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**ECONOMIC SURVEY ON ROOT CROP PRODUCTION  
IN SELECTED TOWNS OF CAVITE**

**T H E S I S**

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*Indang, Cavite*

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✓ECONOMIC SURVEY ON ROOT CROP PRODUCTION  
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## ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted in five selected towns of Cavite namely: Alfonso, Trece Martires City, Amadeo, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and Indang. The objectives of the study were to determine: 1) the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents; 2) the basic characteristics of the root crop farms; 3) the cultural practices being employed by the root crop growers; 4) the production costs and income in root crop production; 5) difference on income obtained from cassava and camote, cassava and gabi, and gabi and camote; and; 6) the problems encountered by the respondents.

A total of 100 respondents was surveyed. Majority of the farmers were in the middle age with an average of 51.89 years. Most of them were tenants cultivating an area of 1.32 hectares with an average farming experience of 20.55 years. Their average net income was pegged at P10,317.34.

The most common cultural practices employed by the respondents were land preparation, planting and harvesting.

Income from cassava, camote as well as gabi were not significantly different from each other as shown by the results of the t-test which were all significant at 5 percent levels.

Income derived from root crop production was not affected by the cultural practices employed by the farmers.

The most common problems encountered by the respondents were high cost of fertilizer, insufficient rainfall and insect pests and diseases.

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INTRODUCTION

Root crops are grown all over the country mainly in farms smaller than a hectare. In rural areas, almost all backyards and nearby fields are planted to cassava, sweet potato, and gabi.

With the present worldwide food shortage, root crops became an important complement/substitute for our staple food. It is said that root crops are comparable to rice and corn, at least in terms of energy content. Tubers contain the same amount of energy as of a cup of rice. Almost all the commercially produced root crops like cassava, sweet potato and gabi are efficient suppliers of energy (Coursey and Haynes, 1970).