

Direct Seeded Rice(DSR)

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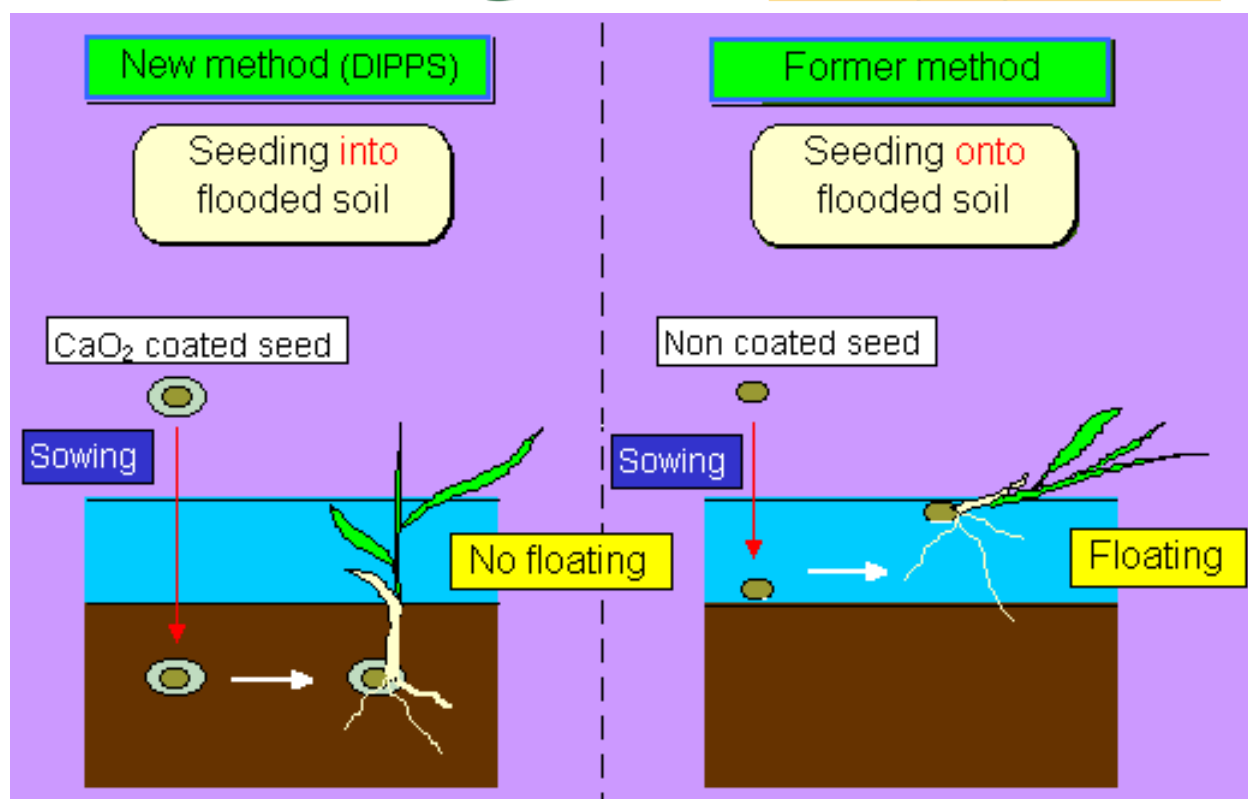
Introduction

DSR (Direct Seeded Rice) isn't your grandmother's rice. DSR is revolutionizing rice production by providing a contemporary and sustainable method to rice growing that is gaining appeal among farmers and scholars worldwide. DSR is a game changer in the field of rice growing because to its environmental advantages and potential for increased revenues. So, what exactly is DSR, and why is it generating such a stir in agriculture? Let us investigate more.



What is DSR technology?

DSR (Direct Seeded Rice) technology is a novel rice production method that includes spreading pre-germinated seeds directly into the field, removing the requirement for rice seedling transplantation. This technology is gaining popularity because it has various advantages over traditional rice farming methods.



DSR is particularly suitable for rainfed rice cultivation. To promote DSR technology, the government has launched several initiatives and programs to educate farmers on the benefits of this method and provide them with technical support. Despite some initial hurdles, DSR technology has the potential to revolutionize rice cultivation in India and contribute to sustainable agricultural practices.

Need of DSR

Groundwater is an important resource for agriculture, especially in areas where water is scarce. Traditional rice growing practices, on the other hand, might result in excessive groundwater consumption and depletion. Direct seeded rice (DSR) has evolved as a more sustainable option in recent years, giving a means to preserve groundwater resources while retaining excellent yields.

By reducing water usage and promoting soil health, DSR is not only helping farmers to cope with water scarcity, but also contributing to the preservation of our planet's most precious resource. Rice production accounts for around 30-40% of total groundwater usage in India, according to a research published in the Journal of Hydrology, making it one of the country's top consumers of groundwater resources.

In the Indo-Gangetic Plain, which is the largest rice producing region in South Asia, groundwater levels have declined by an average of 33 cm per year over the last decade.

Benefits of Direct Seeded Rice Technology

This revolutionary rice farming method has various advantages over standard ways of cultivation. In this section, I will cover the advantages of Direct Seeded Rice Technology in detail:

Reduced Labor Costs

- DSR technology eliminates the need for manual transplanting, significantly reducing labor costs associated with traditional rice cultivation methods.

Faster Crop Establishment

- Direct Seeded Rice technique enables quicker crop establishment, resulting in earlier and faster rice plant development.

Improved Water Use Efficiency

- When compared to transplanting, DSR technology helps to minimize weed occurrence, minimizing the need for costly and time-consuming weed control.

Better Crop Health

- DSR technology promotes better crop health by reducing plant stress and reducing the incidence of pests and diseases.

Environmentally Friendly

- DSR technology is environmentally friendly, as it reduces the use of chemicals and other inputs associated with traditional methods of rice cultivation.

Improved Soil Health

- DSR technology helps to improve soil health by reducing soil compaction and promoting microbial activity.

Better Nutrient Management

- Direct Seeded Rice technology allows for better nutrient management, as the application of fertilizers can be timed more precisely.

Increased Profitability

- By reducing labor costs, improving yields, and reducing the need for inputs, Direct Seeded Rice technology can increase the profitability of rice cultivation.