ADOPTION LEVEL OF RECOMMENDED PADDY TECHNOLOGIES AMONG TRIBAL FARMERS

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Narmada district of South Gujarat during the year 2019-2020. The primary data were collected from 100 respondents by following personal interview method and using structured interview schedule. After the analysis of the collected data it was observed that, majority of the respondents (46.00 percent) were under medium level of adoption category with regards to adoption of individual practices, majority of the respondents (93.00 percent) have adopted the recommended Method of transplanting, followed by recommended time of harvesting (91.00 percent). Less than 42.00 percent of respondents adopted Disease and Pest management (45.00 percent). Keeping this in view present study was conducted to know about the extent of adoption of recommended paddy cultivation practices by tribal farmers.

Keywords: *adoption, paddy, recommended technologies, south gujarat*

INTRODUCTION

Narmada district is a tribal dominated district with 78.00 percent tribal population. The 89.60 percent of the population resides in the villages and depends on Agriculture. The district has 44.36 percent cultivable land with 39.36 percent irrigated land. The major crops of the district are Cotton, Gram, pigeon pea, Paddy and Maize, Paddy growers this area are depending on only monsoon rainfall. The literacy rate of man and women is very poor and unaware new agricultural practices. However, recent studies have shown that majority of paddy growers' adoption level was medium (Sasane et al. 2012). Other studies suggest wider scope for increasing production and productivity, by increasing the level of adoption of improved technologies. the present study was undertaken to study the level of adoption of recommended paddy production technologies in paddy growers of Narmada District.

OBJECTIVES

(1) To study the personal profile of selected paddy growers in Narmada district.

(2) To find out the extent of adoption regarding recommended paddy production technologies in paddy growers of Narmada district.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Narmada district of Gujarat State as it is the jurisdiction of KVK, Dediapada. there are Total Ten adopted villages namely; kham,Almavadi, Tabda, Gopliya, Kunbar, Sorapada, Panchpepri, Kel, Bordifali,Mahupada in which KVK,Dediyapada had under taken extension activities. Out of these adopted villages in which area under GNR-2 and Purna variety of Paddy crop highest were selected for study. Ten farmers(Paddy growers) were from each selected villages were selected as respondents Thus, sample size was 100 respondents. Data were collected from the respondents through a well structured interview schedule by employing face to face interview. Level of adoption was measured by adoption quotient, comprising the paddy technologies recommended by Navsari Agricultural University.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic profile of the respondents

The profile study reveals that, majority of the respondents (71.00 percent) belonged to middle age category, equal(35.00 percent) respondents had education up to the secondary level and medium (1.1 to 2 ha) land holding, 27.00 per cent occupied to farming +Animal husbandry with more than 50.00 percent respondents belonged to medium categories in following variables i.e. risk preference (63.00 per cent), economic motivation (60.00 per cent), scientific orientation (51.00 per cent), social participation (64.00 per cent),attitude of paddy growers(53.00 per cent)

Extent of adoption regarding recommended paddy production technologies in paddy growers

For the study an operational measure for adoption of Paddy production recommended Technologies were constructed based on the Recommended Paddy cultivation practices. A list of 63 items were selected for each practice was administered in the form of questions to the respondents to obtain the response from respondents. The answer to questions were quantified by giving one score to fully adopted and zero score to not adopted one. After computing level of adoption score of the respondents were grouped in to low, medium and high categories based on percent of score & no of respondents

Table-1: Adoption level of paddy growers about paddy recommended technologies (n=100)

Sr. No.	Adoption	No.	Percent
1	Low level of Adoption (up to 20.79 score)	23	23.00
2	Medium level of Adoption (20.80 to 41.58 score)	46	46.00
3	High level of Adoption (above 41.58 score)	31	31.00

The data Presented in Table-1 indicated that 46.00 percent had medium level adoption of paddy recommended technologies while 31.00 percent of respondents had high level of adoption and only 23.00 percent of the respondents had level of low adoption about Paddy recommended Technologies.

Table. 2:Practice wise adoption of recommended Paddy Production Technologies (n = 100)

Sr. No.	Recommended practices	Number	Per cent
1	Land leveling	89	89.00
2	Paddling	86	86.00
3	Selection of variety	87	87.00
4	Selection of certified seed	78	78.00
5	Seed rate	68	68.00
6	Seed treatment	63	63.00
7	Sowing time of seed	61	61.00
8	Seed bed preparation	72	72.00
9	Age of seedling	58	58.00
10	Fertilizer management for seedling	74	74.00
11	Weed management for seedling	80	80.00
12	Time of transplanting	90	90.00
13	Method of transplanting	93	93.00
14	Row spacing	60	60.00
15	Seedling spacing	76	76.00
16	Fertilizer management in transplanted paddy	85	85.00
17	Weed management in transplanted paddy	79	79.00
18	Water management in transplanted paddy	66	66.00
19	Pest management	45	45.00
20	Disease management	42	42.00
21	Time of harvesting	91	91.00
22	Method of harvesting	83	83.00
23	Removing of paddy straw from the field	65	65.00
24	Removing of paddy residue from the field	52	52.00

After analyzing overall adoption, further the adoption of individual recommended practices of paddy cultivation by respondents was studied. It brought more clarity in understanding the least adopted and highly adopted practices. Table 2 reveals that the practice "Recommended method of Transplanting" was adopted by 93.00 percent of respondents, for suitable increasing paddy productivity, 91.00 percent have followed by "recommended Time of harvesting for next planning of Pre-Rabi crops.

CONCLUSION

Findings of the study presented above can be concluded that the majority of the tribal farmers respondents were with medium level of personal profile and had medium level adoption of paddy recommended technologies with Majority(93.00%) of the respondents were have adopted the recommended method of transplanting, followed by recommended time of harvesting(91.00%).It is supported by Sasane et al.(2012), Tengli and Sharma (2016) and Sondarva *et al.* (2019)

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