

Economic Analysis of Rice Establishment Techniques in Delta Region of Krishna District

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ABSTRACT

An on-farm trial was conducted in Krishna district during *kharif* seasons of 2010-11 and 2012-13 to analyse the performance of different rice establishment techniques against traditional method of transplanting in rice in various farming situations. They include manual transplanting, direct seeding through broadcasting, direct sowing using seed drill, sowing of sprouted seed using drum seeder and system of rice intensification under mechanization (MSRI). The cost of establishment was highest in manual transplanting method (Rs. 13,838/- ha⁻¹) followed by MSRI method (Rs. 12,925/- ha⁻¹). Though broadcasting required significantly less cost for establishment (Rs. 5,233/- ha⁻¹), it required significantly higher (Rs. 5,850/- ha⁻¹) expenditure towards weed management compared with other methods of establishment. The highest grain yield (7398 kg/ ha⁻¹) with highest gross return (Rs. 1,02,013/- ha⁻¹), net return (Rs. 65,754/- ha⁻¹) and benefit cost ratio (1.81) were realized in direct sowing using seed drill. Direct sowing using seed drill was found remunerative in heavy soils.

Key words : Economic Analysis, Rice establishment techniques.