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THE IMPACT OF MODERN VARIETIES TO THE
INCOME OF LOWLAND RICE FARMERS
IN CAVITE

THESIS

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Indang, Cavite
April, 1987

THE IMPACT OF MODERN VARIETIES TO THE INCOME
OF LOWLAND RICE FARMERS IN CAVITE

An Undergraduate Thesis
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In Partial Fulfillment
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A B S T R A C T

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This study was conducted to ascertain the impact of modern varieties to the income of lowland rice farmers in selected towns of Cavite particularly Tanza, Naic and Imus. Specifically, its objectives are: 1) to identify the socio-economic condition of lowland rice farmers in Cavite; 2) to compare the production and income of both adoptors and non-adoptors of modern varieties; 3) to identify the average production cost of these two groups; 4) to compare the cost of production of these farmers' group; 5) to reveal the relationship of adoptors in rice farming; and 6) to identify the problems encountered by the respondents and suggest possible solutions to these problems.

The age of respondents ranged from 10 to 76 years. The average age was 33 years. Majority of the respondents worked as lessees and had long experiences in rice farming. The average farm size was 3.9 hectares ranging from .01 hectare to 5.01 and above and farmers had average number of farm household of four. Farmers had average level of living as determined by the household conveniences they possessed.

The result of this study showed that the income, production and cost of production were significantly related

with the adoption of high yielding rice varieties.

Lack of irrigation water, lack of capital and high price of farm inputs were the main problems in rice production.

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INTRODUCTION

Rice is the most important agricultural commodity produced in the Philippines; it is the staple food of most Filipinos and 65% of the total population depend on rice production for their living. Approximately 43.5 M people in the country depend on the 3.5 M hectares of rice farmlands for their rice supply.²

Rice varieties offer an unaprecedented opportunity for rapidly improving the foodgrain supply of nutritional status of many developing countries and at the same time reducing their dependence on imported foodstuffs. Moreover,

² The Philippine Recommends for Rice. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resource Research. Los Baños, Laguna, 1977.