

IMPACT OF HEALTHY RICE SEED TECHNOLOGY ON FARM INCOME IN SOME SELECTED AREAS OF GAZIPUR DISTRICT.

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Abstract

The present study was undertaken to, identify the socio-economic characteristic of the selected rice growers in the study areas, assess the knowledge, attitude and seed management practices of rice growers, examine impact of using healthy seed on farm income and livelihood in the study area and to, identify constraints and policy implication for using healthy rice seed. A total number of 60 rice growers (BRR1 dhan-28) were chosen. Data were collected randomly selected 30 participant farmers and 30 non-participant farmers. The village Kittapukurpar of Sreepur upzilla under Gazipur District were the locale of the study. Data were collected from the farmers through direct interview method. The collected data were then analyzed following descriptive as well as frontier production function analysis. The result of the analysis indicates significant differences existed between per hectare costs and returns of crop production between participant and non-participant farmers. The findings of the study reveals that annual income of participant farmers from one hectare of land was significantly much higher than •Do-participant farmers. Seed quality adversely affects the production of BRRI -28, as insect damage, weed seed, broken seed detract the germination of seed. The participant farmers have proper knowledge about seed perception through PETRA assistance. Moreover they practice post harvest operation to improve the quality of rice under the supervision of BRRI scientist. Education level and family size also significantly affected the return from rice. Considering all farmers, the mean efficiency in rice cultivation of participant farmers was 94% and non-participant farmers was 85%. The study further reflects that, seed management could judge as a very vital role to overcome the yield efficiency through adoption of modern seed protection technique in production process. Economic as well as social status of the participant farmers have been improved due to training facilities in the study area. As a result, farmers income has increased and their livelihood also changed positively. The findings led to the conclusion that healthy seed, fertilizer and irrigation significantly affected the return from rice. The study suggests for more training facilities and distribution of clean seed among farmers that will help to reduce yield gap.