SUMMARY: The field experiment was conducted at Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kattupakkam Tamil Nadu, India during Rabi (Oct-Mar) seasons of 2014-15 to study the different crop establishment techniques on growth and yield of new variety of rice (CO-51). The experiment was laid out with unpaired t test design. The treatment of drum seeding technique was compared with SRI square planting. Among the crop establishment techniques, SRI square planting significantly influenced the growth and yield characters and yield of paddy crop. The maximum plant height, number of tillers hill$^{-1}$, grain yield, straw yield were recorded under SRI square planting during Rabi. The lowest grain yield, straw yield were recorded under drum seeding technique.


KEY WORDS: Rice, Machine planting, SRI, Drum seeding, Yield, Economics