



The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from AgEcon Search may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.



A Study on Technological Adoption among Sugarcane Growers of Surguja District of Chhattisgarh

Vijay Ambast ^{a*}[✉] and P. K. Jaiswal ^{b#}

^a CoA, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur - 492012, (C.G.), India.

^b Department of Agricultural Extension, RMDCARs, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur - 497001, (C.G.), India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJAEES/2022/v40i1031190

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/91821>

Received 02 August 2022

Accepted 16 September 2022

Published 19 September 2022

Short Research Article

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in the Surguja district of Chhattisgarh and data was collected from 120 respondents from six selected villages. The results indicate that the majority of respondents belonged under the medium category level of overall socio-economic attributes followed by the lower and higher category under the study. A majority of respondents completely adopted land preparation, sett treatment, recommended varieties, irrigation for critical stages, weeds, termites and red rot management, whereas, the remaining practices of the study were observed to the partial level of adoption. The study reveals that the coefficient of correlation between the socio-economic attributes of sugarcane growers and their technological level of adoption was found to be significant in 1-5 levels except for the size of the family and experience in sugarcane cultivation.

Keywords: *Technological adoption; socio-economic attributes; sugarcane; respondents; significant and coefficient of correlation.*

[✉]Research Scholar;

[#]Professor;

*Corresponding author: E-mail: vijayambast@gmail.com;

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is one of the most significant sectors of the Indian economy and it is the only means of living for almost two third of the Indian workers. In India, the total area under sugarcane cultivation is 48.57 Lakh hectares and 2nd largest producer of sugar in the world [1] having 399.25 million tons of production with average productivity of 82.20 tons/hectare (Source: Annual report 2021-22 of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India) [2]. Chhattisgarh comprises three agro-climatic regions: the northern hills zone, plains zone and Bastar plateau zone. The future scope and area expansion of sugarcane is bright in the northern hills zone of Chhattisgarh where the production recorded 11.04 lac metric tons with average productivity of 49.96 tons/ha [3]. The major problem in the sugarcane growing area of the northern hill zone of Chhattisgarh is a lack of marketing and means of transportation facilities.

2. METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in the Surguja district under the northern hill zone of Chhattisgarh state, in the periphery of Maa Mahamaya Co-operative Sugar Factory Ambikapur during the years 2021–2022. Out of seven blocks, two blocks; Lundra and Batauli considered in which six maximum sugarcane growing areas of villages were purposively selected with twenty

respondents from each selected village randomly taken. Thus, 120 respondents were finally selected. Data were collected with the help of a well-developed structured interview schedule.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 reveals that the majority of respondents belonged to a medium (55.83%) category of age group followed by the young (31.67%) and old age (12.50%) group, similarly, the majority of respondents belonged to the medium category in respect of their size of the family, occupation, social participation, landholding, the area under sugarcane, experience in sugarcane cultivation, productivity, cropping intensity, annual income, the contribution of sugarcane to annual income, innovativeness and source of information and their percentages as 52.50, 56.66, 75.00, 49.17, 69.17, 67.50, 68.33, 56.60, 72.50, 67.50, 67.50 and 65.00 respectively were observed. However, the case of a source of irrigation was found in the higher category of respondents and their percentage was 70.00 observed and the remaining percent of respondents belonged in the category of lower or higher levels under various dimensions of socio-economic attributes were found. The results concluded that the majority of respondents belonged under the medium category level of overall socio-economic attributes followed by the lower and higher category under the present study.

Table 1. Distribution of socio-economic attributes and their different levels of sugarcane grower respondents (n=120)

Sl. No.	Socio-economic attributes	Socio-economic level (%)			Total
		Lower	Medium	Higher	
1.	Age	31.67	55.83	12.50	100
2.	Caste	79.17	18.33	2.50	100
3.	Education	45.83	39.17	15.00	100
4.	Size of the family	38.33	52.50	9.17	100
5.	Occupation	35.00	56.66	8.34	100
6.	Social participation	20.00	75.00	5.00	100
7.	Landholding	22.50	49.17	28.33	100
8.	Area under sugarcane crop	14.16	69.17	16.67	100
9.	Experience in sugarcane cultivation	18.33	67.50	14.17	100
10.	Productivity of sugarcane	16.67	68.33	15.00	100
11.	Source of irrigation	5.00	25.00	70.00	100
12.	Cropping intensity	6.67	56.67	36.66	100
13.	Annual income	11.67	72.50	15.83	100
14.	Contribution of sugarcane to annual income	15.83	67.50	16.67	100
15.	Innovativeness	10.83	67.50	21.67	100
16.	Source of information	16.67	65.00	18.33	100
Overall		18.33	68.33	13.34	100

Table 2. Distribution of different levels of adoption in recommended sugarcane cultivation practices of sugarcane grower respondents (n=120)

Sl. No.	Recommended practices of sugarcane cultivation	Technological adoption level (%)		
		Complete (>66)	Medium (33-66)	Low (<33)
I Planting method				
1.	Land preparation	63.34	31.66	5.00
2.	Method of planting	30.83	66.67	2.50
3.	Spacing	36.67	33.33	30.00
4.	Seed rate	31.67	27.50	40.83
5.	Sett treatment	55.83	0.00	44.17
II Variety and seed replacement				
6.	Variety	70.00	30.00	0.00
7.	Seed replacement	20.83	4.17	58.33
III Manures and fertilizers				
8.	Manures application	3.33	21.67	75.00
9.	Fertilizer application	26.66	39.17	34.17
IV Method of irrigation				
10.	Times of irrigation	40.83	28.33	30.84
11.	Irrigation at critical stages	67.50	20.00	12.50
12.	Method of irrigation	40.83	56.67	2.50
V Cultural operation				
13.	Earthing up	46.67	6.66	46.67
14.	Detrashing	45.00	5.00	50.00
15.	Propping/tying	48.33	10.00	41.67
16.	Flower control	4.17	1.67	94.16
17.	Pre-emergence of weed management	74.17	12.50	13.33
18.	Post-emergence of weed management	34.17	12.50	53.33
VI Plant protection measures				
A Insect pest management				
19.	For pyrilla management	16.67	22.50	60.83
20.	For shoot & root borer management	16.66	20.00	63.34
21.	For white fly management	14.17	15.83	70.00
22.	For termite management	78.33	11.67	10.00
B Disease management				
23.	For red rot management	53.33	9.17	37.50
24.	For smut disease management	10.83	12.50	76.67
25.	For sugarcane rust management	12.50	13.33	74.817
Overall adoption		25.00	57.50	17.50

Table 2 revealed the existing cultivation practices of sugarcane growers in which planting method, variety and seed replacement, application of manures and fertilizers, method of irrigation, cultural operation and plant protection measures subhead were taken.

In the planting method, the majority of respondents (64.00%) had adopted a complete level of recommended land preparation practice

followed by a medium (31.66%) and low (5.00%) level of extent of adoption. Further, the sugarcane planting method was adopted as recommended at complete (30.83%), moderate (69.00%) and low (2.50%) levels of adoption. Similarly, in the case of both, spacing and sett treatment technique was adopted by respondents in complete (37.00 & 56.00%) and partial levels (63.00 & 44.00%). However, in the case of seed rate, 32 percent of respondents

adopted as per recommended rate and the remaining about 68 per cent were partially and high seed/setts used due to close spacing.

In variety and seed replacement, the majority of the respondents (70.00%) had a complete level of adoption in recommended varieties of the sugar factory and the remaining 30 per cent were partially adopted. Further, in the case of seed replacement 20.83 per cent of respondents were completely and partly (40.00%) adopted as per recommended interval and the remaining 20.00 percent were not replaced with the sugarcane variety, they have used very old varieties (Ankapalli).

Application of manures and fertilizers, the majority of respondents (65.00%) had either not adopted or low level of adoption in the manures/compost application followed by partially adopted (35.00%) and the remaining 3.33 percent only completely adopted as per recommendation rate in their sugarcane cultivation. In the case of fertilizer application, each and every respondent adopted either complete recommended dose (26.66%) or partially (73.34%).

In the method of irrigation, 40.83 percent of respondents had completely adopted the time of irrigation scheduled, remaining 59.16 percent partially adopted it. However, the majority of respondents (67.50%) had completely irrigated as per recommended critical stages and 32.50 percent partially adopted it. About 40.83 percent of respondents had completely adopted the proper irrigation method and the remaining 59.17 percent had partially used it.

In cultural operation, a majority of the respondents (46.67%) had completely adopted earthing operation as per recommendation and the remaining 53.33 percent partially adopted it. Similarly, 45.00 percent of respondents had completely adopted the detrashing practice in their sugarcane cultivation with 55 percent partly adopting it. Further, 48.33 percent of respondents completely adopted the propping/tying practices in their cultivation and the remaining 51.67 percent partially adopted it. Further, only 4.17 percent of respondents completely adopted flower control and a majority (95.83%) of respondents had not adopted or some extent used flower control management

practices in sugarcane, it might be due to lack of ignorance and interest. In the case of weed management, the majority of respondents had adopted the pre-emergence (74.17%) and post-emergence (34.17%) weedicide. Whereas 25 percent partially adopted pre and post (60.83%) emergence weedicide and the remaining 5.83 percent had a low level of the extent or not used weedicide in their sugarcane cultivation.

In plant protection measures, in the case of pest management, a majority (60.83%) of respondents had a low level of adoption in pyrilla management followed by a medium and complete level of adoption (22.50 & 16.67%). Similarly, the shoot and root borer management in sugarcane was adopted as per recommended at a low level (63.34%) followed by moderate (20.00%) and complete level of the extent of adoption. Similarly, in the case of management of white flies, the majority of respondents (70%) had a low level of extent of adoption followed by medium (15.83%) and complete (14.17%) levels of the extent of adoption. However, the majority of 78.33 percent of respondents had completely adopted the recommended management practices in the control of termites' management followed by medium (11.67%) and low (10.00%) levels of the extent of adoption. The majority of respondents had a low level of extent of adoption in pyrilla, shoot & root borer and white fly control measures due to the low severity of pests in their sugarcane crop were observed.

In the case of disease management, 53.33 percent of respondents had completely adopted red rot management followed by a medium and low level of extent of adoption (9.17 & 37.50%). Further, 76.67 percent of respondents had low levels adopted in smut disease management in sugarcane followed by moderate (12.50%) and complete levels of the extent of adoption. Similarly, in the management of sugarcane rust, a majority of respondents (74.81%) came under low levels followed by medium and complete levels of the extent of adoption in sugarcane cultivation. Overall adoption of recommended practices of sugarcane had observed as 57.50 percent of respondents had a medium level of adoption followed by 25.00 percent had a high level of adoption and the remaining 17.50 percent of respondents had a low level of adoption in their cultivation of sugarcane [4,5].

Table 3. Coefficients of correlation between the socio-economic attributes of the respondents (n=120) with their technological level of adoption

Sl. No.	Socio-economic attributes	r' value
1.	Education	.252**
2.	Size of the family	-0.005NS
3.	Occupation	.347**
4.	Social participation	.519**
5.	Landholding	.270**
6.	Area under sugarcane crop	.221*
7.	Experience in sugarcane cultivation	-0.108NS
8.	Productivity	.453**
9.	Source of irrigation	.187*
10.	Cropping pattern	.281**
11.	Cropping intensity	.203*
12.	Annual income	.342**
13.	Contribution of sugarcane to annual income	.269**
14.	Innovativeness	.381**
15.	Source of information	.444**

*Significant at the 0.05 level, **Significant at the 0.01 level, NS-Non-significant

Table 3 revealed the relationship between independent and dependent variables where education, occupation, social participation, landholding, productivity, cropping pattern, annual income, the contribution of sugarcane to annual income, innovativeness, and source of information and the relationship between the technological level of adoption of sugarcane growers were obtained highly significant with 0.01 level of probability. However, the area under sugarcane crop, source of irrigation and cropping intensity were found significant with a 0.05 level of probability. Whereas, the size of the family and experience in sugarcane cultivation found a non-significant relationship with the technological level of adoption of sugarcane growers.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The results concluded that the majority of respondents belonged under the medium category level of overall socio-economic attributes followed by the lower and higher category under the present study. Further, a majority of respondents completely adopted land preparation, sett treatment, recommended varieties, irrigation for critical stages, weeds, termites and red rot management. Whereas remaining practices like the method of planting, spacing, seed rate, replacement of seed, fertilizer application, time and method of irrigation, earthing up, detrashing, propping/tying, flower controls and pest and disease management were partially adopted. However, the majority of respondents had low or not adopted the

application of manures in their field due to misunderstanding of low yield and quality of jaggery of sugarcane and the majority of the respondents had a medium level of adoption followed by a high and low level of adoption in the cultivation of recommended practices of sugarcane crop. It can also be concluded that the coefficient of correlation of socio-economic attributes such as education, occupation, social participation, land holding, productivity, cropping pattern, annual income, the contribution of sugarcane in annual income, innovativeness and source of information was observed to highly significant relationships with the technological level of adoption of sugarcane growers [6-9].

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Web link of International Sugar Organization. Available:<https://www.isosugar.org/sugarsector/sugar#:~:text=Sugarcane%2C%20on%20average%2C%20accounts%20for,80%25%20of%20global%20sugar%20production>
2. Web link of Annual Report 2021-22 of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer Welfare. Available:https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Web%20copy%20of%20AR%20%28Eng%29_7.pdf

3. Web link of National Statistical Office. Available:<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1741942>
4. Mande JV, Thombre BM. Adoption of cultivation practices by sugarcane growers. *Ind. J.Extn.Edu.* 2009;29(3): 178-181.
5. Rathod GV, Salame SP, Deokate N. Knowledge and adoption of improved cultivation practices by sugarcane growers. *International Journal of Chemical Studies.* 2018;6(6):653-654.
6. Godara A, Kumar V, Ghoslya AK, Kumar J. Knowledge of farmers about production technology of sugarcane in Sri Ganganagar District of Rajasthan, India. *Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci,* 2020;9(4): 245-248
7. Kamatar, D., Bose, D. K., & Tamagond, P. (2020). Adoption of progressive and non?progressive sugarcane growers association with profile characteristics and their constraints. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry;* Sp 9(4): 522-524.
8. Memon, Z. A., Koondhar, M. A., Abro, A., Ali, Z., Bhutto, M. A., & Memon, K. A. (2021). Challenges and solutions: analysis on adoption of production practices for sugarcane growers. *Mehrgarh Journal of Sciences and Technology,* 1(1), 18-25
9. Sasane, G. K., Khule, R. P., & Jagdale, U. D. (2010). Knowledge and adoption of sugarcane management practices by the farmers. *Agriculture update,* 5(3/4), 391-393.

© 2022 Ambast and Jaiswal; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:

<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/91821>