

Impact of Planting Techniques and Nutrient Management on Crop Productivity and Profitability of Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

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Abstract: a field experiment was conducted at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut (U.P.), India, during the *kharif* season (June-September) 2019 to study the Impact of Planting Techniques and Nutrient Management on Crop Productivity and Profitability of Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) The treatment comprised of four planting techniques as main (M) treatments and six fertility levels as subplot (S) treatments in split plot design with three replications. Results of experimentation revealed that the Conventional tillage Transplanted rice and combination of Nitrogen chemical fertilizer with organic nitrogen from FYM (Farm yard manure-Cattle manure) resulted in the highest effective tillers, grains per panicle and grain yield. Conventional Tillage Transplanted rice (M2) stands out with the highest gross returns (1151.27 \$ per ha) and net returns (690.03 \$ per ha) due to its superior yield. Reduce Tillage Transplanted rice (M1) and Unpuddled Transplanted rice (M4) techniques also yield well, with net returns of 564.97 \$ per ha and 634.93 \$ per ha respectively. Among fertility levels, 75% NPK + 25% N FYM (S5) leads with the highest gross returns (1257.74 \$ per ha) and net returns (815.90 \$ per ha). The 100% NPK + 25% N from FYM (S6) also performs well, with net returns of 837.70 \$ per ha, emphasizing the value of combining chemical fertilizers and organic sources for optimal results. Among planting techniques M2 resulted highest benefit cost ratio (1.5) and S5 resulted highest benefit cost ratio (1.85), indicating their economic viability.

Keywords: Planting Techniques; Nutrient Management; Crop Productivity and Profitability

1. Introduction

India, as the world's second-largest producer and consumer of rice, plays a significant role in global agriculture. With a vast cultivation area of 43.77 million hectares, the country yields 112.76 million tonnes of rice. Uttar Pradesh (India), a leading state in rice production, contributes substantially with 5.86 million hectares under cultivation and a remarkable yield of 15.54 million tonnes per hectare (2018-19 report of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics). For sustainable rice production, maintaining soil health and enhancing crop productivity are pivotal. Conservation tillage, aiming to minimize soil disturbance and erosion, proves beneficial by promoting better soil structure, moisture retention, and nutrient availability. Raised beds with furrow irrigation, an efficient water distribution method, help maintain an optimal soil moisture balance. Additionally, the practice of unpuddled transplanted rice, which conserves water and energy while enhancing nutrient uptake efficiency, emerges as a promising alternative.

Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) serves as a critical component in this pursuit. It combines organic and inorganic fertilizers tailored to the specific needs of soil and crop. By integrating farmyard manure with judicious chemical fertilizer use, INM boosts soil fertility, microbial activity, and overall soil health, leading to increased crop productivity. This approach not only reduces environmental pollution but also enhances the sustainability of rice production systems (Bhatt *et al.*, 2019).

2. Material and methods

The field experiment was conducted at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh, India), during *kharif* season (June-September) 2019. It was laid out in split plot design with three replications. The treatments comprised of four planting techniques *viz.* (M1-Reduced Tillage-Transplanted Rice (RT-TPR), M2-Conventional Tillage-Transplanted Rice (CT-TPR), M3-Furrow Irrigated Raised Beds (FIRB), M4-Unpuddled-Transplanted Rice (UP-TPR)) as main plot treatments and six fertility levels *viz.* (S1-Control, S2-100% NPK Chemical fertilizer, S3-100% N (FYM), S4-50% NPK + 50% N (FYM), S5-75% NPK + 25% N (FYM), S6-100% NPK + 25% N(FYM)) as sub-plot treatments and rice variety PB1 was tested. The soil of experimental site was low in organic carbon (0.42 %), nitrogen (195.3 kg ha⁻¹) and medium in available phosphorus (12.4 kg ha⁻¹) and available potassium (118.2 kg ha⁻¹) and alkaline in reaction. The data collected from the experiment were analysed statistically by analysis of variance (ANOVA) method for split plot design with planting techniques and fertility levels as main and sub factor, respectively. Whenever the treatment differences were found significant (F test), critical differences were worked out at five per cent probability level.

3. Yield and yield attributes

3.1. Number of effective tillers m⁻²

Using a quadrat of one square metre in each plot, shoots bearing panicles at the time of harvesting were counted in accordance with the process used for counting the number of tillers at each succeeding stage, which is referred to as the number of panicles m⁻².

3.2. Number of grains panicle⁻¹

The number of grains panicle⁻¹ was counted on the panicles chosen for measuring length. By threshing the grains, the number of fill and empty grains was counted, and the average number of grains per panicle was calculated.

3.3. Test weight (g)

After threshing and cleaning, a handful of seeds were randomly selected from the total seeds of the net plot. Each plot sample had 1,000 filled grains counted and weighed on an electronic scale, and their weight was reported in grammes.

3.4. Grain yield (q ha⁻¹)

The grain yield was measured in kg per plot after the grains had been cleaned and dried. Using a moisture metre, the moisture percentage in 100 g samples taken from each treatment was calculated, and the grain yield per plot was adjusted to 14% moisture. The yield of the net plot, expressed as q ha⁻¹.

3.5. Economic analysis

3.5.1. Cost of cultivation \$ per ha)

The cost of rice crop production was determined using the local market price of various inputs utilized in cultivation and expressed as \$ per ha.

3.5.2. Gross return \$ per ha)

The yield of grains and straw was valued in \$ (all economics parameters calculated as Indian rupees and converted into USD by using exchange rate of \$) using the current output price on the local market. Gross return was calculated as \$ per ha and acquired by summing the monetary values of the grain and straw.

3.5.3. Net return (\$ per ha)

Net return was computed by taking the cost of cultivation out of each treatment's gross return.

3.5.4. Benefit: Cost ratio (B:C Ratio)

The following formula was used to obtain the benefit: cost ratio:

$$\text{B: Cratio} = \frac{\text{Net returns (\$ per ha)}}{\text{Cost of cultivation \$ per ha}} \quad (1)$$

4. Statistical analysis

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the differences in soil characteristics across treatments, and the least significant difference test was then performed. A difference was deemed statistically significant if it was present at the p 0.05 level. The impacts of planting methods and soil fertility levels were studied using a two-way ANOVA. With the help of the online statistical tool OPSTAT, statistical analysis was carried out.

5. Results and discussion

5.1. Crop productivity

The planting techniques and fertility levels significantly influenced the yield and yield attributes of rice (Figure 1). Conventional Tillage (M2) treatment displayed the highest number of effective tillers m^{-2} and the most grains panicle $^{-1}$. It might be due to conventional tillage foster the growth and development of rice plants, leading to increased tillering and grains panicle $^{-1}$, thereby enhancing the potential yield. In contrast, the Reduced Tillage (M1) exhibited the fewest effective tillers m^{-2} and the most grains panicle $^{-1}$. This might be due to reduced soil disturbance and potential resource competition among plants in this treatment. The Furrow Irrigated Raised Bed (M3) and Unpuddled (M4) treatments resulted intermediate results in terms of effective tillers m^{-2} and the most grains panicle $^{-1}$. The Furrow Irrigated Raised Bed method, involving raised beds with irrigation furrows, could have influenced root development and resource utilization. The Unpuddled approach, where soil is not puddled before transplanting, possibly struck a balance between reduced tillering and enhanced resource availability. Notably, there were no significant differences observed in test weight among the planting techniques. Similar findings were reported by Badshah et al. (2014), indicating consistency in the outcomes of these experiments.

The treatment S5 (75 percent NPK + 25 percent N from FYM) had the largest number of effective tillers m^{-2} and the most grains panicle $^{-1}$ among fertility levels. This shows that a well-balanced mix of chemical fertilisers and organic sources (FYM) can greatly boost rice production potential. In terms of effective tillers m^{-2} and the most grains panicle $^{-1}$ and grain production, the Control (S1) treatment with no fertilisers had the lowest results. The presence of organic matter most likely enhances soil microbial activity by gradually releasing nutrients, which, when paired with chemical fertilisers, leads in enhanced tillering and grain development, resulting in greater grain yield. Dhaliwal *et al.*, (2023) discovered comparable findings.

5.2. Crop profitability

5.2.1. Economics

The planting techniques significantly influenced the economic aspects (Figure 2) of rice cultivation. Among the planting techniques, M2 (CT-TPR) resulted in the highest gross returns (1152 \$ per ha) and net returns (690.48 \$ per ha), with a B:C ratio of 1.5.

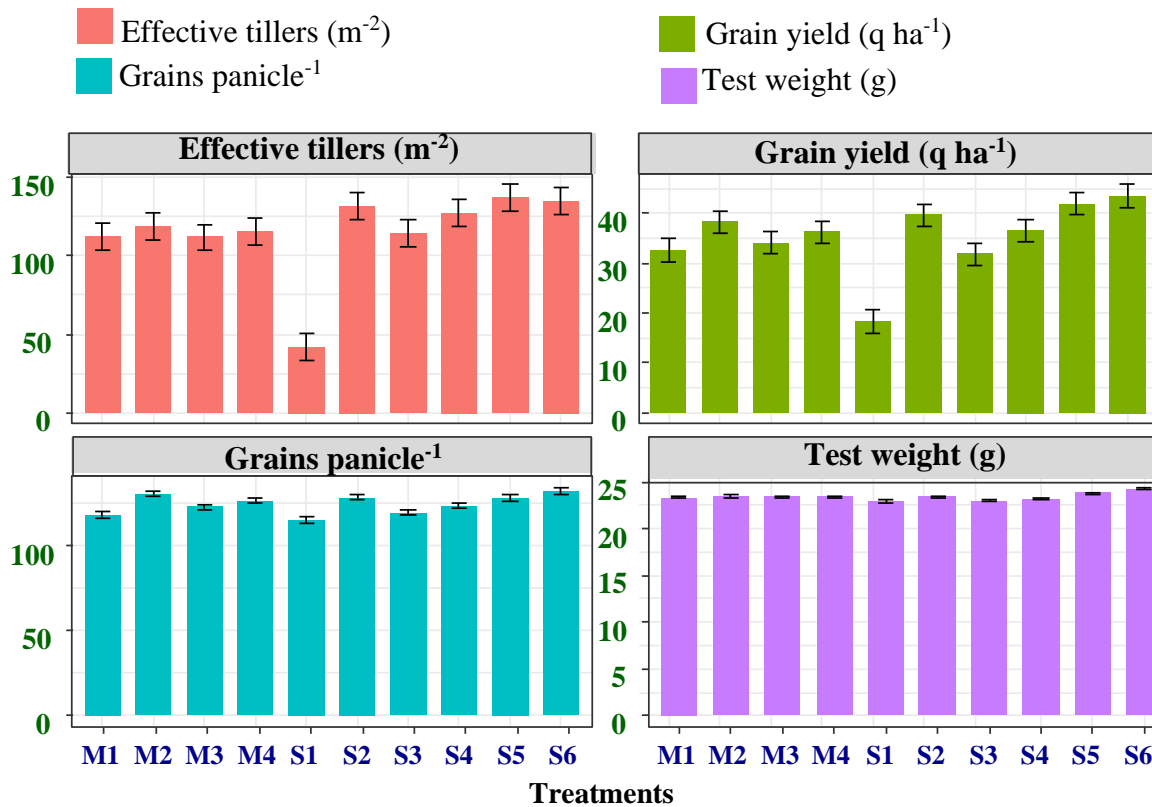


Figure 1. Effect of planting techniques and fertility levels on yield and yield attributes, error bars (SE).

This result is consistent with the findings in the yield attributes section, where Conventional Tillage also showed higher grain yield, effective tillers, and grains per panicle. The increased yields under this technique likely contributed to the higher economic returns. Treatment M1 (RT-TPR) and M4 (Unpuddled-TPR) also exhibited promising results, yielding net returns of 565.34 \$ per ha and 635.34 \$ per ha, respectively, with B:C ratios (1.37 and 1.41). M3 (FIRB-TPR) showed slightly lower net returns (572.22 \$ per ha) with a B:C ratio of 1.27. Fertility levels also played a crucial role in determining the economic outcomes of rice cultivation. Treatment S6 (100% NPK + 25% N(FYM)) highest gross returns of 1306.59 \$ per ha and net returns of 838.25 \$ per ha, resulting in a B:C ratio of 1.79. Closely followed by S5 (75% NPK + 25% N(FYM)) resulted gross returns (1258.56 \$ per ha) and net returns (816.43 \$ per ha) among all fertility levels, with an impressive B:C ratio of 1.85.

Treatment S4 (50% NPK + 50% N(FYM)) and S2 (100% NPK Chemical fertilizer) also performed well, yielding net returns of 643.79 \$ per ha and 740.29 \$ per ha, respectively, with B:C ratios of 1.41 and 1.63, respectively. S3 (100% N (FYM)) and S1 (Control) showed relatively lower net returns (496.01 \$ per ha and 160.31 \$ per ha, respectively) with B:C ratios of 1.08 and 0.41, respectively.

6. Conclusion

The combination of Conventional Tillage with Transplanted rice and the use of chemical fertilizer alongside organic nitrogen from Farm Yard Manure (FYM) proved to be the most successful in terms of enhancing key yield parameters.

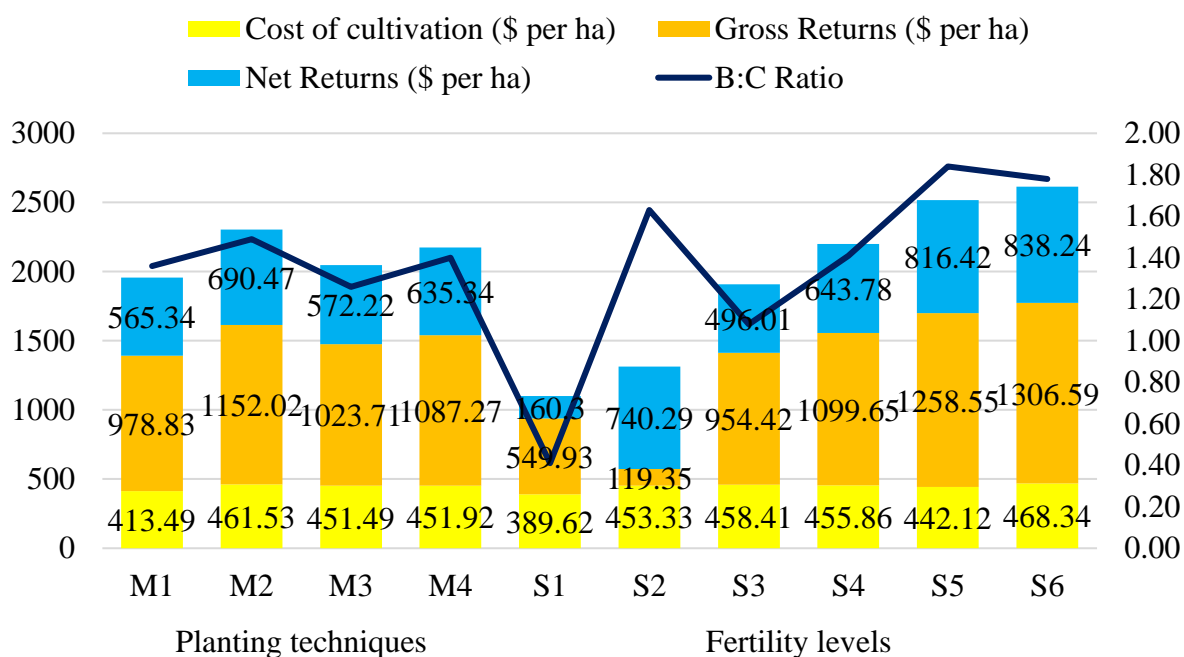


Figure 2. Impact of planting techniques and fertility levels on economics of rice.

(Note: All economics parameters calculated based on Indian rupees and converted into USD by using exchange rate of \$).

Conventional Tillage Transplanted rice (M2) stood out prominently, yielding the highest gross returns and net returns due to its superior yield. Notably, Reduced Tillage Transplanted rice (M1) and Unpuddled Transplanted rice (M4) techniques also demonstrated commendable performance. Among the various fertility levels, the 75% NPK + 25% N FYM (S5) approach led the way, generating the highest gross returns and net returns. The 100% NPK + 25% N from FYM (S6) also performed impressively, emphasizing the importance of synergizing chemical fertilizers and organic sources for optimal agricultural output. Crucially, all planting techniques (M1, M2, M3, and M4) exhibited Benefit-Cost ratios above 2.0, underscoring their economic viability. Similarly, all fertility levels (S1 to S6) showcased Benefit-Cost ratios above 1.4, confirming their profitability. These findings underline the significance of adopting specific planting techniques and balanced fertility approaches, offering valuable insights to farmers and agricultural practitioners aiming to maximize both yield and economic returns in rice cultivation.

Reference

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