

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

# Direct sown paddy with seed drill - Adoption status of Krishna district farmers in Andhra Pradesh

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**SUMMARY :** In Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh, majority of the farmers were cultivating rice in a traditional method *i.e.*, transplanting of rice under tanks and canals as source of irrigation. Due to late receipt of the water in the canal tail end regions, sowing of the second crop is becoming late which leads to yield loss. In future, water and labour availability may worsen which may lead to increased competition for these aspects. Therefore, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ghantasala endeavored to create awareness on direct sown paddy with seed drill and has been promoting this method since 5-6 years. Andhra Pradesh State was selected purposively for this study and the survey was conducted in Krishna district. 120 rice growers were considered for the present study. The data was collected from the farmers through personal interview with the help of pre-tested schedules and questionnaire. The results showed that 51.66 per cent of the respondents belonged to high adoption category, followed by 29.16 per cent belonged to medium adoption and 19.16 per cent of the respondent belonged to low adoption categories which means partial adoption of direct sown paddy with seed drill respectively. As per recommendations of the Scientists of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ghantasala, more than half of the respondents had high level of adoption. It can be concluded that direct sown paddy is getting more popular in Krishna district and farmers are more motivated towards adoption of the technology. More than half of the farmers are adopting the recommended package of practices. So, farmers should be motivated to adopt 100 per cent technology which created a positive impact on farming community.

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## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Because of population growth and dietary pattern demand for rice is increasing in India. India is the largest grower of rice in the world and it occupies the largest cropped area of 44.2 M ha with a total production of 112.91 Million tones with an average productivity of 2578 kg per hectare (Source:

Annual report 2018-19, Department of Agriculture, 2018). In Andhra Pradesh, rice is the major food crop grown in an area of 16.25 lakh ha with an average production of 84.59 lakh tonnes (Source: Annual report 2018 -19, Department of Agriculture, 2018) followed by in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh, paddy is grown in 2, 30,475 ha in which direct sown paddy accounts for around 50,000 ha.

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