



CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS IN RELATION TO THE ADOPTION OF SRI TECHNOLOGY BY THE FARMERS IN REWA DISTRICT (M.P.)

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Abstract

The System of Rice Intensification (SRI), developed in Madagascar is gaining increasing credence and momentum as the farmers are now using this method to raise their rice production while also reducing their use of external inputs and production costs. The present study was conducted in Rewa district (M.P.). Rewa district was selected purposively, since presently it has larger area under SRI cultivation. the majority of respondents faced the constraints as lack of training (81.66%), Shortage of agricultural labour (76.66%), Low governments support price (72.59), Un available of technological inputs viz. seed, fertilizers, and bio fertilizers etc. (70.83%), Costly seed (67.50) and Non-availability of cono-weeder and marker (62.50%). It was also found that the majority of the respondents suggested as creating the awareness of people towards SRI technology Procurement of produce should be made at reasonable price by society (78.33%), availability of good quality seed at reasonable rate (70.00%) and government should provide more knowledge about high yielding varieties (68.33).

Key words : SRI Technology, system of rice intensification (SRI), water intensive crop, production costs.

Introduction

Rice is life for millions of people in the world, particularly in developing countries. Rice is water intensive crop. Unfortunately in India, the productivity of rice is very low and area under rice cannot be increased further. Several management strategies have been tried to alleviate the crisis, but the yield potential could not be matched with that of irrigated transplanted rice. Therefore a more efficient and fundamental approach for reducing the water requirement is the need of the hour. In this context, System of Rice Intensification (SRI) was tried as an alternative practice to solve the water crisis. The System of Rice Intensification (SRI), developed in Madagascar is gaining increasing credence and momentum as the farmers are now using this method to raise their rice production while also reducing their use of external inputs and production costs. Though Madhya Pradesh is the state concentrating on large scale promotion of SRI, but no substantial increase in area could be achieved during the last few years. Even after 9-10 years of introduction of SRI technology in India, the pace of spread of technology is not rapid as to the expectations among the farmers of M.P. It has been observed that farmers perception and other psychological characteristics have significant contribution to adoption of SRI

technology.

Objectives

1. To identify the constraints faced by the farmers regarding SRI technology.
2. To find out suggestions for enhancement of adoption of SRI technology.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in Rewa district (M.P.). Rewa district was selected purposively, since presently it has larger area under SRI cultivation. The study was conducted in Rewa block of Rewa district purposively because this block has been covered intensively through the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project (ICAR), College of Agriculture Rewa. Ten villages of Rewa block namely Khajuha, Baisa, Padothar, Laxaman pur, Mahasan, Amiliki, Hardi, Orakhi, Rithi, Karhiya were selected on the basis of larger area under SRI rice production for the present study. A list of farmers from these villages who are practicing SRI was prepared. From this list, the farmers were selected from each village through proportionate random sampling method to make a sample of 120 SRI growers. Finally the sample was consisted of 120 respondents.

Result and Discussion

1. Constraints faced by the farmers regarding SRI technology

The respondents were asked to express the constraints experienced by them in relation to adoption of SRI. It was found that the major constraints as perceived by them have been presented in Table 1 the majority of respondents faced the constraints as lack of training (81.66%), Shortage of agricultural labour (76.66%), Low governments support price (72.59%), Un available of technological inputs *viz.* seed, fertilizers, and bio fertilizers etc. (70.83%), Costly seed (67.50) and Non-availability of cono-weeder and marker (62.50%). The finding is in accordance with the findings of Minea Mao *et al.* (2008) and Devi and Ponnarasi (2009).

Table 1: Constraints faced by the farmers regarding SRI technology.

S. No.	Constraints	No. Of respondents	%
1.	Shortage of agricultural labour	92	76.66
2.	Non-availability of cono-weeder and marker	75	62.50
3.	Lack of training	98	81.66
4.	Costly seed	81	67.50
5.	Difficulty in preparation of raised seed bed	60	50.00
6.	Un available of technological inputs <i>viz.</i> seed, fertilizers, and bio fertilizers etc.	85	70.83
7.	Maintaining water during puddling field for transplanting	50	41.66
8.	Lack of technical information about application in this technology	71	59.16
9.	Low governments support price	87	72.59
10.	Un availability of electricity	56	46.66

2. Suggestions for enhancement of adoption of SRI technology

The respondents were asked to offer suggestions for enhancement of the adoption of SRI technology. Out of many suggestions offered by them the important suggestions appeared have been presented in the table 2 The results indicated that the majority of the respondents suggested as creating the awareness of people towards SRI technology Procurement of produce should be made at reasonable price by society (78.33%), agriculture scientist should visit frequently (74.16%), availability of good quality seed at reasonable rate (70.00%), government should provide more knowledge about high yielding

varieties (68.33), government should provide cono-weeder & marker (65.83%), knowledge and skill oriented training should be imparted at village level (65.00%), the price of hybrid rice seeds should be low (55.50%) and fertilizer should be made available at subsidized rate (53.33%).

Table 2: Suggestions for enhancement of adoption of SRI technology.

S. No.	Suggestions	No. Of respondents	%	Rank
1	Availability of good quality seed at reasonable rate	84	70.00	III
2	Fertilizer should be made available at subsidies rate	64	53.33	VIII
3	Knowledge & skill oriented training should be imparted at village level	78	65.00	VI
4	Procurement of produce should be made at reasonable price by society	94	78.33	I
5	Trained labour should be available on low wage	54	45.00	X
6	Government should provide cono-weeder & marker	79	65.83	V
7	Timely availability of seeds and fertilizers	55	45.83	IX
8	The price of hybrid rice seeds should be low	66	55.50	VII
9	Government should provide more knowledge about high yielding varieties	82	68.33	IV

Conclusion

On the basis of the above results it may be suggested that there should be due consideration on the part of government and implementing agencies of SRI technology on the aspects namely procurement price of rice training and demonstration programme and availability of quality seed materials at reasonable cost.

References

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