

Original Research Article

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A Study to Compare the Production and Productivity of Rice Crop Between the BGREI Beneficiary Farmers and Non-Beneficiary Farmers in Odisha

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ABSTRACT

India is marching ahead to face the enormous triple challenges of sustainable increased agriculture and allied sector productivity, maintaining environmental sustainability and mitigating poverty. More than 70% rural households depend on agriculture and the contribution of Agriculture and allied sectors to total GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is 17%. The agriculture and allied sector not only meet the food and nutritional requirements of 1.3 billion Indian, it contributes significantly to production, employment and demand generation through various backward and forward linkage. To extend the benefit of first green revolution (1966-67) and to reduce the yield gap Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India programme was launched under RKVY (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana) in 2010-11 comprising seven states namely Bihar, Eastern UP, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam, Chhatisgarh and West Bengal. There was a need for a second green revolution to feed the growing population. The present study was conducted during 2020-21 in two blocks namely Jamankira and Jujomura in Sambalpur district of Odisha to compare the production and productivity of rice crop between the BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. During 2012-13 and 2013-14, the BGREI programme was extended to 22 districts of Odisha and National Rice Research Institute (previously CRRI), Cuttack, Odisha is the nodal agency to guide, supervise, monitor and supervise technical interventions. BGREI consists of the following interventions such as (i) Block demonstration (ii) Asset building (iii) Site specific activities (iv) Marketing support including post harvest management (v) Seed production and distribution (vi) Subsidy on need based inputs (vii) Training programme on cropping system based demonstration etc.

Keywords

Production,
Productivity,
Beneficiary, Non-
beneficiary,
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Introduction

With the increased population and over-exploitation of land and other natural resources, the pressure on food production is increasing day by day. Around 65% of the

total population live in villages and 70% of them depend solely on Agriculture for their living. In mid 1960s, Green revolution started, that was suitable for irrigated areas, but most of the area under farming in our country is rainfed. Apart from this green revolution was

confined to increase food production but there was no provision for taking care of environment. The emergence of BGREI is to boost food production in eastern part of India that largely remained untouched in Green revolution that converted the north-west into a 'grain bowl'. BGREI is a flagship programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). It is started to address the constraints limiting the productivity of "rice based cropping systems". The BGREI program was announced in the Union Budget, 2010-11. BGREI primely focuses on bringing the second Green Revolution in eastern parts, which has rich water resources. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and eastern Uttar Pradesh (Purvanchal) are the seven states. Father of Indian Green Revolution Prof. M.S. Swaminathan called the government approach to the second Green Revolution "technocratic", with the sole emphasis on hybrid rice and also stress on the other aspects, particularly water management, assured irrigation and soil health management. Mr. Mukesh Khullar, Joint secretary of Union Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Ministry, and BGREI Programme Director said that the only way to ensure food security, a concern of every Indian, is to grow enough food grains domestically. The East was selected for the project essentially to harness the region's "abundant water resources", necessary to enhance the production of food grains. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan also said that water management is the main problem in eastern India, not water availability (Anonymous, 2012).

Materials and Methods

Sambalpur district in Odisha is one of the agricultural potential district in Odisha. BGREI programme has been running in Sambalpur district successfully since 2013-14. A sample of 300 farmers (150 BGREI beneficiaries and 150 non beneficiaries) from

8 villages of 4 gram panchayats under Jamankira and Jujomura block of Sambalpur were selected through Stratified Proportionate Random sampling method. The data was collected personally through a semi structural interview schedule pre-tested earlier. Out of total 9 blocks of Sambalpur district, 2 blocks implemented with BGREI were selected randomly in consultation with Krishi Vigyan Kendra(KVK) scientists and district agriculture officers for the study.

Results and Discussion

The data were collected through the interview schedule on the basis of objectives of the study. The data collected were classified, tabulated, analyzed, presented, interpreted and discussed systematically.

Beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to their rice production in different agro ecological situation.

Production of low land paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to their production of low land paddy.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of production of low land paddy along with level of significant difference in production of low land paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. It was observed that, among low, medium and high production category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in production with critical ratio 6.125**, 5.885** and 3.093** respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on all the production category of beneficiary farmers.

Therefore, it is concluded by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries had properly provided training and technology demonstration programme to all the production category of BGREI farmers.

Production of medium land paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to their production of medium land paddy.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of production of medium land paddy along with level of significant difference in production of medium land paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. It was observed that, among low, medium and high production category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in production with critical ratio 5.668*, 6.206** and 3.305** respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on all the production category of beneficiary farmers.

Therefore, it is concluded by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries had properly provided training and technology demonstration programme to all the production category of BGREI farmers.

Production of Up land paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to their production of Up land paddy.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of production of up land paddy along with level of significant difference in production of up land

paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. It was observed that, among low, medium and high production category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in production with critical ratio 6.649*, 5.343** and 3.305** respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on all the production category beneficiary farmers.

Therefore, it is concluded by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries had properly provided training and technology demonstration programme to all the production category of BGREI farmers.

Production of Kharif paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to their production of *kharif* paddy.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of production of *kharif* paddy along with level of significant difference in production of *kharif* paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. It was observed that, among low and medium production category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in production with critical ratio 6.949** and 6.934** respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on low and medium production category beneficiary farmers. But in high production category CR found to be 2.841 among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers with no significant difference in production. Therefore, it is concluded by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries should provide training and technology demonstration programme to high production category of BGREI farmers.

Production of *Rabi* paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to their production of *rabi* paddy.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of production of *rabi* paddy along with level of significant difference in production of *rabi* paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers.

It was observed that, among low, medium and high production category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in production with critical ratio 6.036**, 6.107** and 3.219* respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on all the production category of beneficiary farmers.

Therefore, it is concluded by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries had properly provided training and technology demonstration programme to all the production category of BGREI farmers.

Beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to rice productivity in different agro ecological situation.

Productivity of low land paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to productivity of low land paddy in their farm.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of productivity of low land paddy along with level of significant difference in productivity of low land paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. It was observed that, among low, medium and high productivity category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in productivity with critical ratio 6.634**, 6.649** and 2.950* respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on all the productivity category of beneficiary farmers.

Therefore, it is concluded by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries had properly provided training and technology demonstration programme to all the productivity category of BGREI farmers.

Productivity of medium land paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to productivity of medium land paddy in their farm.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of productivity of medium land paddy along with level of significant difference in productivity of medium land paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. It was observed that, among low, medium and high productivity category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in productivity with critical ratio 6.036**, 6.193** and 3.195* respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on all the productivity category of beneficiary farmers.

Table.1 Production of low land paddy

Production Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	8.7 (n1=150)	41.3(n2=150)	6.125**
Medium(%)	14.7(n1=150)	37.3(n2=150)	5.885**
High(%)	76.7(n1=150)	21.3(n2=(150)	3.093**

*-(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%,ns- non significant

Table.2 Production of medium land paddy

Production Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	10.0 (n1=150)	45.3(n2=150)	5.668**
Medium(%)	11.3 (n1=150)	39.3 (n2=150)	6.206**
High(%)	78.7 (n1=150)	15.3 (n2=150)	3.305**

*-(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%,ns- non significant

Table.3 Production of Up land paddy

Production Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	10.0(n1=150)	37.3(n2=150)	6.649**
Medium(%)	15.3(n1=150)	43.3(n2=150)	5.343**
High(%)	74.7(n1=150)	19.3(n2=150)	3.305**

*-(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%,ns- non significant

Table.4 Production of *Kharif* paddy

Production Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	7.3(n1=150)	38.0(n2=150)	6.949**
Medium(%)	12.7(n1=150)	32.7(n2=150)	6.934**
High(%)	80.0(n1=150)	29.3(n2=150)	2.841ns

*-(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%,ns- non significant

Table.5 Production of *Rabi* paddy

Production Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	9.3(n1=150)	42.7(n2=150)	6.036**
Medium(%)	14.7(n1=150)	36.7(n2=150)	6.107**
High(%)	76.0(n1=150)	20.7(n2=150)	3.219*

*(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%, ns- non significant

Table.6 Productivity of low land paddy

Productivity Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	6.7 (n1=150)	40.7(n2=150)	6.634**
Medium(%)	13.3(n1=150)	34.0(n2=150)	6.649**
High(%)	80(n1=150)	25.3(n2=(150)	2.950*

*(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%, ns- non significant

Table.7 Productivity of medium land paddy

Productivity Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	8.0(n1=150)	44.0(n2=150)	6.036**
Medium(%)	14.7(n1=150)	36.0(n2=150)	6.193**
High(%)	77.3(n1=150)	20.0(n2=150)	3.195*

*(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%, ns- non significant

Table.8 Productivity of Up land paddy

Productivity Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	8.7(n1=150)	40.7(n2=150)	6.36**
Medium(%)	16.0(n1=150)	38.0(n2=150)	5.808**
High(%)	75.3(n1=150)	21.3(n2=150)	3.219*

*(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%, ns- non significant

Table.9 Productivity of *Kharif* paddy

Productivity Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	6.7(n1=150)	40.0(n2=150)	6.736**
Medium(%)	10.7(n1=150)	32.0(n2=150)	7.383**
High(%)	82.6(n1=150)	28.0(n2=150)	2.808ns

*(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%, ns- non significant

Table.10 Productivity of *Rabi* paddy

Productivity Category	Beneficiary P1	Non beneficiary P2	CR Ratio
Low(%)	11.3(n1=150)	42.0(n2=150)	5.885**
Medium(%)	12.0(n1=150)	32.0(n2=150)	7.160**
High(%)	76.7(n1=150)	26.0(n2=150)	3.026*

*-(P<0.05)-Level of significant found to be 95%, **-(P<0.01)-Level of significant found to be 99%, ns- non significant

Therefore, it is concluded by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries had properly provided training and technology demonstration programme to all the productivity category of BGREI farmers.

Productivity of Up land paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to productivity of Up land paddy in their farm.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of productivity of Up land paddy along with level of significant difference in productivity of Up land paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. It was observed that, among low, medium and high productivity category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in productivity with critical ratio 6.36**, 5.808** and 3.219* respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on all the productivity category of beneficiary farmers.

Therefore, it is concluded by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries had properly provide training and technology demonstration programme to all the productivity category of BGREI farmers.

Productivity of *Kharif* paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to productivity of *kharif* paddy in their farm.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of productivity of *kharif* paddy along with level of significant difference in productivity of *kharif* paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. It was observed that, among low and medium productivity category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in productivity with critical ratio 6.736** and 7.383**respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on low and medium productivity category beneficiary farmers. But in high category CR found to be 2.808, among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers with no significant difference in productivity.

Therefore, it is suggested by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries should provide training and technology demonstration programme to high productivity category BGREI farmers.

Productivity of *Rabi* paddy

BGREI beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are distributed according to productivity of *rabi* paddy in their farm.

Beneficiaries (N)=150, Non beneficiaries (N)=150

The table shows the percentage of productivity of *rabi* paddy along with level of significant difference in productivity of *rabi* paddy among BGREI beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers. It was observed that, among low, medium and high productivity category beneficiary and non beneficiary farmers there is significant difference in productivity with critical ratio 5.885**, 7.160** and 3.026** respectively. So there is significant impact by BGREI on all the productivity category beneficiary farmers.

Therefore, it is concluded by the researcher that the line dept. officials and other extension functionaries had properly provide training and technology demonstration programme to all the productivity category of BGREI farmers.

There was an increase in knowledge on rice production technology of the almost all the category of beneficiary farmers after participating in the programme and there was a positive impact of BGREI programme on the productivity of rice of the beneficiary farmers. This programme is a farmer friendly programme and it should be continued to improve and sustain the livelihood of farmers.

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