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**ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING ADOPTION OF
IMPROVED FARM PRACTICES BY RICE
FARMERS IN TANZA, CAVITE**

THESIS

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**DON SEVERINO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
INDANG, CAVITE**

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IMPROVED FARM PRACTICES BY RICE
FARMERS IN TANZA, CAVITE



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Economic factors affecting adoption of
improved farm practices by rice farmers in
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by

CESAREA M. ESCALANTE

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ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING ADOPTION OF 13 per cent

IMPROVED FARM PRACTICES BY RICE. High adoptors
FARMERS IN TANZA, CAVITE adoptors. Consequently,
the net income per year of the low and high adoptors were
By
P2,853.00 and P10,511.00 respectively.

CESAREA M. ESCALANTE

ABSTRACT

High adoptor farmers applied fertilizers more judiciously and used farm chemicals to their advantage. They
This study covered the barrios of Biga, Punta, Sanja Mayor and Tres Cruces in the municipality of Tanza, Cavite, in which 100 farmers selected at random were interviewed. It was found out that the average age of the respondents was 42 years with an average farming experience of 18 years. Fifty-eight per cent were from 31 to 50 years old.

The result of the survey also showed that the farmers had relatively low educational attainments. Only six per cent reached high school while only 22 per cent finished intermediate, and 27 per cent were illiterates.

Ninety-four per cent were tenants and only six per cent were either owner or part-owner farmers. Of the 94 tenants, 65 were lessees and 29 were share tenants. Average landholdings was 3.025 hectare per farmer.

The farmers studied were divided into two groups. One group consisted of those who applied at least 13 of the 21 recommended rice cultural practices. The group was called high adoptors. The farmers that adopted less than 13 recommended practices were grouped as low adoptors.

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ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING ADOPTION OF IMPROVED FARM PRACTICES BY RICE

Although FARMERS IN TANZA, CAVITE¹ have been proven to be laudable and capable of increasing rice production, they are often times rejected because of economic factors, such as lack of operating capital for the purchase of fertilizer, certified seeds and other supplies, continuous debts;

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these are irrigation facilities, extension services, credit facilities, marketing facilities, roads, channels and

I. INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study. While the Philippines is known to be an agricultural country, the perennial problem of rice shortage persists. Rice, being the staple food of about 80 per cent of the population, is one of the principal crops of the country. Despite intensive studies in rice culture and the introduction of high yielding varieties, the problem of low rice production exists.

Low productivity in rice production has been associated with the slow rate of adoption of improved practices; farm practices are still traditional.² When improved cultu-

²Oppenfeld H. Von et al, Results of a Study of Adoption of Better Practices in the Philippines (India of Agricultural Economics, 1962), p. 173-175