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Abstract: The present investigation was undertaken to study the economics of production and marketing of tomato in Kanke block. One village namely, Hocheer was randomly selected for the study. Among different categories of farm size, twenty marginal and twenty small farmers were selected randomly. The data were collected pertaining to crop year 2005-06. The result obtained from the study revealed that, area under vegetables crops was considerably higher as compared to cereal crops on the marginal farmers as well as small farmers. It was also observed that the cropping intensity of the sample farm was more than 130 percent, which was high on small farm. From the observation I found out that the irrigation cost and manure and fertilizer cost were important item of expenditure for farmers in tomato cultivation. The results revealed that the average productivity was about 9 to 10 tonnes per hectare on the sample farms, which was much lower than state average level yield. The results was showed that cost of production per quintal was high in kharif season in respect to rabi season on both categories of farmers. This was mainly due to high cost of cultivation per hectare in kharif season on both categories of farmers. It was also seen that the average family labour income was high on marginal farm because of more use of family labour in cultivation of tomato and applied minimum hired labour in respect to small farmers. It was also seen that increasing in production of tomato on the sample farm was due to increasing quantity of input used by the farmers. It was observed that marginal farmers preferred channel I. On small size farms, channel III was observed to be dominant channel. The results obtained from the study revealed that producer's share in consumer's rupee was about 93 percent to 94 percent in channel I, while in channel II, the producer's share in consumer's rupee was about 55 percent and in channel III, the same was nearly 45 percent.

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