

FARMERS PERCEPTION AND PRACTICE OF USING HEALTHY BRRIDHAN-28 SEED  
AND ITS IMPACT ON FARM PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY IN SOME  
SELECTED AREA IN, GAZIPUR

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Abstract

The present study has been conducted to examine the effect of seed management on BRRIDHAN-28 production between participant and non-participant farmers and technical efficiency among them. Seed management effect in production by influencing the demand for seed in the production process. The study was undertaken to know the consequence of farmers perception and practice of using healthy BRRIDHAN-28 seed in farm productivity and profitability in some selected area in Gazipur in this study, 30 participant farmers and 30 non-participant farmers from Gazipur district were selected purposively. A tabular as well as statistical technique was used wherever necessary to analyze the data. The result of the analysis indicates that there was significant differences existed between per hectare costs and returns of crop production between participant and non-participant farmers. The findings of the study reveal that annual income of participant farmers from one hectare of land was significantly higher than non-participant farmers. Seed quality adversely affects the production of BRRIDHAN-28, as insect damage, weed, broken seed detract the germination of seed. The participant farmers have proper knowledge about seed perception through PETTRA. Moreover they practice post harvest to improve the quality of rice seed under the supervision of BRRIDHAN scientist. It was also found that out of all the explanatory variables considered two variables had insignificant impact on yield rate of BRRIDHAN-28. These were land cost in labour, fertilizer and insecticides cost. This indication of over use of inefficient these variables. The study further reflects that, seed management could play a vital role to overcome the yield efficiency through adoption of modern seed aeration technique in production process. Economic as well as, social status of the participant farmers have been improved due training facilities in the study areas. The study suggests for more training facilities and even distribution among all farms according to demand for more technological improvement and reduction of yield gap among