

Problems Faced by Paddy Growers in Adoption of Scientific Technology

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted with randomly selected 120 paddy growers of three selected talukas of Kheda district. The study revealed that high rate of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, insecticides/pesticides etc., low price of paddy at the time of harvesting, limited and irregular supply of electricity, high rate and shortage of labours, diseases and insect-pests, ad lack of timely technical advice were the major problems, while major suggestions offered by them were: efforts should be made to minimize the cost of inputs, reasonable support price of the paddy should be determined, timely and sufficient electric power & fertilizers should be provided and training on new technology & plant protection measures should be imparted.

Keywords: Scientific technology, Adoption, Problems

INTRODUCTION

Paddy cultivation is the main source of livelihood for rural populations living in developing countries. Achieving self-sufficiency in rice production and maintaining price stability are important objectives in low-income countries. To achieve this goal one important factor is to make paddy growers knowledgeable about recommended rice farming techniques.

OBJECTIVES

- (i) To identify the problems faced by paddy growers in relation to paddy cultivation.
- (ii) To ascertain suggestions from paddy growers to overcome the problems

METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was undertaken “A study on problems faced by paddy growers in adoption of scientific technology of Kheda District.” Kheda District was purposively selected for the study where paddy is grown extensively. Further, three Talukas, viz. Nadiad, Matar and Mehmdavad were selected on the basis of maximum area under paddy cultivation. From the selected each Taluka four-four villages were selected on the basis of maximum area under paddy cultivation. From the above 12 selected

villages, 10 paddy growers were randomly chosen from each village. In such a way 120 paddy growers were selected for detail study. Data was collected with the help of developed interview schedule by survey method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Problems faced by paddy growers in adoption of scientific technology

Problems in adoption of new technology never end. However they can be minimized if known to policy makers, planner and scientific knowledge of paddy. The data in this regard are presented in Table 1.

The data presented in Table: 1 reveal that out of eight items of problems experienced by the paddy growers in adoption of paddy cultivation technology, respondents had assigned first rank to high rate of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, insecticides/pesticides etc.(80.00 per cent), low price of paddy at the time of harvesting (76.67 per cent), limited and irregular supply of electricity (74.17 per cent), high rate and shortage of labours (71.67 per cent), diseases and insect-pests (63.33 per cent), lack of timely technical advice (57.50 per cent), shortage of fertilizers at the time of transplanting (52.50 per cent) and irregular supply of canal water (49.17 per cent) respectively.

Table 1: Problems faced by the paddy grower in adoption of scientific technology of paddy crop n=120

Sr. No.	Problems	No.	Per cent	Rank
1	High rate and shortage of labours	86	71.67	IV
2	Low price of paddy at the time of harvesting	92	76.67	II
3	Diseases and insect-pests	76	63.33	V
4	Limited and irregular supply of electricity	89	74.17	III
5	Irregular supply of canal water	59	49.17	VIII
6	Shortage of fertilizers at the time of transplanting	63	52.50	VII
7	Lack of timely technical advice	69	57.50	VI
8	High rate of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, insecticides/pesticides etc.	96	80.00	I

Suggestions made by the paddy growers to overcome the problems faced by them

An attempt was made to ascertain suggestions from paddy growers to overcome various problems face by them in adoption of recommended paddy technology. The respondents were requested to offer their valuable suggestions against difficulties faced by the in adoption of recommended paddy technology. The suggestions offered by paddy growers are presented in Table: 2.

Table 2 shows that 68.33 per cent of the paddy growers suggested that efforts should be made to minimize the cost of inputs followed by reasonable support price of the paddy should be determined (66.67 per cent), timely and sufficient electric power & fertilizers should be provided(63.33 per cent), training on new technology and plant protection measures should be imparted (61.67 per cent), sufficient electric power and canal water should provide at the time of paddy cultivation (57.50 per cent) and mechanization technology should be developed for reducing labour problems (49.17 per cent).

Table 2 : Suggestions given by the paddy growers to overcome problems faced by them.

n=120

Sr. No.	Suggestions	No.	Per cent	Rank
1	Efforts should be made to minimize the cost of inputs	82	68.33	I
2	Timely and sufficient electric power & fertilizers should be provided	76	63.33	III
3	Training on new technology and plant protection measures should be imparted	74	61.67	IV
4	Reasonable support price of the paddy should be determined	80	66.67	II
5	Mechanization technology should be developed for reducing labour problems	59	49.17	VI
6	Sufficient electric power and canal water should provide at the time of paddy cultivation	69	57.50	V

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that high rate of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, insecticides/pesticides etc., low price of paddy at the time of harvesting, limited and irregular supply of electricity, high rate and shortage of labours, diseases and insect-pests, lack of timely technical advice, shortage of fertilizers at the time of transplanting and irregular supply of canal water were the major problems as perceived by paddy growers in adoption of paddy cultivation technology, while the major suggestions offered by them were: efforts should be made to minimize the cost of inputs, reasonable support price of the paddy should be determined, timely and

sufficient electric power & fertilizers should be provided, training on new technology and plant protection measures should be imparted, sufficient electric power and canal water should provide at the time of paddy cultivation and mechanization technology should be developed for reducing labour problems.

REFERENCE

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