ. Sci. 3(4):604-608.
- Singh JM. 2002: On farm energy use pattern in different cropping systems in Haryana, India. Master of Science. Germany: International Institute of Management, University of Flensburg.
- Vijayakumar, S., Chatterjee, D., Subramanian, E., Ramesh, K., Saravanane, P. 2023. Efficient Management of Energy in Agriculture. In: Rakshit, A., Biswas, A., Sarkar, D., Meena, V.S., Datta, R. (eds) Handbook of Energy Management in Agriculture. Springer, Singapore. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-7736-7\\_18-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-7736-7_18-2)