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SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
ADOPTION OF SOIL EROSION CONTROL
PRACTICES IN UPLAND CAVITE

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

LUCERO, JOSSAN SALAZAR "Socio-Economic Factors Associated with the Adoption of Soil Erosion Control Practices in Upland Cavite" B.S. Thesis. Adviser: Dr. Lorenzo C. Lapitan Jr.

The study was conducted to identify the soil erosion control practices adopted by farmers in upland Cavite; determine the extent of farmers adoption of soil erosion control practices; determine the socio-economic factors affecting the farmers extent of adoption; and identify the problems encountered by the respondents in the adoption of soil erosion control practices.

Three towns were selected and used in the study with a sample size of 100. These were Alfonso, Indang and Mendez.

The age of the farmers ranged from 25 to 84 years and majority were married and were able to reach highschool. Household size of the respondents ranged from two to 12 and the number of years in farming ranged from five to 59 years. The respondents was owner-operators and size of farm ranged from less than one hectare to four hectares.

The soil erosion control practices being adopted in the uplands were mechanical control, vegetative control, and a combination of the two type of soil erosion control.

Soil erosion control practices were not significantly related to age, educational attainment, and household size while factors such as number of years in farming, tenurial

status and size of the farm were significantly associated to soil erosion control practices in upland Cavite.

The extent of farmers' adoption were 100 percent, 75 percent and 50 percent according to the area affected by soil erosion. Age, tenurial status, and size of the farm were significantly affected by the farmers' extent of adoption of soil erosion control practices while educational attainment, household size, and number of years in farming was not significant.

The problems commonly encountered by the respondents were tremendous amount of labor needed, high amount of investment needed, large household size, age, lack of technical know how, land tenure problem, onsite damages, soil factor and accessibility problem.

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ADOPTION OF SOIL EROSION CONTROL
PRACTICES IN UPLAND CAVITE 1/

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INTRODUCTION

Man, in the majority of instances, degrades the soil when he begins agricultural operations. Risks are highest if his operations are conducted in an area where there is a lot of crops present which is particularly prone to soil erosion, especially if farming systems leave the land for part of the year (Syllabus on Soil Science, 1978).

Socio-economic factors such as age, civil status, educational attainment, household size, number of years in farming, tenurial status and size of the farm have great influence to the farmers extent of adoption of soil erosion control practices in the uplands.

In upland areas, farmers are generally poor. Adoption of soil erosion control practices are influenced by their