



RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Constraints and suggestions of SRI method of paddy growers in Dharwad district, Karnataka, India

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SUMMARY : Rice is a staple food for more than half of the world's population. World rice production nearly doubled since the 1960s to the 1980s, mainly due to the green revolution. A major issue with the traditional system of paddy production, particularly green revolution technology is input intensive and favours cash rich farmers. Increasing prices of agricultural inputs prevent poor farmers from completely adopting modern production technologies. Water demand by rice farmers was also continue increasing under such circumstances, any strategy that could produce higher rice yields with less water and less expenditure is the need of the day. Under such circumstances the system of rice intensification (SRI) method is suitable and followed by the farmers. System of rice intensification is a method for increasing the productivity of rice cultivation while at the same time reducing inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, and water requirements. The present study was conducted in Dharwad and Kalaghatgi taluks of Dharwad district, to study the constraints and suggestions of SRI method of paddy growers, constraints confronted by paddy growers under SRI method of paddy cultivation. Study revealed that the major constraints in SRI production were weed management, skill labour required in transplanting, manual conoweeder and marker operation, availability of FYM, nursery management, lack of irrigation and drainage facility, and the major suggestions regarding SRI method of paddy cultivation were need to develop suitable chemical and mechanical weed control, make sure the availability of cono weeder and marker in the market, arranging field days and exposure visits to increase knowledge and adoption of SRI paddy growers.

KEY WORDS :

Knowledge adoption,
Constraint, SRI
method of paddy
cultivation

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