



## Adoption of paddy growers about recommended technology

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### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Armori Panchayat Samiti of Gadchiroli district of Eastern Vidarbha. For the present study, 150 farmers were selected from 10 villages by using random sampling method. The main objective of study was to know the extent of knowledge and adoption of recommended technology among the paddy growers. The data were collected by personal interview with the help of pre-tested and well structured interview schedule, which were subjected to appropriate statistical analysis. The findings of the present investigation indicated that majority of the paddy growers had medium level of scientific orientation and economic motivation. Over half of the respondents paddy cultivation possessed high level of knowledge about recommended paddy cultivation technology. The respondents possessed cent per cent knowledge were about cross ploughing, leveling of field, weeding, and control of stem borer by use of endosulphan, harvesting and threshing period of paddy. Whereas, majority of the respondents had poor knowledge about disease resistant varieties, seed treatment, use of Trichogramma, BGA and micro-nutrient of paddy.

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### INTRODUCTION

Paddy (*Oryza sativa* L.) is grown on 150 million hectares which is about 11 per cent of the world's cultivated land in countries. In major ecosystems at altitude ranging from more than 3000 meters mean sea level in Nepal and Bhutan to 3000 meters below sea level in south India State of Kerala. In India archeological findings from the Ganga valley, Koldihwah (Neolithic) site suggest that paddy cultivation dates back to 5000 B.C. Ancient Indian scriptures the "Yajurveda", the "Atharva veda" and "smritis" make mention about paddy as not just as cereal for consumption as food but also as sacred offering to the duties especially during religious and social functions. However, the general consensus is that domestication of paddy took place independently. In China, India and Indonesia has been given rice to Asia's three varietal groups Japonica, Indica and Javanica. The impact of green revolution in paddy began in the early sixties, attributed to the yield increase per unit area in India is mainly due to the development of Semi dwarf paddy varieties and crop management practices. Much of our success in rice production over

the past 25 years has been largely based in combination of modern varieties, irrigation and large scale use of nitrogenous fertilizer where irrigation facilities area available.

Significant yield could be obtained at immense risk of degradation of the soil structure, soil texture, soil microbial population and fertility status due to indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers. India became self-sufficient in paddy in 1977 that was achieved through a combination of increasing the area under cultivation and increasing cropping intensity with the adoption of modern varieties. At the present state of affairs, especially in Vidarbha region, the paddy growers are facing number of constraints. The various government and non-governmental organization have noticed that paddy growers are facing problems in number of areas like credit facilities, availability of seed, material and equipment. The new farm technology is essentially a seed, irrigation, fertilizer and pesticides technology.

Rice is grown in tropical and subtropical countries of the world. The Eastern Vidarbha consisting of Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur,

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