PRACTICE–WISE ADOPTION OF PADDY TECHNOLOGY BY FARMERS IN ARIYALORE DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU

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Abstract

Paddy is one of the major crop in Ariyalore District of Tamilnadu. Hence Ariyalore District was selected purposively for this study. A sample size of 120 was fixed for the study considering the limitation of time and other resources. From the list of farmers in each villages, farmers cultivating paddy were identified. A total number of 120 samples were identified from the selected six villages by using the proportionate random sampling techniques. Most of the respondents were found to be having medium level of adoption of recommended practices. Here it is suggested that the extension workers of Agriculture Department and Scientist concerned to conduct mass awareness campaign as a suitable means to reach greater mass effectively. Intensive extension activities may be taken up and efforts should be made to convince the farmers about the important of seed treatment, irrigation management, weeding management and pest and disease management.

Key words: Practice wise adoption of paddy technology.

Introduction

Rice can be cultivated by different methods based on the type of region. But in India, the traditional methods are still in use for harvesting rice. The rice grown on a variety of soils like silts, loan and gravels. It can be also tolerate alkaline as well as acid soils. Therefore the adoption of technologies is a complete pattern of mental and physical activity, several personal, psychological, economic and social factors largely determine the extent and nature of adoption and also continuous of the technology so for this in efficiency, lack of proper and timely training for extensional personnel was forecast reasonal (Sargunam 1987).

Materials and Methods

Paddy is one of the major crop in Ariyalore District of Tamilnadu. A Farm Science Centre (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) of Tamilnadu Agricultural University is functioning at Sozhamadevi Village of Ariyalore District. Hence Ariyalore District was selected purposively for this study. Ariyalore District has three taluks *viz.*, Ariyalore, Udaiyarpalayam and Senthurai. The Ariyalore taluk was selected as it had the maximum area under paddy cultivation. A sample size of 120 was fixed for the study considering the limitation of time and other resources. From the list of farmers in each villages, farmers cultivating paddy were identified. A total number of 120 samples were identified from the selected six villages by using the proportionate random sampling technique. The data were collected from the respondents with help of a well structured and pre-test interview schedule.

Results and Discussion

The overall adoption of paddy technologies among the selected farmers in the study area are presented in the (Table 1).

From the result of the table 1, it could be observed

Table 1: Distribution of farmers based on their Extent of adoption of paddy technology.

(n=120)

S.No	Category	Number of respondents	Per cent
1	Low	27	22.50
2	Medium	64	53.33
3	High	29	24.17
	Total	120	100.00

that above fifty per cent (53.33 per cent) of the respondents belonged to medium category, followed by high (24.17 per cent) and low (22.50 per cent) level of adoption categories. Hence it may be concluded that most of the respondents had aware about the cultivation technologies, and another possible reason was most of the respondents had medium to high level of extension agencies contact. This finding is in line with the finding of Salehin (2009).

The adoption level of various technology by paddy farmers in the study area are presented in the table 2.

Table 2: Practice wise adoption of technologies by the paddy farmers.

(n=120)

S.No	Recommended technologies	No. of Respondents	Per cent
1	Nursery preparation	97	80.83
2	Seed rate	97	80.83
3	Seed treatment	43	35.83
4	Main field preparation	92	76.67
5	Spacing	73	60.83
6	Transplanting	102	85.00
7	Manuring	85	70.83
8	Irrigation management	81	67.50
9	Weed management	73	60.83
10	Pest and disease management	79	65.83

Nursery Preparation

More than three fourth (80.83 per cent) of the respondents adopted the recommended nursery practice in their cultivation, the possible reason was traditionally followed by most of the respondents.

Seed Rate

Majority of the respondent (80.83 per cent) adopted the recommended quantity seed rate. The remaining (19.17 per cent) respondents did not adopt the practice. The probable reason for non adoption might be due to the high cost of seed, and lack of awareness about the recommended quantity.

Seed Treatment

Only 35.83 per cent of the respondents had adopted seed treatment practices. This might be due to the fact that the non-adopters were not convinced of the practice. The non-availability of fungicide, lack of skill and high cost of lab our for non-adoption finding is in line with the finding of Paranikumar (1999).

Main Field Preparation

The most of the respondents (75.67 per cent) had adopted recommended number of ploughing and recommended quantity of FYM / acre. The better adoption might be due to their medium experience in paddy cultivation.

Spacing

Three-fifth of the respondents had adopted the recommended spacing in their paddy cultivation. Its most commonly followed technique and non-availability of skilled labour and wage of the labour were high.

Transplanting

Above eighty per cent (85.00 per cent) of respondents adopted the recommended technologies of transplanting in their paddy cultivation. It might be due to the fact the most important technology in paddy cultivation and respondents were knowing the importance of transplanting.

Manuring

Majority of the respondent (70.83 per cent) applied the recommended quantity of organic manures and inorganic fertilizers. The possible reason had whenever the respondents apply proper fertilizers management they got additional yield and income.

Irrigations Management

Majority of the respondent (67.50 per cent) applied the recommended quantity irrigation in their field. The remaining (32.50 per cent) did not adopt the practice. The probable reason for non adoption might be due to the in sufficient water and also due to the power problems above recommended practice.

Weed Management

Around sixty per cent (60.83 per cent) of the respondents adopted the recommended weedicide application in main field as the reaming 39.17 per cent of the respondents did not adopt the recommended weedicide in main field. Lack of trained labour and high cost of inputs were the response for non-adoption. Similar finding was also reported by Rajivgandhi (2010).

Pest and Diseases Management

Above sixty per cent of respondents adopted the pest and disease management practice in the total sample, the remaining 34.17 per cent of the respondents did not adopt in their field. Lack of knowledge about pest and disease management techniques, dosages of chemicals, non- availability labour, high cost of chemicals might be the reasons for non-adoption. This finding is in line with the finding of Srinivasan (1999).

Conclusion

Most of the respondents were found to be having medium level of adoption of recommended practices.

Here it is suggested that the extension workers of agriculture department and scientist concerned to conduct mass awareness campaign as a suitable means to reach greater mass effectively. Intensive extension activities may be taken up and efforts should be made to convince the farmers about the important of seed treatment, irrigation management, weeding management and pest and disease management.

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