

Growth Dynamics of Rice in Nagpur Division

S.M. Sarap, A.H. Madavi, S.A. Kanse, S.A. Drdhumukh & S.G. Tale

Assistant Professor, P.G. Student, Associate Professor, Assistant professor & Librarian and Associate Professor, Stat., Agril. Econ. & Stat. Section, Shri Shivaji Agriculture College, Amravati, Maharashtra
sulbha1233@gmail.com

The research entitled "Growth Dynamics of rice in Nagpur Division" was carried out with the objectives to estimate the district wise growth rate of area, production and productivity of rice in Nagpur Division. The study was based on the secondary data of area, production and productivity of rice in the Nagpur Division. The complete data of rice available for five districts of Nagpur Division from 2000-01 to 2019-20 was split into two sub-periods i.e., period I 2000-01 to 2009-10 and period II 2010-11 to 2019-20. The growth rates were calculated by an exponential function. The district wise analysis was carried out for the period I, period II and overall. The growth rate for area, production and productivity under rice was positive and significant in Nagpur Division during the study period. Nagpur Division attained overall growth rates of area, production and productivity during the study period were 0.68 per cent, 3.75 per cent and 3.04 per cent per annum respectively.

Impact of "Development of Model Village Programme-Soil Health Card" in Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh with special reference in Paddy

P.R. Pandey, R.S. Bareliya, H.K. Niranjana, and H.O. Sharma

Research Associates and Director, Agro-Economic Research Centre, JNKVV, Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh
pandeypremratna83@gmail.com

The study has analysed Impact of "Development of Model Village Programme-Soil Health Card" in Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh with

special reference in Paddy. To conduct a primary survey, this study proposes a multi-stage sampling framework with a total sample size of 120. One district Damoh is selected under SHC distribution during the pilot project period (2019-20). An average beneficiary was found to invest 12.78 per cent more cost (Rs. 2404.57/acre) and obtained more gross return of Rs. 7092.60 per acre after adoption of MVP-SHC scheme and on average respondent was found to be apply more N (10kg/acre) & P(4.60kg/acre) and less K(-13.53kg/acre) nutrient after adoption of SHC recommendations as well as An average farmer used to apply less organic matter (-1696.7kg/acre) and bio-fertilizer (0.04kg/acre) after adoption of MVP-SHC but there is still a gap of -6251.67 & -0.07kg/acre in organic manure and bio-fertilizer as compared to recommendation in the SHC in cultivation of Paddy.

Analysis of Yield Gap and Factor Affecting Yield gap of Sugarcane in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra

K.A. Mahadik, S.M. Sarap, S.N. Ingle, & V.W. Kukade

PG student, Assistant Professors & PG student, Dept. of Agril Econ.& Stat.
Shri Shivaji Agriculture College, Amravati.
ketanmahadik012@gmail.com

The present study was estimated the yield gap and factor influencing the yield gap in different planting type sugarcane cultivation. The primary data collected from 120 sugarcane growers in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. Three villages were selected from each Karjat and Shrigonda tehsils and five farmers of each planting type sugarcane i.e., adsali, pre-seasonal, suru, ratoon were selected from each village. The actual yields obtained are considerably lower than those recorded in the demonstration plots and research station. The highest yield gap (yield gap-II) was observed in ratoon planting type sugarcane(18.26 per cent) followed by preseasonal (11.03 per cent), adsali (10.59 per cent) and suru (10.24 per cent) sugarcane. The path analysis measured the direct and