

2nd International Conference on Agricultural & Horticultural Sciences

Radisson Blu Plaza Hotel, Hyderabad, India February 03-05, 2014

Dairy development in Maharashtra state, India and internal trade

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Milk production in Maharashtra at 239.3 LKGPD in 2012-13, places at 7th position in India. With average annual growth rate of 3.5% during 2001-2010, milk production is growing with almost an equal contribution by population and yield growth. With a boom in economic growth, rising urbanization and increase in income, it is estimated that milk and dairy consumption demand will be 352 LLPD in 2020. To meet the demand through local production, will mean increasing the growth rate of milk production to 5.2% from existing 3.5%. With the existing situation of high feed and fodder deficit, increasing milk production by increasing the population of bovine animals does not seem to be a sustainable solution. Hence, the onus lies in increasing the milk yield growth rate from existing 1.4% to 5%. The present dairy services scenario is not that promising to be able to achieve this feat. The coverage of breedable population is only 17% and this has not changed significantly since a decade. Milk production in Maharashtra is clearly demarcated in terms of milk production zones, milk deficit zones and milk consuming centres. This kind of imbalance, could serve as an impetus for intra-state transfer of products, technologies and services.

Biography

Amit Saha has completed his Ph.D. from National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and postdoctoral studies from Federal Agriculture Research Center, Germany. He has worked with FAO as a consultant in the PPLPI project in smallholder dairy development in Asia. He is presently serving as manager of NDDB, a premier Dairy Development organization which started the Operation Flood programme to lead to White Revolution in India. He has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and serving as a referee in Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai, India.

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Assessment of yield and physiological parameters in (KRH-2) hybrid Rice seed production (AxR) using gibberellic acid

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An experiment was conducted to study the effect of plant growth regulators in proper seed setting of hybrid rice (KRH-2) seed production using gibberellic acid (GA_3) on the physiological efficiency of rice. The physiological parameters and their relation with growth and yield attributes were analyzed in this experiment. The experiment consisted of five treatments viz., T_1 : application of 10 ppm GA_3 at pre flowering stage, T_2 : application of 20 ppm GA_3 at pre flowering stage, T_3 : application 10 ppm GA_3 at post flowering stage and T_4 : application of 20 ppm GA_3 at post flowering stage T_5 : Control. It was revealed that GA_3 applied on hybrid rice (KRH-2) seed production, at different stages of growth had improved significantly the yield attributes namely number of filled grains, 1000 grain weight and total yield of female line etc., with significant effect on growth parameters leading to enhancement in better seed set and ultimately better grain yield of both male and female lines of (KRH-2) hybrid rice seed production. Application of 20 ppm GA_3 at pre flowering stage, was found to be superior over other treatments. Gibberellic acid treatment significantly increased the yield of female line and this may be due higher photosynthetic contribution after flowering thereby enhanced 30-40 percent higher grain yield over control.

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