

ADVANCE RESEARCH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Volume 5 | Issue 2 | December, 2014 | 153-161 ■ e ISSN-2231-6418

DOI: 10.15740/HAS/ARJSS/5.2/153-161

SSN-2231-6418
Visit us: www.researchjournal.co.in

Economic analysis and impact assessment of production technology of paddy of Marathwada region in Maharashtra

■ R.B. Hile, B.T. Kamble, A.S. Darekar* and S.B. Dattarkar

Department of Agricultural Economics, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA (Email: ashwinisdarekar@gmail.com)

ARTICLE INFO:

 Received
 : 13.10.2014

 Revised
 : 30.10.2014

 Accepted
 : 12.11.2014

KEY WORDS:

Paddy, Benefit-cost ratio, Yileld gap analysis

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE:

Hile, R.B., Kamble, B.T., Darekar, A.S. and Dattarkar, S.B. (2014). Economic analysis and impact assessment of production technology of paddy of Marathwada region in Maharashtra. *Adv. Res. J. Soc. Sci.*, **5** (2): 153-161.

*Author for correspondence

ABSTRACT

The study has assessed the economic analysis and impact assessment of production technology of paddy cultivation in Marathwada region of Maharashtra for the year 2013-14, based on the data of costs and returns of crop. Apart from benefit-cost ratio (BCR), yield gap analysis, resource use efficiencies, adoption index and impact of improved paddy technology have been estimated in the study. It has shown that the per hectare cost 'C' was Rs. 35,801.52 and BCR is 1.14, whereas the per quintal cost production was Rs. 1,145.57 at the overall level for improved paddy cultivation methods. Further, there was a 19.97 per cent yield gap between actual yield and yield of demonstration plot, in which cultural practices (13.90) have shown a stronger effect than input use (6.07). The composite index of technology adoption was worked out to 60.24 per cent indicated that the sample farmers adopted less than 39 per cent recommended paddy production technology and obtained 36.54 q/ha yield. The contribution of different components on impact of paddy production technology in Marathwada region, net returns was maximum (17.46 %) followed by gross returns and main produce. The most important constraint in improved method of paddy cultivation has been identified as 'high cost of seed, fertilizers and labour charges, lack of knowledge about fertilizers application, seed treatment small fragmented holding and low price to produce. The improved paddy production technology method being more skill oriented, the study has observed that yields can be made on adoption and impact sustainable if constraints are addressed on war-footing basis.