



P-ISSN: 2349-8528

E-ISSN: 2321-4902

IJCS 2018; 6(3): 3492-3494

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Received: 01-03-2018

Accepted: 09-04-2018

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Awareness and adoption of paddy growers about rice varieties developed by dbskkv, Dapoli

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Abstract

Konkan region of Maharashtra state has typical agro-climatic conditions having characteristic of rice based farming and has no substitute due to heavy rainfall in the monsoon season. Rice is the main food grain crop of the region. The university has concentrated mostly on basic and applied research in rice by developing new high yielding varieties including hybrids and their package of practices. University has developed 31 varieties of rice crop of which, 23 varieties are improved, 5 varieties are hybrid and 3 varieties are suitable for kharland. This has helped to increase the productivity of the region since 1972. With this background present study was undertaken to know the status of rice varieties developed by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli for Konkan region. The objective of this study awareness and adoption of paddy growers about rice varieties developed by DBSKKV, Dapoli. The study was conducted in three districts of Konkan region namely Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Raigad. From each districts four tahasil and five villages were selected randomly. From each villages 10 paddy growers were selected randomly. Thus, sample consist of 600 paddy growers. Data were collected by conducting personal interview. The finding of this study revealed that, 30.33 per cent of the respondents had knowledge about Karjat – 3 variety of DBSKKV, Dapoli, and 18.67 per cent Karjat -3 overall level the maximum number of respondents adopted.

Keywords: Awareness, paddy growers, rice varieties, Dapoli

Introduction

Konkan region of Maharashtra state has typical agro-climatic conditions having characteristic of rice based farming and has no substitute due to heavy rainfall in the monsoon season. Rice is the main food grain crop of the region. The university has concentrated mostly on basic and applied research in rice by developing new high yielding varieties including hybrids and their package of practices. University has developed 31 varieties of rice crop of which, 23 varieties are improved, 5 varieties are hybrid and 3 varieties are suitable for kharland. This has helped to increase the productivity of the region since 1972. With this background present study was undertaken to know the status of rice varieties developed by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli for Konkan region.

Methodology

The study was conducted in three districts of Konkan region namely Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Raged. From each districts four tahasil and five villages were selected randomly. From each villages 10 paddy growers were selected randomly. Thus, sample consist of 600 paddy growers. Data were collected by conducting personal interview.

Results

Awareness and adoption of rice varieties developed by DBSKKV, Dapoli by the respondents

At overall level it is revealed from Table 1.that maximum number (30.33 per cent) of the respondents had knowledge about Karjat – 3 variety of DBSKKV, Dapoli, followed by Karjat – 2 (27.50 per cent), Sahyadri (26.83 per cent), Ratnagiri 24 (23.50 per cent) and Ratnagiri 1 (17.67 per cent). Further the study revealed that at overall level the maximum number of respondents adopted Karjat -3 (18.67 per cent) variety of paddy followed by Karjat 2 (16.67 per cent), Karjat 5 (13.33 per cent), Sahyadri (11.67 per cent) and Ratnagiri 24 (11.17 per cent).

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their awareness and adoption of rice varieties developed by DBSKKV, Dapoli

S. No	DBSKKV, Paddy Varieties	Ratnagiri (N= 200)		Sindhudurg (N= 200)		Raigad (N=200)		Overall (N= 600)	
		AW	AD	AW	AD	AW	AD	AW	AD
High Yielding Varieties									
1.	Karjat-3	38 (19.00)	22 (11.00)	17 (08.50)	08 (04.00)	127(63.50)	82 (41.00)	182 (30.33)	112 (18.67)
2.	Karjat-2	88 (44.00)	65 (32.50)	35 (17.50)	18 (09.00)	42(21.00)	17 (08.50)	165 (27.50)	100 (16.67)
3.	Karjat-5	5 (2.50)	1 (0.50)	-	-	95(47.50)	79 (39.50)	100 (16.66)	80 (13.33)
4.	Ratnagiri-24	61 (30.50)	20 (10.00)	71 (35.50)	38 (19.00)	09 (04.50)	09 (04.50)	141 (23.50)	67 (11.17)
5.	Ratnagiri-1	16 (8.00)	11 (01.83)	90 (45.00)	51 (25.50)	-	-	106 (17.67)	62 (10.33)
6.	Karjat-184	25 (12.50)	18 (09.00)	15 (07.50)	07 (03.50)	35(17.50)	25 (12.50)	75 (12.50)	50 (08.33)
7.	Panvel-1	26 (13.00)	13 (6.50)	23 (11.50)	10 (05.00)	13(06.50)	08 (04.00)	62 (10.33)	31 (05.17)
8.	Kajat- 7	-	-	-	-	23(11.50)	14 (07.00)	23 (03.83)	14 (02.33)
9.	Karjat-8	16 (8.00)	3 (1.50)	-	-	24(12.00)	11 (05.50)	40 (06.67)	14 (02.33)
10.	Palghar-1	01 (0.50)	01 (0.50)	03 (1.50)	01(0.50)	12(06.00)	11 (05.50)	16 (2.67)	13 (02.17)
11.	Ratnagiri-5	19(09.50)	07 (03.50)	13 (06.50)	05 (02.50)	-	-	32 (05.33)	12 (02.00)
12.	Palghar-2	02 (1.00)	01 (0.50)	03 (01.50)	02 (01.00)	-	-	05 (0.83)	03 (0.50)
13.	Karjat-9	2 (1.00)	-	-	-	10(05.00)	-	12 (02.00)	-
Hybrid Varieties									
14.	Sahyadri	30(15.00)	8 (4.00)	48(24.00)	15(07.50)	83 (41.50)	12 (06.00)	161 (26.83)	35 (11.67)
15.	Sahyadri-2	20(10.00)	03 (1.50)	09 (4.5)	06 (3.00)	12 (06.00)	10 (05.00)	41 (06.83)	19 (03.16)
16.	Sahyadri-3	8 (4.00)	1 (0.50)	-	-	10 (05.00)	08 (04.00)	18 (03.00)	09 (01.50)

(AW = Awareness, AD= Adoption)

Other rice varieties cultivated by the respondents**Table 2:** Distribution of the respondents according to rice varieties cultivated by them

Sl. No.	Varieties	Ratnagiri (N= 200)	Sindhudurg (N= 200)	Raigad (N=200)	Overall (N= 600)
A. Local varieties					
1.	Bhadas	12(6.00)	-	10(5.00)	22(03.67)
3.	Thengya Masur	20 (10.00)	-	-	20 (03.33)
4.	Madhma	36 (18.00)	-	-	36 (06.00)
5.	Kolam	12 (6.00)	-	-	12 (02.00)
6.	Dhandev	11 (5.50)	-	-	11 (01.83)
7.	Walai	-	79 (39.50)	-	79 (13.00)
8.	Bela	-	77 (38.50)	-	77 (12.83)
9.	Ghansal	-	12 (6.00)	-	12 (2.00)
B. Other improved varieties					
1.	Rupali	16 (08.00)	-	10 (5.00)	26(04.33)
2.	Komal (Krishidhan)	-	19(9.50)	12 (6.00)	31(05.17)
3.	Ankur Sonam	09 (04.50)	30(15.00)	06 (03.00)	45(07.50)
4.	Ankur Shri-101	7 (3.50)	-	-	07(01.17)
5.	Gold Mohini	-	-	03 (1.50)	03(0.50)
6.	MTU 1001/1010	-	-	05 (2.50)	05(0.83)
7.	Shriram 303	-	-	02 (1.00)	02(0.33)
8.	Shubhangi	-	-	02 (1.00)	02(0.33)
9.	Ganima	-	-	01 (0.50)	01(0.16)
10.	Swarna	78 (39.00)	-	06 (3.00)	84(14.00)
11.	Jaya	89 (44.50)	144 (72.00)	162 (81.00)	395(65.83)
12.	Mahsuri	29 (14.50)	-	05 (2.50)	34(05.67)
13.	Ratna	-	-	14 (7.00)	14(02.33)
Other Hybrids					
1.	ChintuKaveri	06 (3.00)	-	-	06 (01.00)
2.	Suprim Sona Kaveri	-	-	07(3.50)	07 (01.17)
3.	Pro-agro	18 (9.00)	22 (11.00)	10 (5.00)	50(8.33)

It is observed from Table 2. The respondents were using 9 local varieties in the study area, among them adoption of 'Walai' variety was 13.00 per cent and mostly preferred in Sindhudurg. Further it was observed that the respondents from study area were using 13 other improved varieties among them 'Jaya' was most preferred variety (65.83 per

cent) while among the hybrids the respondents preferred 'Pro-agro' most (8.33 per cent).

Area brought under different rice varieties by the respondents**Table 3:** Distribution of the respondents according to area brought under different rice varieties

Districts	Local varieties	DBSKKV high yielding varieties	Other improved varieties	DBSKKV Hybrid varieties	Other hybrid varieties	Total area (ha.)
Ratnagiri	43(0.04)	78(0.15)	92(0.17)	10(0.06)	18(0.09)	0.51
Sindhudurg	82(0.09)	57(0.11)	152(0.20)	16(0.07)	22(0.10)	0.57
Raigad	10(0.04)	89(0.17)	170(0.26)	17(0.09)	12(0.07)	0.63

(The figures in parenthesis indicate the average area under rice variety)

It was revealed from Table 3 that the respondents from Ratnagiri district, cultivated local varieties on 0.04 ha area, DBSKKV varieties on 0.15 ha, other improved varieties on 0.17 ha, DBSKKV hybrid on 0.06 ha. and other hybrids on 0.09 ha area. In case of Sindhudurg district the average area brought by the respondent under local varieties, DBSKKV varieties, other improved varieties, DBSKKV hybrid and other hybrid was 0.09 ha, 0.11 ha, 0.20 ha, 0.07 ha and 0.10

ha, respectively. The respondent from Raigad district on an average cultivated local rice varieties on 0.04 ha., DBSKKV varieties on 0.17 ha., other improved varieties on 0.26 ha., DBSKKV hybrid on 0.09 ha. and other hybrid on 0.07 ha area.

Source of information used by the respondents

Table 4: Distribution of the respondents according to their source of information

S. No	Source of Information	Ratnagiri(N= 200)	Sindhudurg(N= 200)	Raigad (N=200)	Overall(N= 600)
	Owners of Krishi Seva Kendra	155(77.50)	133(66.50)	147(73.50)	435(72.50)
	Secretary of Kharedi Vikri Sangh	140(70.00)	129(64.50)	57(28.50)	326(54.33)
	Agril. Extension Officer (Panchayat Samiti)	38(19.00)	42(21.00)	74(37.00)	154(25.67)
	University Scientists/ Staff	53(26.50)	37(18.50)	47(23.50)	137(22.83)
	Progressive Farmers	60(30.00)	37(18.50)	30(15.00)	127(21.17)
	Farmers Rally	18(9.00)	35(17.50)	70(35.00)	123(20.50)
	Extension Workers (Agril. Deptt.)	11(5.50)	24(12.00)	62(31.00)	97(16.16)

It is observed from Table 4 that most important source of information about Rice varieties were owners of Krishi Seva Kendra (72.50 per cent), followed by Kharedi Vikri Sangha (54.33 per cent)

Sources of seeds

Table 5: Distribution of the respondents according procurement of seeds

Sl No.	Sources of seeds	Ratnagiri(N= 200)	Sindhudurg(N= 200)	Raigad(N=200)	Overall(N= 600)
1.	Krishi Seva Kendra	135(67.50)	115(57.50)	115(32.57)	365(60.83)
2.	Kharedi Vikri Sangh	130(65.00)	125(62.50)	40(20.00)	295(49.17)
3.	Panchayat Samiti	70(35.00)	108(69.00)	104(71.00)	282(47.00)
4.	Own	39(19.50)	02(1.00)	38(19.00)	79(13.17)
5.	University Research Station,	25(12.50)	12(06.00)	20(10.00)	57(09.15)
6.	Progressive farmers	15(7.50)	24(12.00)	15(07.50)	54(09.00)

At overall level it was observed the most important sources of seeds were Krishi Seva Kendra (60.83 per cent) followed by Kharedi Vikri Sangha (49.17 per cent) and Panchayat Samiti (47.00 per cent).

Conclusions

It can be concluded that the maximum number (30.33 per cent) of the respondents have knowledge about Karjat – 3 variety of DBSKKV, Dapoli followed by Karjat – 2 (27.50 per cent). Maximum adoption was found of the variety Karjat – 3 (18.67 per cent) followed by Karjat – 2 (16.67 per cent). Majority of the farmers used “Owners of Krishi Seva Kendra” as source of information (72.50 per cent) and they also procured the seed material from them (60.83 per cent). Block demonstration be organized on large scale and timely availability of seeds be ensured the important suggestions stated by the respondents for improving the adoption of rice varieties in Konkan region.

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