

A STUDY ON EXTENT OF ADOPTION OF WOMEN IN RICE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

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Introduction

The nation of agricultural development has a variety of implications. According to Dr. R.P. Mishra (1968) "Agricultural development means a changing adoption of agriculture to new condition and development of its latent-potentialities" Adoption process is the mental process through which an individual passes through first knowledge about innovation to a decision to adopt or reject. The adoption of farm practices by individuals farmers, however, is a topic which has large number of studies. Roger's (1961) has documented 28 such studies which give measures of adoption almost exclusively from united state.

This study highlight the adoption level of rice production technology among rice growers.

Methodology

A structured schedule for data collection was designed by interviewing a few rice grown families to test its validity there after the data were gathered from the wives of the rice grower family with the help structured schedule by personal interview method.

Adoption of recommended agricultural technology concerning to the cultivation of rice was measured by means of 'Adoption Intensity Index' This procedure was followed for 18 practices under the study. This procedure was applied for all the hundred families to get individual extent of adoption on the basis of "Adoption Intensity Index" and scoring method.

Results and Discussion

TABLE-1

Distribution of farmers according to extent of adoption of rice production technology.

Categories (Scores)	Farmers	
	Number	Percentage
Low (up to 51.52)	7	7.00
Medium (51.53 to 63.62)	12	12.00
High (above 63.62)	81	81.00

Means = 57.57, S.D = 6.05, Range-Min = 37.67, Max =72.83

The result pertaining to distribution of farmers according to extent of adoption of rice production technology reveal that 81.00 percent farmers were seen in the category of medium adopters while, 12.00 and 7.00 percent farmers were observed to be in the categories of high and low adopter, respectively. The scores of extent of adoption was observed to be 57.57 percent. Minimum and maximum extent of adoption was found ranging from 37.67 and 72.83 percent. This, maximum fall of the farmers in the medium category indicated no much difference in technology adoption in the study areas. The similar findings have also been stated by Singh (1980), Chaudhary (1999) and Vaish. S(1999).

TABLE-2

Extent of adoption of the farmers about different practices of rice production.

Sr. No.	Practices	Extent of adoption Percentage
1	Land preparation	59.38
2	Variety	90.61
3	Use of manure & fertilizers in the nursery	81.12
4	Seed rate	41.61
5	Seed Treatment	15.18
6	Sowing time	79.79
7	Nursery area	73.02
8	Seedling age	82.02
9	Seedling used per hill	79.88
10	Transplanting distance	74.48
11	Use of manure and fertilizer for field crop	59.43
12	Inter cultural operations	82.18
13	Time of top dressing	82.90
14	Irrigation	77.69
15	Insect control	11.53
16	Disease control	10.20
17	Control of Khaira	18.06
18	Rats Control	9.94

The results pertaining to distribution of farmers according to extent of adoption of rice production technology reveal that a maximum of 81.00 percent farmers were noted in the category of medium adopters followed by high (12.00%) and low (7.00%) categories. The mean of scores of extent of adoption for rice production technology was observed to be 57.57 percent.

Out of 18 practices of rice

production technology, the extent of adoption of variety was recorded the highest (90.16%) followed by time of top dressing of fertilizers (82.90%), intercultural operations (82.18%) seedling age (82.02%) and seedrate (81.12%). Poor extent of adoption was observed for rats control (9.97%), disease control (10.20%), insect control (11.53%), seed treatment (15.18%) and control of Khaira (18.06%). Over all extent of adoption was observed to be 57.14 percent.

TABLE-3

Correlation coefficient (r) between different variables and extent of adoption of farmers.

Sr. No.	Variables	Correlation Coefficient (r)
1	Age	0.0654
2	Education	0.3010**
3	Caste	0.0691
4	Occupation	(-) 0.0665
5	Type of family	(-) 0.0429
6	Size of family	0.1554
7	Land holding	(-) 0.0133
8	Social Participation	0.0380
9	Annual Income	0.0690
10	Communication Media Possession	0.0510
11	Socio Economic status	0.0102
12	Contact with sources of information	0.0651
13	Economic motivation	(-) 0.0128
14	Value-Orientation	(-) 0.6232**
15	Extent of involvement in decision making	0.1908
16	Extent of adoption	0.3757**

* Significant at 0.05 probability level = 0.1967

** Significant at 0.01 probability level = 0.2567

Thus, it can be concluded that out of 16 Variables, I Variables Viz age, caste, land holding social participations, annual income, communication media possession socio Economic status, contact with information sources and extent of involvement and decision-making had no influence on extent at of adoption of rice production technologies. Two variables namely education and extent of knowledge were found most enhance in extent of adoption. In other words as the level of Education and extent of knowledge are increased, the extent of adoption is also increased, As the value orientation is increased the extent of adoption is decreased.

The findings of Solunke (1984) and Chaudhary (1999) also corroborate with these findings. Vaish (1999) also corroborate with these findings. Vaish (1999) has also reported the education was highly correlated with the in positive manner.

Conclusion

- 1- A maximum of 81.00 percent respondents were noted in the category of medium adopters followed by high (12.00%) and low (7.00%) categories. The mean of scores of extent of adoption for rice production technology was observed to be 57.57 percent.
- 2- Out of 18 practices of rice production

technology, the extent of adoption of variety was recorded the highest (90.16%) followed by time of top dressing of fertilizers (82.90%) intercultural Operations (82.18%) seedling age (82.02%) and seed rate (81.12%) Poor extent of adoption was observed for rats control (9.94%) disease control (10.20%), insect control (11.53%). Seed treatment (15.18%) and control of Khaira (18.06%). Overall extent of adoption was observed to be 57.14 percent.

Reference

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