



RESEARCH PAPER

Comparative economics of paddy cultivation by transplanting, drilling and broadcasting methods of paddy cultivation in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra

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Abstract : The present study has been taken in Gadchiroli district of Vidarbha. Gadchiroli is one of the major paddy growing district of Vidarbha and it comes under the high rainfall zone. Paddy is the major *Kharif* crop grown in the district. The cropping pattern of the district is dominated by the paddy crop. Two tahsils of the Gadchiroli district namely Gadchiroli and Chamorshi were purposively selected for the study. From each tahsil three villages were selected and from each village twenty farmers were selected randomly. In all 120 farmers were selected for the present study. The highest cropping intensity was observed in the farmers group adopting SRI method (180.78%) followed by drilling method (172.15%), conventional transplanting method (158.00%) and broadcasting method (126.31%) respectively. The highest gross returns received to farmers adopting SRI method of cultivation *i.e.* Rs.100102/- per hectare followed by conventional transplanting method Rs 74947/-, drilling method Rs.70042.75/- and broadcasting method Rs.33701.00/-. The highest gross returns received to farmers adopting SRI method of cultivation *i.e.* Rs.100102/- per hectare followed by conventional transplanting method Rs 74947/-, drilling method Rs.70042.75/- and broadcasting method Rs.33701.00/-. The highest BC ratio was realised by the farmers adopting drilling method of paddy cultivation at Cost A, Cost B and Cost C, respectively.

Key Words : Cost A,B, C, B:C ratio

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