

An Marketing Approaches of Hybrid Paddy Seeds in Saharsa District of Bihar, India

Abstract

The aim/objectives of study is..

Agricultural play an important role in Indian economy. India has dominant position in production of paddy next to China in the world level. Bihar is one of the major paddy producing states in India. (Please re-write)

The Research Methodology....

The present study was conducted in the year 2021-2022 at Saharsa district of Bihar. Sample of hybrid paddy growing farmers from six villages were selected purposively. Thus making a sample size of 100. The results showed that majority of the respondents of the hybrid paddy growers belongs to medium adoption category. With agriculture being one of its strongest sectors in Indian economy, the state also achieves significantly high agricultural production every year. (Please re-write)

Data Analysis and Research Finding...

About 80 per cent of the state's population is employed in agriculture, which is much higher than the corresponding average figure for India as a whole. Agricultural marketing plays a vital role in agricultural development of the state which is a pre-requisite for development in other sectors and also for the overall development of economy of the state. (Please re-write)

Theoretical and Practical Implications....

Therefore this paper attempts to analyse the production and marketing system of paddy seeds like marketing channels and marketing problems faced by the farmers in the study area. In this study it comes out that Bihar is predominantly a Retailer influenced market. The farmer purchases the products from the suggestion of retailers. So, the company should build strong relationship with dealers, which are influenced by more margins, by providing more incentives and more of other benefits. (Please re-write)

A Contribution and Recommendations of study.....

Keywords: *Hybrids Agricultural, Production & Productivity, Marketing Channels, Market Share*

1. Introduction

Agriculture in India has an extensive background. At present India ranks 2nd in the world in agricultural production, which contributes a major share in the GDP of the country. The agricultural sector accounts for 50% of all available labour force in India. In India, nearly 70% of the livelihood is dependent on agriculture (MOA&FW, 2016).

Among cereals, rice is the most nutritious and about 40 Per cent of world population consumes it as a major source of calorie and energy. Rice (*Oryza sativa*) is the seed of the monocot plants. As a cereal grain, it is the most widely consumed staple food for a wider part of the world's human population, especially in Asia. Rice is the most important grain with regard to human nutrition and caloric intake, providing more than one fifth of the calories consumed worldwide by the human species. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world and accounts for about 20-25 per cent of the total global rice production (Anonymous, 2002).

Despite India stood second in rice production, the productivity is far below the global average. This is mainly due to demographic factors and non-adoption of improved and modern technologies, which siphon out whatever quantity produced to unimaginable level. If this situation continues, the country has to face acute scarcity in meeting the nutritional demands of the over exploding population in due course of time. Hence, to reap the maximum harvest from the scarce and the unexpandable resource, land, the food production should be enhanced at a rapid rate. (Please added more overview of research at least 1-2 pages full)

2. Research Objectives and Questions

2.1. Research Objectives

2.2. Research Questions

3. Research Methodology, Materials and Methods

3.1 Selection of district

The state Bihar comprises of 9 divisions with 38 districts and 2 state police districts and among which Saharsa district was purposively selected for the study. The district has a

suitable climatic condition for paddy cultivation and the net sown area is 107,143 ha with 177 % cropping intensity. A wide range of paddy hybrids are cultivated in the district.

3.2 Selection of Block

There are 10 blocks in Saharsa district of Bihar and out of which Saur Bazar block was purposively selected for the study because of high demand of paddy seeds and high cultivation of hybrid paddy in the area.

3.3 Selection of Villages

Complete list of the village of selected block was obtained from the block development office of the concerned block. There 10 % villages were selected randomly Out of 56 villages.

(Which one is refer to the explanation from Table 1?)

Table 1: Selected Villages under Saur Bazar block

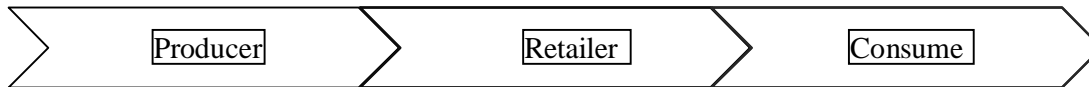
S.No.	Selected Villages
1.	Baijnathpur
2.	Raghunathpur
3.	Bhagwanpur
4.	Bhawanipur
5.	Dham sena
6.	Saur

Source:?

3.4 Selection of Respondents

A village wise list of all the respondent having paddy farms in the sample village was prepared along with the size of their operational holding. Further these respondents were distributed on the basis of their holding size. From the complete list of all farmers of different villages, farmers was selected randomly for the study.(Which one is refer to the explanation from Channel 1 and 2?)

3.5 Selection of market and Marketing functionaries



Channel 1: Market selection

Producer Wholesaler Retailer Consumer

Channel 2: Marketing functionaries



Source:?

3.6 Analytical tools

Results were expressed using analytical tools. The socio-economic was calculate using a percentage formula [**Percentage**= (Value/Total Value) ×100]. The market share of different brands was calculated by index of market efficiency.

4. Research Results and Discussion

4.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents in the Study Area

Table 2:Detailed Description of Sample Size of Different Size Farm Groups (values in numbers).

N : 100

Age (in years)	No. of Respondents					Overall	Percentage
	Marginal	Small	Semi - medium	Medium	Large		
15-25 year	4	2	1	1	0	8	8 %
25-35 year	13	4	6	4	2	29	29 %

35-45 year	15	4	11	7	4	41	41 %
45-55 year	6	1	1	1	4	13	13 %
Above 55	3	2	1	2	1	9	9 %
Total	41	13	20	15	11	100	100%

*Source:*SurveyData

Table 2 above has shown....Out of the total surveyed population it was found that 41 respondents (41%)of the farmers belongs to the age group of 35-45 in which 46.3 respondents (46.3%) were marginal and small farmers, 43.9 respondents (43.9%) were semi medium and medium farmers and 9.7 % were large farmers. They were economically active bracket with sufficient land holding. On the other hand, 37 % were young farmers belonging to the age group of 15-25 and 25-35 collectively in which 62.1 % were marginal and small farmers, 32.43 were semi medium and medium farmers. 11 % were large farmers. They were active to adopt new technologies and ideas. (please re-write)

Table 3: Detail Description of Literacy in Different Size Farm Groups. (Values in numbers)

N: 100

Literacy level	No. of Respondents					Overall	Percentage
	Marginal	Small	Semi - medium	Medium	Large		
Below SSC	21	8	2	3	1	35	35 %
SSC	12	2	9	4	3	30	30 %
HSC	9	3	5	5	7	29	29 %
Graduation	0	1	2	1	2	6	6 %
Total	42	14	18	13	13	100	100%

*Source:*SurveyData

Table 3 above has shownOut of the total surveyed population, it was found that 94 respondents (94 %) Farmers were undergraduate. It shows mostly farmers go for farming after HSC. 29 % farmers completed their education up to HSC. Only 1% of marginal and small farmers were graduate and 28 % completed their education up to SSC.

Table4: Farmers Land Holding Size

N: 100

S.No.	Category	No. of Farmers	Percentage
1.	Marginal (Below 1hectare)	44	44 %
2.	Small (1-2 hectare)	12	12 %
3.	Semi Medium (2-4 hectare)	20	20 %
4.	Medium (4-10 hectare)	13	13 %
5.	Large (10 hectare and above)	11	11 %
	TOTAL	100	100 %

*Source:*SurveyData

Table 4 above has shown... Out of the total surveyed population, it was found that 14 respondents (14%) of the farmers were large land holders (>10 hectare) while 56 % farmers have marginal and small land holdings. The result shows that most of the farmers had land holding below 2 hectares. (Please re-write)

3.2 Performance of Hybrid Paddy Seeds in Saharsa district of Bihar with respect to its Marketing Channel

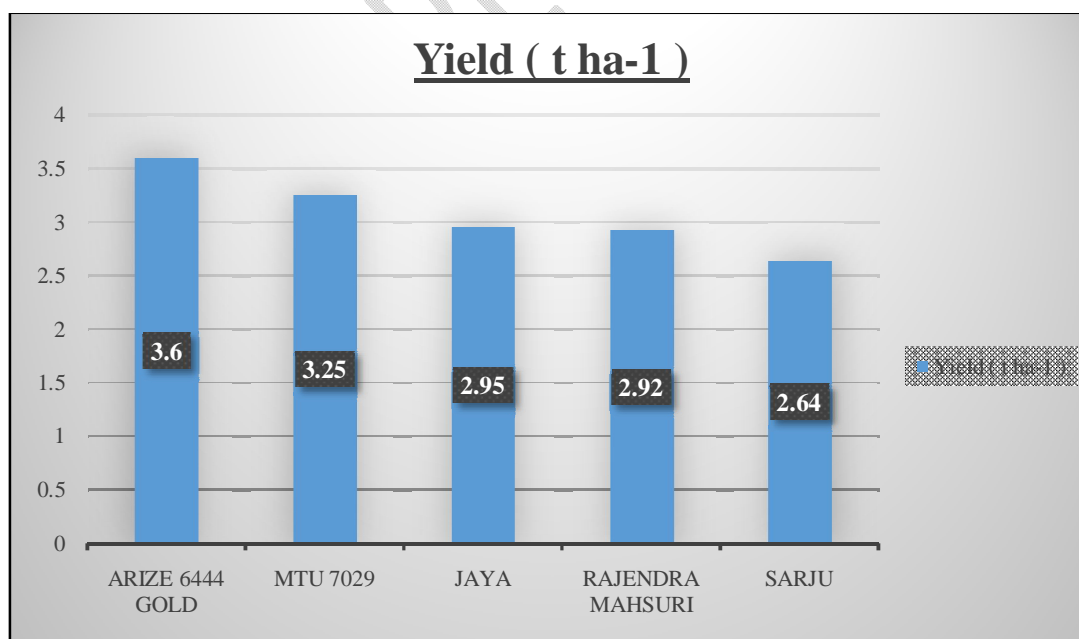


Figure 1: Performance of Most Preferred Rice Varieties/Hybrids

Source: New Frontiers in Agricultural Extension - (CIMMYT)

The Figure 1 above has shown depicts that among the yields of five most preferred varieties/hybrids, Arize 6444 Gold (3.60 tha^{-1}) and MTU 7029 (3.25 tha^{-1}) showed a bit more than Jaya (2.95 tha^{-1}), Rajendra Mahsuri (2.92 tha^{-1}), and Sarju 52 (2.64 tha^{-1}) (Please Rewrite)

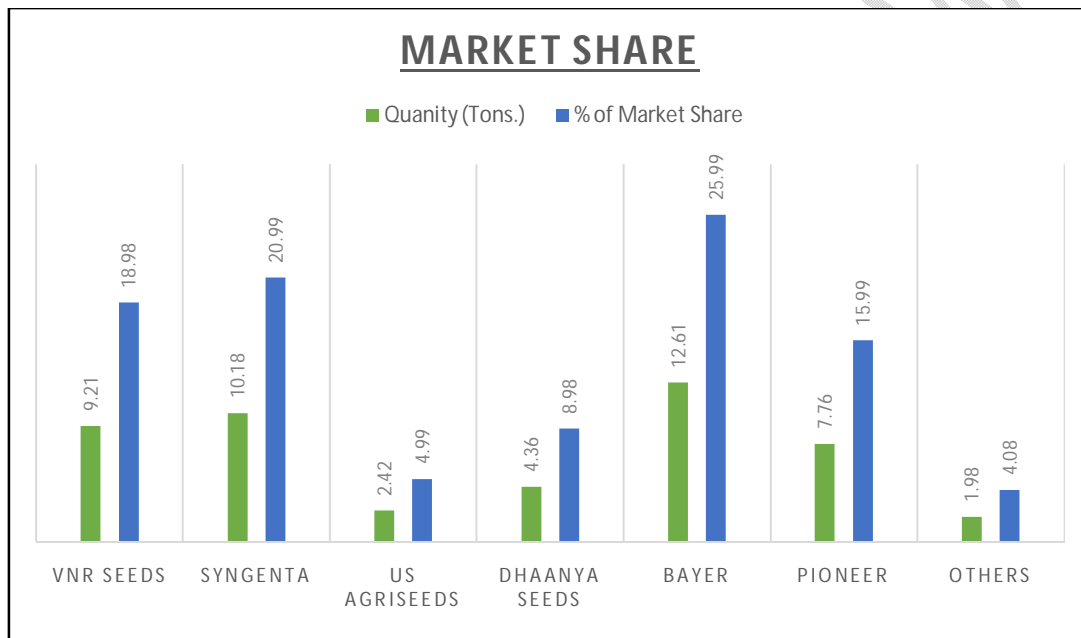
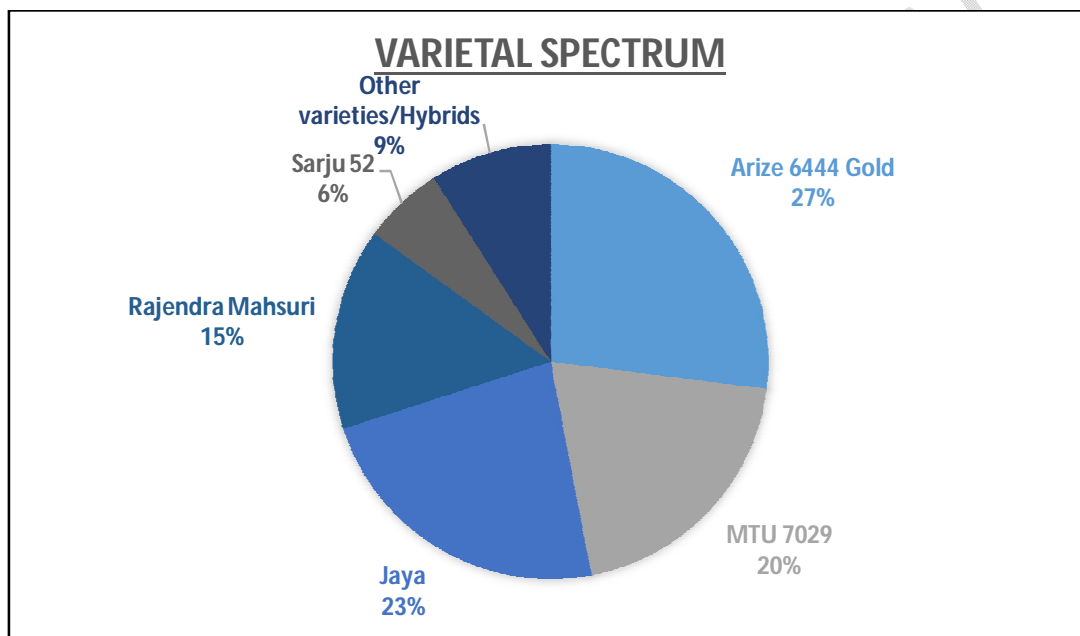


Figure 2: Market Share of Major Companies in the Field of Hybrid Paddy Seeds

Source: Survey Data

The above figure 2 shows the market share of hybrid paddy in Saharsa district of different companies is 48.52 Mt. Bayer is the **major player** with the sales of 12.61 Mt, followed by Syngenta with 10.18 Mt and VNR Seeds with 9.21 Mt and there are many companies which are doing business extensively in the Saharsa district. The data in above table depicts that performance of Hybrid paddy seeds in Saharsa district of Bihar is quite good and has the ability to increase the productivity. (Please re-write)



Other varieties/hybrids: Aghani, BPT 5204, Jaishree, PHB71, Shriram 505, Dhanya 775

Figure 3: Varietal Spectrum of Rice Varieties/Hybrids in Saharsa.

Source: Survey Data

The above data reveals that 27, 20, 23 and 15% Hybrid growers preferred Arize 6444 Gold, Jaya, MTU 7029 and Rajendra Mahsuri, respectively. Sarju 52 (6 %) and few other varieties and hybrids were grown in the district. It seems farmers indeed may have remained convinced that old varieties are more stable with more yield than the new varieties. Explaining the preference for a hybrid (Arize 6444 Gold) is easy because the yields are higher. (Please re-write which quantity (percentage) for each items)

5. Conclusion

Please re-write the conclusion such as

5.1. The Study.....

5.2. The Policy Makers.....

5.3. The Community.....

The farmers' acceptance of hybrid seeds in different regions of Bihar is a positive indication of growth of the seed industry and its diversification in Bihar. It is concluded in the study carried out in Saharsa district of Bihar that Saharsa has a huge potential to grow hybrid paddy as the district is widely suitable for hybrid paddy cultivation. The area receives proper rainfall during monsoons which fulfils water needs and is beneficial to farmers. ARIZE hybrid paddy varieties are suitable products as per the farmers expectations as it was tolerant to bacterial leaf blight and gave high yield as compared to other fine varieties used in the study area, therefore company should focus more on these traits for advertisement of their products. The farmers can increase their income by ensuring the growth of vegetable just after hybrid paddy. The study area has high demand of ARIZE seeds because of BLB tolerancy and high yield. The ARIZE 6444 GOLD is a variety which is very much popular in the study area.

6. Recommendations

6.1. Recommendation to the study.....

6.2. Recommendations to the future researchers.....

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(Note : There are many Citations/References but not stated in the manuscript/texts.....)

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