



FARMING EXPERIENCE AND EXPERIENCE IN SUGARCANE CULTIVATION OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF SUGARCANE GROWERS

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Abstract

A study was conducted to examine the farming experience and experience in sugarcane cultivation of different categories of sugarcane growers selected from six village of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu, India. The respondent were pre stratified into marginal, small and big farmers consisting of 80 respondents in each category. Altogether, 240 respondents were selected from six village by proportionate random sampling method. More or less an equal proportionate of the respondent were found to be three categories of farming experience namely high (35.42 per cent), medium (33.42 per cent) and low (31.25) per cent. Experience in sugarcane cultivation, in the total sample less than half of the respondent (43.75 per cent) possessed low level of experience in sugarcane cane cultivation, followed by high (28.33 per cent), medium and low (27.92 per cent) level.

Key words : Sugarcane technology, categories of growers.

Introduction

The key to agricultural development lies in the mind, heart and hands of the farmers. It is to motivated technologies, which must release to lock and open the door to modernization and Agricultural industry. The single force which accelerates this process is the effective dissemination of the adequate agricultural information to the farmers. However, efficient the production technology is it would be of no use unless it is communicated effectively to the farmers. The growth and development of agricultural production the progress in science and technology. In the developing world today, in is not the lack of technology that worries, but is the rate of transfer of technology from the points of production to be units of its utilization. In the field of agricultural alone, do not keep pace with the fast developing technology. So there is an increasing growth between innovation in the laboratories and their adoption in the field (Sampth, 1994). The most successful farming society, is the one which receives the best information. As the society has becomes progressively more complete information has assumed an increasingly important role in solving field problems. Material based developments hence now been replaced by information based developments. The job of the extension personnel in the present day situation is very

complex crucial for the acceleration of transfer of farm information. The most to important duty of extension. personnel is to acquire the farm information and to communicate the information to the famers after treating the messages.

In the field of agriculture alone, farmers in most of thee developing countries do not keep pace with the fast developing technology. Communication of agricultural information was in efficient and in effective leading to an increase in the gap between innovation in the lab and the adoption in the field by the farmers. Thus, there is a need to have more effective transfer of technology system. Realizing the gap in research and accumulated felt needs at the grass root level, the present investigation was formulated as an attempt to study the extension agency contact and participation of different categories of sugarcane growers.

Research Methodology

The study was carried out in selected six villages form six blocks of Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu.

The selected blocks were Keerapalayam, Kammapuram, Kattumannarkoil, Annagrammam Kurinjipadi and Mangalore. The respondents were pre – stratified into marginal, small and big farmers consisting

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their farming experience. (n=240)

S. no.	Farming experience	Marginal farmers (n=80)		Small farmers (n=80)		Big famers (n=80)		Total (=240)		Chi-square value
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	Low	27	37.75	37	46.25	11	13.75	75	31.25	24.17**
2	Medium	23	28.25	27	33.75	30	37.50	80	33.33	
3	High	30	37.50	16	20.00	39	48.75	85	35.42	
	Total	80	100.00	80	100.00	80	100.00	240	100.00	

**significant at 1% level.

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to their experience in sugarcane cultivation. (n=240)

S. no.	Experience in Sugarcane cultivation	Marginal farmers (n=80)		Small farmers (n=80)		Big famers (n=80)		Total (=240)		Chi-square value
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	Low	37	46.25	36	43.00	32	40.00	105	43.75	4.72NS
2	Medium	26	32.50	17	21.25	24	30.00	67	27.92	
3	High	17	21.25	27	33.75	24	30.00	68	28.33	
	Total	80	100.00	80	100.00	80	100.00	240	100.00	

NS-Non Significant.

of 80 respondents in each categories. Combining of 240 respondents were selected from six villages using proportionate random sampling. Data collection was done through a well constructed and pre-tested interview schedule. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed by using appropriate statistical tools are cumulative frequency method, percentage analysis and chi-square test.

Findings and Discussion

The findings related to the farming experience of different categories of sugarcane growers.

It could be noted from the table 1 that more or less an equal proportionate of the respondent were found to be three categories of farming experience namely high (35.42 per cent), medium (33.42 per cent) and low (31.25 per cent) levels. The calculated chi-square value confirmed the significant difference observed, the marginal, small and big farmers regarding farming experience. The experience in the farming depends upon the age at which they entered in farming. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Sezhanbabu (1990), who also reported that 35.00 per cent of the cane cultivators had high level of farming experience.

From the table 2, it could be noticed that in the total sample, in experience in sugarcane cultivation, in the total sample less than half of the respondent (43.75 per cent) possessed low level of experience in sugarcane cane cultivation, followed by high (28.33 per cent) and medium

and low (27.92 per cent) level. A non-significant chi-square value indicated that there existed non-significant difference among all the three categories of sugarcane cultivators in respect of experience in sugarcane cultivation. This might be the reason for the Non-significant chi-square value. This finding is in agreement with the findings of Vellathai (1990).

Conclusion

This study concluded that more are less equal proportion of farming experience. Experience in sugarcane cultivation, in the total sample, less than half of their respondent possessed low level of experience in sugarcane cultivation, followed by high and medium level. Therefore, need to be taken to increase by organising special training programme and extension agency contact should be strengthened to achieve higher experience in sugarcane cultivation.

References

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