

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE FARMERS IN ADOPTION OF BIO-FERTILIZERS AND MANURE IN RICE CROP

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Abstract: Being the important crop of Chhattisgarh, rice occupies major share in the rural economy in general and farmers economy in particular. This crop is cultivated here on varied agro-ecological situations. The inputs, particularly nutrients used in cultivating rice are mostly imbalanced with the dominancy of chemical fertilizers causing soil sickness and poor fertility status. Several bio-fertilizers and manures are recommended for inducing as input in rice cultivation but so far the use of these materials is very low and scanty particularly in Chhattisgarh region. Looking to the significance this investigation was conducted in the three villages of Raipur district with 120 respondents. The findings shows that majority of the respondents were belonged to medium-old age group with satisfactory literacy level. The respondents were dominated by the population of other Backward Castes having 5-8 family members. Agriculture with small and marginal size of and holding and poor irrigation availability was common. Medium level of economic motivation and risk orientation was observed. The overall socio economic status of the respondents was mostly low. The knowledge was found quite high but adoption of bio-fertilizers and manures was poor. The important reasons for non adoption of bio fertilizers in rice cropping were poor or non availability, non visibility of results, un-assured quality, lack of knowledge and high cost. Use of compost and FYM were mostly affected by its poor availability in time and required quantity. The suggestions shows that respondents required assured quality and timely availability of bio fertilizers and manures for its higher adoption with credit facility and subsidy.

Keywords: Constraints, Bio fertilizers, Adoption

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