

ASSESSMENT OF CROPPING PATTERN TECHNOLOGY
IN RICE-BASED FARMING SYSTEM

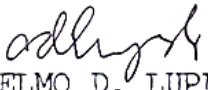
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Submitted to the Faculty of the Institute of Graduate Studies,
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requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE
(Rural Development)

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This thesis entitled, ASSESSMENT OF CROPPING PATTERN TECHNOLOGY IN RICE-BASED FARMING SYSTEM, prepared and submitted by RATNA B. SHAHI in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE (Rural Development), is hereby accepted.


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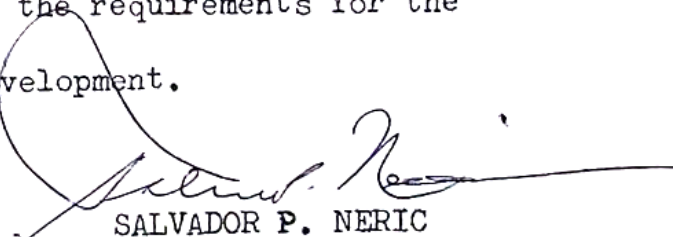

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author was born on August 15, 1948 in the mountain valley of Jumla of the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ranga Bir Shahi.

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The author is married to the former Miss Usha Shah with whom, he is enjoying a happy conjugal life. He is blessed with two pretty children, Anita and Sabina.

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ABSTRACT

SHAHI, RATNA B., Institute of Graduate Studies, Central Luzon State University, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, August 1988.
ASSESSMENT OF CROPPING PATTERN TECHNOLOGY IN RICE-BASED FARMING SYSTEM.

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This study sought to determine the extent of adoption in the context of socio-cultural acceptability, economic viability and technological suitability.

Confined to the new cropping pattern technology (rice-mungbean-corn), the research was conducted in two barangays of the municipality of Manaoag, Pangasinan, Philippines. One of the barangays is located within the original FSR area and the other is outside but still within the immediate radiation area of the FSR project. One hundred farmers, equally representing both areas, were interviewed using a pre-tested interview schedule.

Results of the study showed that the overall mean of 2.68 indicated that majority of the respondents know about the technology generation, testing and dissemination process.

Most farmer-respondents were on the average, about 51 years old and their mean educational attainment was 5.65 years of

schooling. The mean household size of the respondents was seven members in a family with a mean farming experience of 25.69 years. Sources of information were mostly limited to extension officials but majority felt sources were more reliable. Respondents were mostly Roman Catholic and belonging to the Ilocano ethnic group.

Farm sizes were extremely small. Eighty percent of respondents were tenants and they operate less than a hectare lot ($\bar{X} = 0.983$). Data gathered revealed low return (average of ₱6,468.87) from farming. Majority of them had a mean family income of ₱11,387.

Small savings ($\bar{X} = ₱4,680.34$) compelled farmers to seek capital/credit elsewhere. On the other hand, credit was available and sufficient. Use of hired labor was revealed by 48 percent of the farmers. The respondents indicated that labor was easily available but more costly.

Agricultural inputs were perceived easily available as shown by all means for all crops.

Regarding the extent of adoption, only 25 percent had continuously adopted the cropping pattern technology.

Extent of adoption was significantly related with some of the independent variables like household size, net return, savings, sufficiency of credit, labor category and the availability of inputs.

Some of the problems perceived by the respondents were 1) limited sources of information, 2) low net return, 3) small saving, 4) high cost of labor and inputs.

Respondents suggested that 1) the number of extension officials should be increased so that their services are available when needed and strengthen the applied communication program more effectively, 2) government should provide the inputs in affordable price by subsidizing the cost of inputs, and 3) the credit should be included in the technological package with reduced interest rate.

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