

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the cultivation of land and breeding of animals and plants to provide food, fiber, medicinal plants and other products to sustain and enhance life. In our country it was accomplished by two method such as (a) Traditional method and (b) Modern Method which includes (system of Intensification (SRI) method.

Traditional agriculture is a type of farming that uses techniques developed over decades or centuries to ensure good, sustainable yield over time in a specific area or region. Due to lack of money and education, traditional farmers are more rely on the traditional approach for agriculture. With changing time and awareness generation among small farmers now modern pattern of agriculture were used. SRI system is a such kind of systems which facilitates the poor farmers to get more production with a set of skill.

System of rice intensification (SRI):

- The system of Rice Intensification (SRI) is a scientific methodology aimed at increasing the yield of rice produced in farming, reduce inputs, conserve water, and improves soil structure.
- The seeding grown in the nursery beds are transplanted after just 8 – 10 days or at the 2 – leaf stage.
- Seedling are transplanted singly, not in a bunch.
- Seedlings are transplanted at a wide spacing, from 20 to 50 cm apart.

Moreover it comprises of transplantation of seedling, water management, weed control, and soil erosion, together with the use of organic nutrients. Broadly, it speaks about changed management practices rater than expensive inputs.

The present study attempt to understand the pattern of cultivation they undergo in Dang district of Gujarat, where Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) is building capacity of the small farmers to produce more rice by adopting SRI system. The project initiated in the year 1986 at Gujrat and now, they are replicating the model in Ahwa Block currently since 2014.

RESEARCH QUESTION

- What type of agriculture pattern were used by the farmers of the villagers?
- Whether the SRI system has been able to able to increase the income and production of grains ?
- Which activities of the SRI system is facilitating for more production of rice in the area?

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To Study the present situation of Gundiya village with respect to agriculture pattern.
- To understand the factors which facilitates increase in the income generation of the families due to use of SRI pattern of agriculture
- To understand the challenges faced by the community in implementing the SRI pattern of agriculture in the village.

METHODOLOGY -

- Type of study - Cross sectional
- Research Design - Descriptive and Explorative
- Tools – Pre-tested Semi semi-structured questionnaire
- Study Area – Gundiya Village of Ahwa Block, Gujarat state
- Sample size – 35 HHs, (30 % of the total HHs + 10 % non response rate), Total HHs- 110
- Sampling – Simple random sampling for selection of HHs



Figure 1: Percentage distribution of respondent by occupation by Gender (n=35)

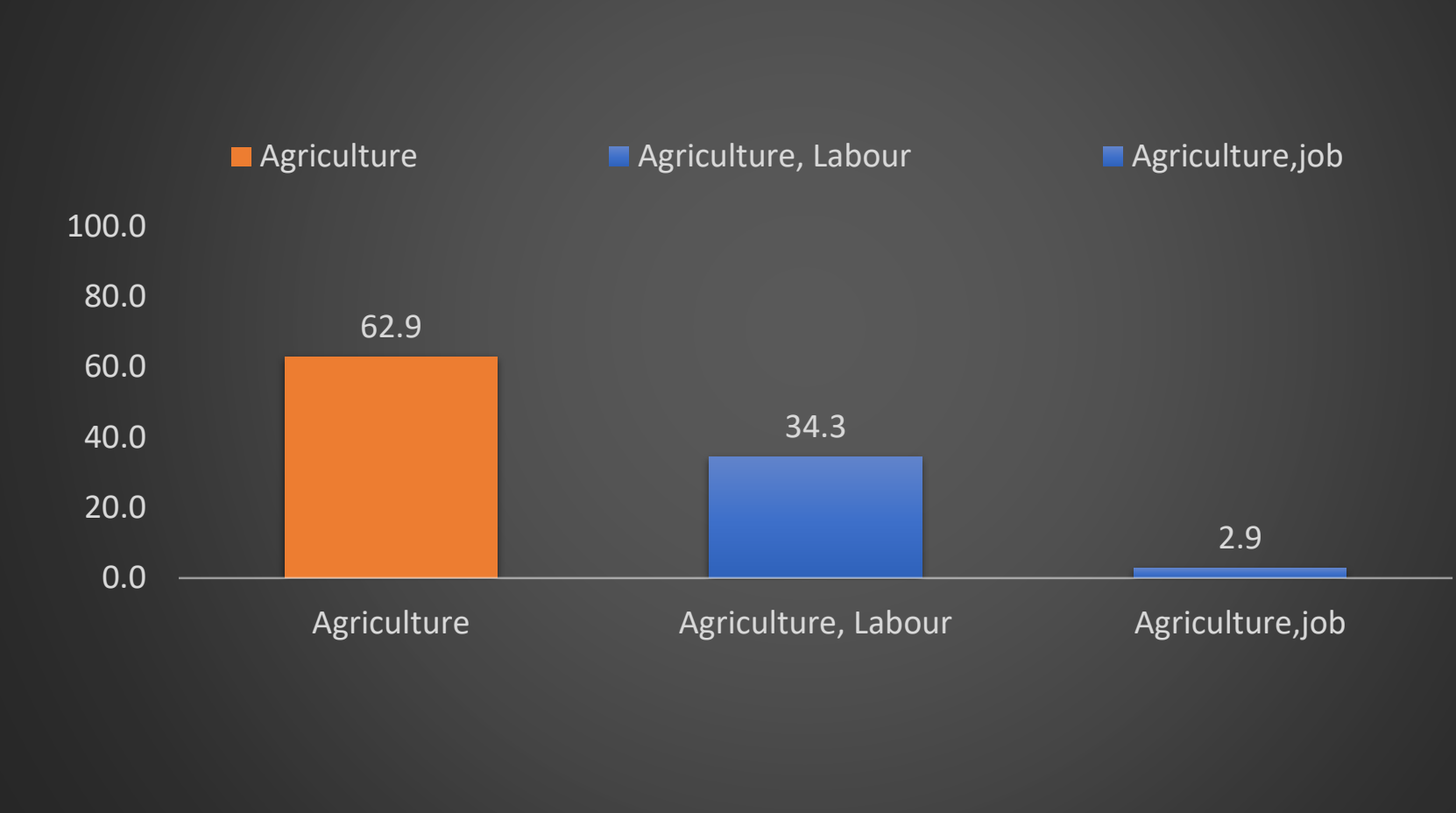


Figure 2: Percentage distribution of Source of irrigation of respondent (n = 35)

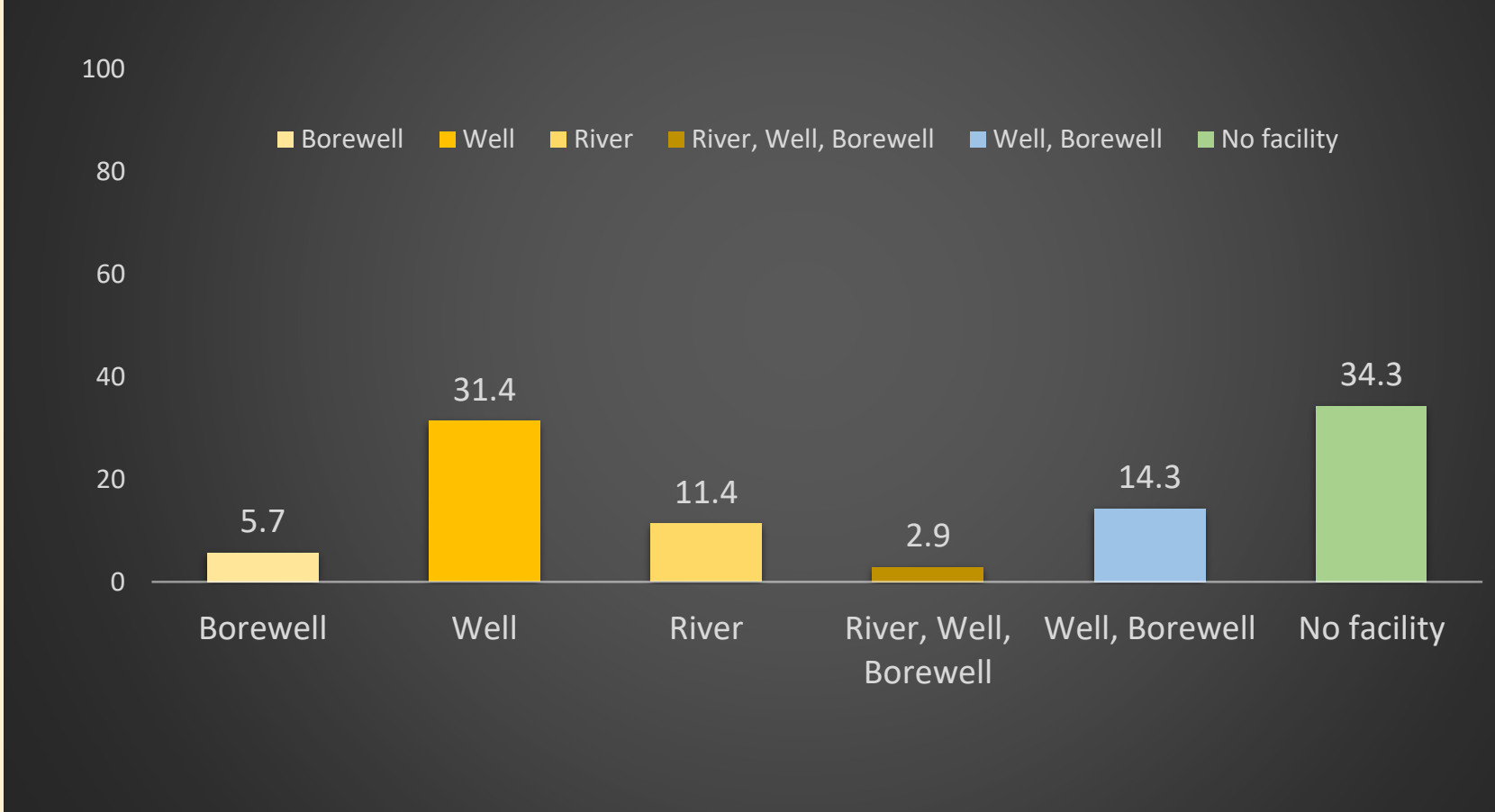


Figure 3: Percentage distribution of Respondent by Type of ploughing land (n=35)

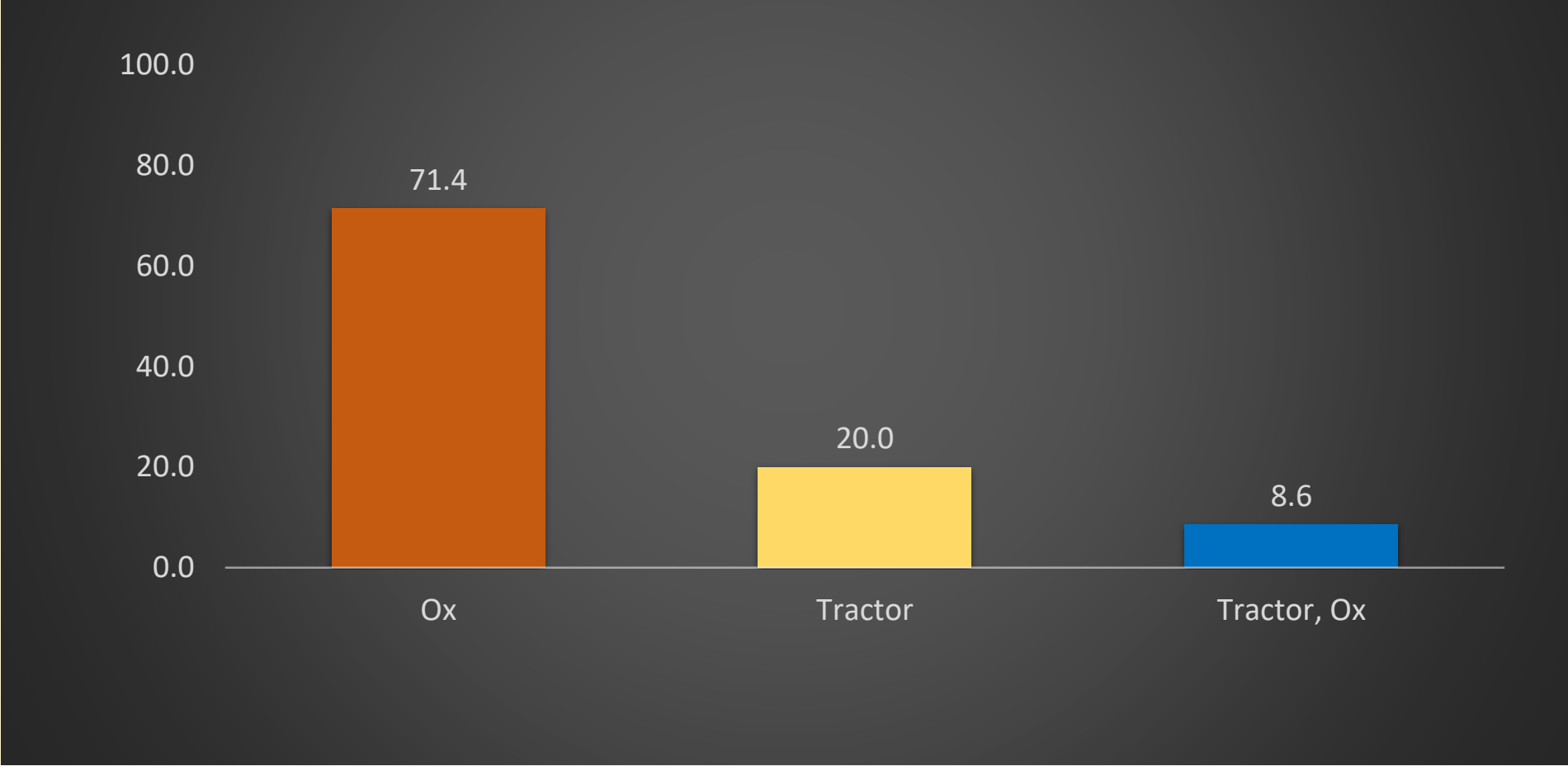


FIGURE 4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FARMERS WHO ARE HAVING LAND AND GETTING BENEFITED IN INCOME DUE TO SRI SYSTEM (N = 35)

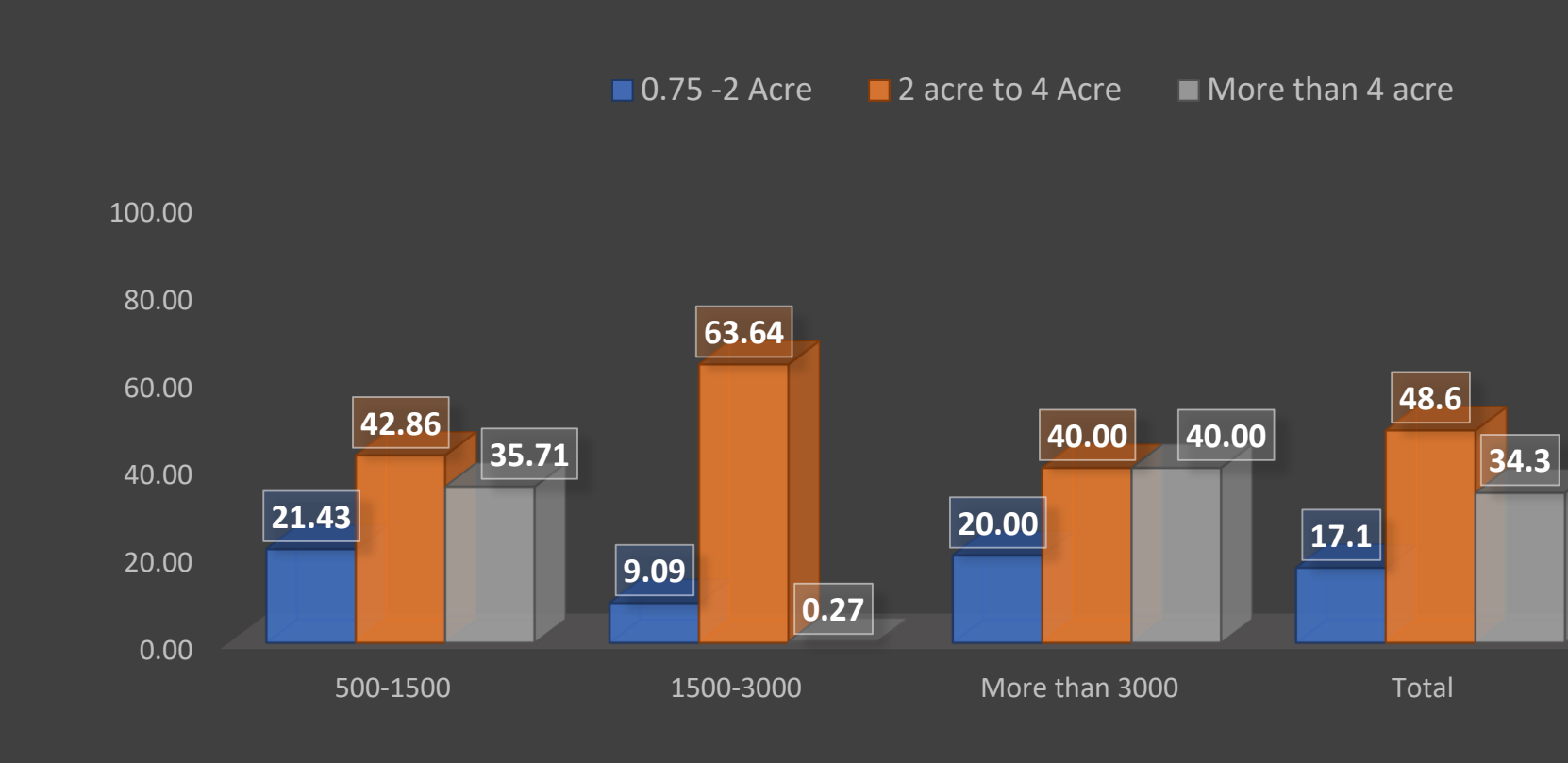


Figure 5: Percentage distribution of improvement seen among the respondents after adopting modern method (n=35)

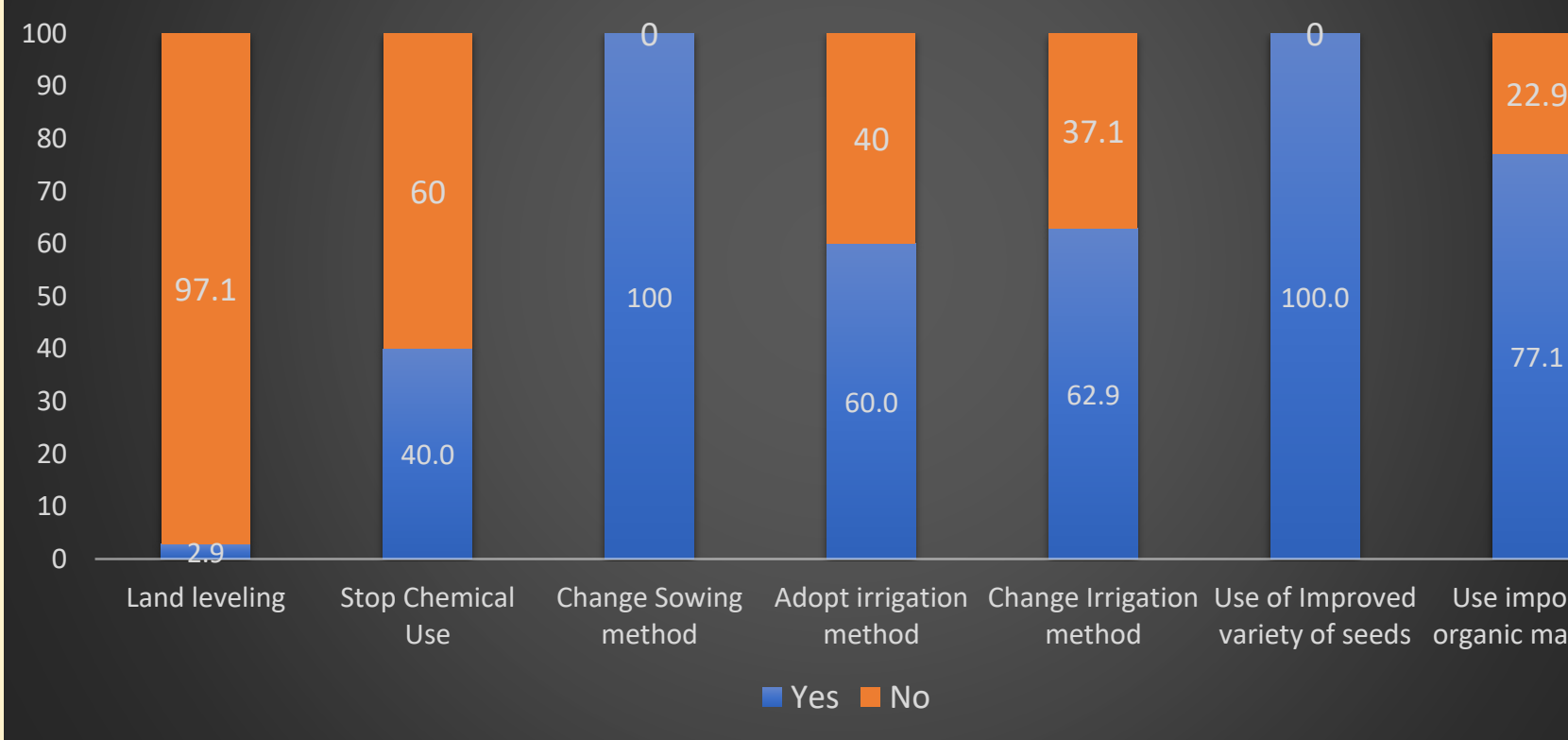
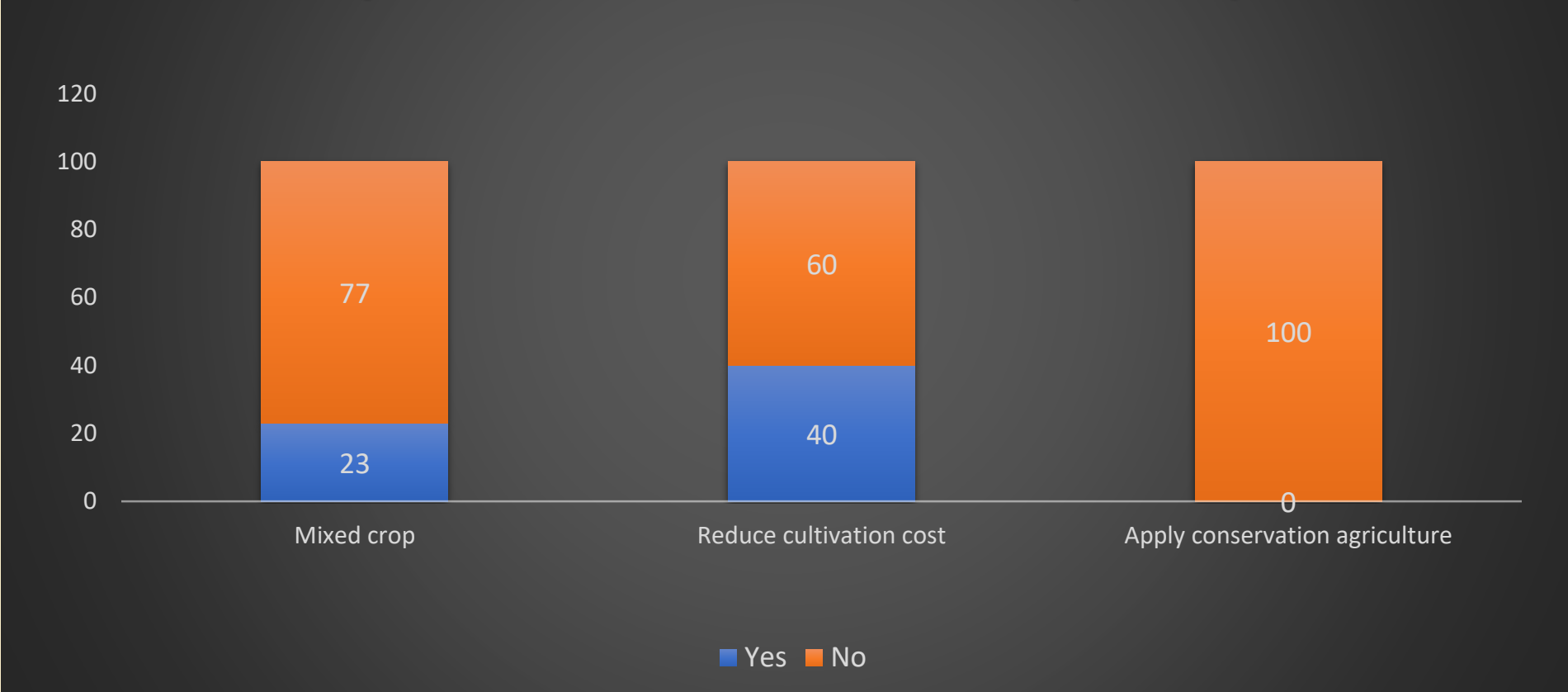


Figure 6: Percentage distribution of effort putted by farmers to increase income (n = 35)



KEY FINDINGS

- ❖ Most of the respondents were agricultural labourer and around one third of them do not have any source of irrigation. Those who have water sources they do it by Bore well, uncovered well, spring etc. through out the Year. No connectivity with any irrigation canal system.
- ❖ Males are dominating the HHs and involved themselves in agriculture.
- ❖ Old technology is preferred in the community for cultivation. OX is used by almost 2 farmers out of every 3 farmers. However, only one fourth are using tractor for doing farming.
- ❖ Both organic and inorganic fertilisers are used by all of them, which leads to less production.
- ❖ They study envisage that with more productivity, the income of the farmers are also increasing.
- ❖ Due to adaptation of SRI System, the income of the farmers have increased. Although it was seen that having more land is directly proportional to the more income & Adaptation of SRI System. Around almost half of the farmers were agreed that they have more income when land is 2 acres to 4 acres.

CONCLUSION

- The SRI System of agriculture should be promoted for farmers having less amount of land.
- Communities are willing to adopt SRI system of agriculture in the villages and started working. Females participation needs to be increase in the area.
- SRI System involves less cost and urges to change the managerial practices in agriculture.

CHALLENGES

- Old practices continue
- Lack of irrigation facility in the land of the village
- Use of high quantity of chemical fertilizers by the farmers and Less use of organic fertilizers
- Slopes of the land which acts as a barrier to store water

RECOMMENDATION

- ❖ Make an agriculture committee by the farmers (each committee contain 20 members) and link them with the local market.
- ❖ Provide SRI pattern of training about the agriculture to the farmers
- ❖ Provide financial support to the farmers such as loan.
- ❖ Monthly visit by the agriculture committee for observe the situation and advice for further rectification.
- ❖ Exposure visit of farmers to successful sites.
- ❖ Introduce the farmers with a successful farmers who have the knowledge about the scientific method of farming he can joy the believe of farmers