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DETERMINANTS OF RICE FARMERS' PRODUCTIVITY
UNDER NATIONAL AND COMMUNAL IRRIGATION
SYSTEMS IN NUEVA ECIJA, PHILIPPINES

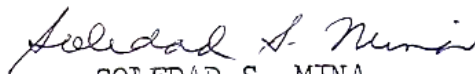
ABDUL AZIZ PAHLWAN
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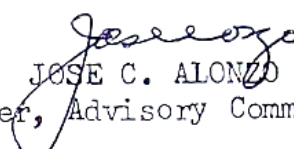
Submitted to the Faculty of the Institute of Graduate Studies,
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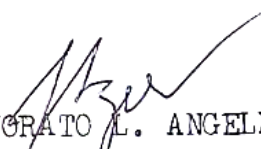
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This thesis entitled, DETERMINANTS OF RICE FARMERS' PRODUCTIVITY UNDER NATIONAL AND COMMUNAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN NUEVA ECIJA, PHILIPPINES, prepared and submitted by ABDUL AZIZ PAHLWAN in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Rural Development, is hereby accepted.

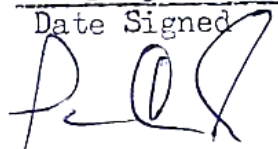

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ABDUL AZIZ PAHLWAN

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

ABDUL AZIZ PAHLWAN is the son of Md. Ershad Ali Pahlwan and Mrs. Samsun Nahar Pahlwan. He was born on February 17, 1950 at Vill-Gullah, P.O. Karatia, Dist. Tangail, Bangladesh.

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He is happily married to Dr. Hamida Pahlwan and is blessed with a son, Abdul Hasanat Mustafa Pahlwan (Luzon), who was born in the Philippines

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ABSTRACT

PAHLWAN, AZIZ A., Institute of Graduate Studies, Central Luzon State University, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, March, 1986.

DETERMINANTS OF RICE FARMERS' PRODUCTIVITY UNDER NATIONAL AND COMMUNAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN NUEVA ECIIJA, PHILIPPINES.

Major Adviser: Dr. Romeo L. Saplaco

The study sought to determine the relationship of the rice productivity of farmers and some socio-demographic characteristics, input availability, and contact with change agents of farmers using the national (NIS) and communal irrigation systems (CIS) in Muñoz and Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija, Philippines.

A total of 200 respondents equally representing both systems were randomly selected. An interview schedule was the sole instrument used. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, multiple regression analysis, and t-Test were used in the analysis of relationships between the independent and dependent variables.

Results revealed that only educational status and household size had significant relationship with rice productivity under NIS but not under CIS. All the other variables did show significant relationship with rice productivity either under NIS or CIS.

Among input variables both under NIS and CIS, adequacy of fertilizers showed highly significant relationship with rice productivity. Adequacy of irrigation water and farm tools and machineries showed significant relationship with farmers' rice productivity under CIS only.

Farmers' contact with extension workers, visit to field demonstrations and discussion with friends and neighbors were not significantly related with the rice productivity of farmers in both systems. But listening to radio agricultural programs showed significant relationship with rice productivity under CIS but not under NIS.

NIS farmers obtained significantly higher productivity (10.79 cavans/ha) than the CIS farmers. Insufficient irrigation water, high cost of production, low cost of products, financial problems, drainage problem, weed infestation, natural calamities, insect pests and diseases were the common problems of farmers in both systems.

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