

“A STUDY ON THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF SEEDS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CERTIFIED SEEDS IN HAVERI DISTRICT”

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Abstract:

With recent and advanced technological development in agriculture hybrid seed production has become more complex so proper planning requires for successful operation, The hybrid seed production is systematically organized, carefully planned and cross- pollinated crops give higher yield, hence to improve crop productivity, produce quality of seed out of their resources. It is the deliberate and conscious effort on the part of seed grower to think about the seed programme in advance and adjust them according to new knowledge on technological development , changes in physical and economic situations, price structure, etc.

To increase agricultural production, viability of quality seed is one of the pre requisite, Neither the poor quality seed of superior variety nor the higher quality seed of inferior variety can serve the former satisfaction, seeds are very vital and dynamic instrument for increasing agriculture production, A grain of corn is an example of single seeded fruit that is known as seed. It is a magnificent invention of nature, which are the basic and recurring sources of food production.

Keywords:- Hybrid, planning, production, systemically, technological.

INTRODUCTION

India is a land of villages with 80 per of population residing in bout six lakh villages. It is predominantly an agricultural country. The farmer welfare- centered approach to agriculture development can empower the rural masses with higher income and employment and make balanced. Agriculture forms the backbone and important sector in the Indian economy. More than 70 percent of working population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. These farmers carry out the cultivation on age old traditional methods. To using the new method of farming practice to be made change their traditional farming practices and to increase agricultural production. But rural people stick on traditional method of cultivation if any change in the adopting new method and improving suggested they are fear of losing scanty capital and pecuniary income.

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Importance of Seeds in Agriculture:

Hybrid seeds are very vital and dynamic instruments for increasing agricultural production. 'A grain of corn is an example of single seeded fruit, that is known as seed'. Seed is one of the magnificent inventions of nature, which is the basic and recurring source of food production. 80 percent of the human food requirement is obtained from hybrid seed source. It has been recognized that genetically good quality hybrid seed alone can increase crop production up to 20 percent. Farmers in India knew that the value of good hybrid seed from time immemorial and have contributed for improvement of seed through selection and cultivation.

The seed is most important input of agriculture because

- 1 Seed remains a key input in crop production
- 2 It is the basic unit of cultivation, distribution and maintenance of plant population.
- 3 It is the source of continuity, change and restoration.
- 4 It is the cheapest and most effective agricultural input.
- 5 It plays a vital role in accelerating and sustaining crop productivity.

Statement of the Problem:

Production and Marketing of seeds has a big problem for the formers, agricultural activities an old and traditional method. There has been demand for quality seeds in India, despite the implementation of seed certification and the enactment of the Indian seed Act 1966. Hence it is necessary to bring certain solution to farmers for production and marketing of seeds. The present research is carried out to identify the certain measures to solve the problem on production and marketing of seeds in study area of Haveri district.

Objective of the study

- 1 To discuss the personal profile of farmers in the sample Taluk
- 2 To find out the problems faced by seed growers
- 3 To provide the solutions to the farmers problems.
- 4 To assess the extent of use of certified seeds in study area.

Scope of the Study;

The present study is an important production and marketing of seeds in Haveri district. The scope of the present study is wide; the research will be further focused producing quality seeds, production and marketing of agriculture and problems faced by the farmers

Study Area

The study area of Haveri district is one of the important districts located at central part of Karnataka state. Agriculture is the main occupation of the farmers and cultivated different commercial food and horticultural crops. The study area is good physical endowments influences on prosperous agriculture. The total geographical area 4848 sqKms, Haveri district is divided in to seven taluks, namely Byadagi, Hanagal, Haveri, Hirekerur, Ranebennur, Savanur and shiggaon. Presently researcher has selected only one taluk i.e. Ranebennur

Research Methodology

The primary data have been collected from the selected sample of seed producing formers .And secondary data necessary for fulfillment and completion of the various Departments, Books, journals, Magazines and Internet.

Data Collection

The primary data have been stastically analysed and tabulated buy using Chi- square test.

Limitation of the Study:

1. The study mainly concentrates to present the scenario of Haveri and Ranebennur taluks are dominated in seed activities in study area.
2. The minor markets are excluded as their very little influence on seed marketing in the district

Hypotheses:

Based on the objectives of the study the following null hypotheses were formulated and tested

Ho (a) ; Certified seeds increase the productivity and

(b) ; certified seeds do not increase productivity

Certified seed is encourage the production and increase the output, particularly of pure and good quality of seeds to increase output

Chi-square test for certified seeds

Testing of Seed	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Neutral	Total
Yes	52(41.6%)	42(33.6%)	07(5.6%)	11(8.8%)	01(0.8%)	113(90.4%)
No	00	03(2.4%)	08(6.4%)	00	01(0.8%)	12(9.6%)
Total	52(41.6%)	45(36%)	15(12%)	11(8.8%)	02(1.6%)	125(100%)

Source- Primary data

Expected frequency = $R \cdot C / \text{Sample size}$

By using the formula we find out expected and results of certified seeds

Expected frequency and chi –square results

Testing of Seed	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Neutral
Yes	47.01(0.53)	40.68(0.04)	13.56(3.17)	9.94(0.11)	1.81(0.36)
No	4.99(4.99)	4.32(0.40)	1.44(29.88)	1.06(1.06)	0.19(3.40)

From the above table calculated chi-square value 0.4395 at 4 Degree of freedom at 1% level of significance the test statics is 0.4395. The p- value is < 0.001 the result is significant at $P < 0.01$ dependent variable. The chi-square test for certified seeds increase output, it is observed that 90.4% of them are positive (Yes) and 9.6% of them are negative (No). Hence majority of the respondents agree to certified agricultural seeds increase the output on the bases of their quality testing of seeds is **Accepted**.

Findings

- The majority of respondent's purchase of seeds from other agencies is store located nearly residence.
- Most of the sample respondents give preference to certified purchase seed.
- The majority of respondents 90 out of 125 are having own land and remaining 35 are not having own land.

Suggestions

- Quality of seeds leads high yielding of crops respondents to use such seeds
- Quality management seeds have been successfully introduced while production.

Conclusion

Agriculture is back bone of our country since major portion of population of Haveri district are engaging in agriculture. The Haveri district is occupied by the delta region of the Tunga Badra river, they are adopting old and traditional method of cultivation, mostly vegetables like Okra, Brinjal, Chile, Tomato Cucumber .After the data collecting we come to know there is a problem in seed quality in the study area and farmers required more training and awareness of scientific agriculture and certified seeds.

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