A Study on Farmer's Satisfaction towards Hybrid Seeds with Special Reference to Erode District

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Abstract – The project has entitled as "A Study on Farmer's Satisfaction towards Hybrid Seeds with special reference to Erode District". This study carried out with the main objective to find out the farmers satisfaction towards hybrid seeds, in Modakurichi Region. Descriptive method is adopted for this study with convenient sampling methods. The sample size is taken 100 primary data is collected through structured questionnaires and secondary data was collected form documents, journals and magazines. The primary data was analyzed with the help of statistical tools as simple percentage analysis, chi-square and weighted average ranking. The finding tables about the fact, which was finding the analysis and interpretation. The suggestion and recommendation have the numbers of ideas to improve productivity of hybrid vegetables. The conclusion consists of the results of the study. Then the final art consists of bibliography and appendix.

Index Terms – Satisfaction, Yield, Farmers.

1. INTRODUCTION

In agriculture and gardening, hybrid seed is a seed produced by artificially cross-pollinated plants. Hybrids are bred to improve the characteristics of the resulting plants, such as better yield, greater uniformity, improved colour, disease resistance, and so forth. Today, hybrid seed is predominant in agriculture and home gardening, and is one of the main contributing factors to the dramatic rise in agricultural market was launched in the 1920s, with the first hybrid maize. Hybrid seed cannot be saved, as the seed from the first generation of hybrid plants dose not reliably produce true copies, therefore, new seed must be purchased for each planting.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the farmers level of satisfaction towards the hybrid seeds user.
- To study the constraints faced by the farmers using hybrid seed.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A study by Rauniyar and Goode (1996) defined patterns of technology adoption based on the relationship between the technological components adopted. First, the study termed the adoption pattern independent, if the technologies (practices) are independent of one another. Under such condition the adoption pattern of a farmer will be largely random. This assertion is not in agreement with a study by Rogers (1983), which showed that farmers' adoption decision is not random. Farmer makes rational decisions taking into account the environment under which they operate. The probability of adopting a given technology is not conditioned by the adoption of the other technology. Secondly, if farmers adopt technologies in a specific order, the adoption pattern is sequential. This implies that the probability of adopting a technology is conditional on adopting technologies that precede it in the sequence. Thirdly, the adoption pattern becomes simultaneous if more than one technology is adopted as a package and no specific adoption of a technology precedes or follows the adoption of another technology.

As indicated above adoption decisions depend on farmers' attitude towards risk (risk aversion or risk neutrality) and riskiness of the new technology. The impact of the new technology is not known and farmers have to make subjective judgments about the possible risks they will face. Farmers' risk attitude is analyzed by direct utility elicitation (DUE), observed economic behaviour and experimental methods (Binswagner, 1980) The von- Neumann Morgenstern (VNM), the modified NVM and the Ramsey methods are among the DUE methods. However, the Ramsey method is less severely affected by preferences to probabilities and gambling (Anderson, Dillon and Hardaker, 1977).

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the way to systematically solve the research problem. It may we understood as a science of

studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a research in studying his research problem along with the logic problem.

5. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research used the descriptive design. Descriptive research designs means description of the state of affairs as it's exists present.

6. COLLECTION OF DATA

1. Primary Data:

The data collecting for a particular problem in original is known as primary data. It consists of all answers obtained first hand.

2. Secondary Data:

The data collection from the published sources, i.e. not originally collected for the first time, is called secondary data.

7. METHOD OF SAMPLING

Sample size =100

8. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Sampling method was used to collect the pertinent data from the respondents were convenience sampling. With this method, the researcher uses subjects that are easy to reach.

9. TOOLS USED FOR STUDY

1. Chi-square test.

1) Weighted Average Ranking.

10. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis refers to closely related operation. Those are performed with the purpose of summarizing the collected data and organizing in such a manner yielding the answers to the question. In the words of self the term analysis refers to such process facilitating the data for operation designed to draw conclusions or test hypothesis explaining the figures what they mean in the context of the theory on which the based often as in interpretation.

Interpretation proceeds to knowledge and the analysis is hardly complete without interpretation varies from the study to another.

11. CHI – SQUARE TEST

Factors influencing the purchasing hybrid seeds of the respondents

Null Hypothesis:

HO: there is a no relationship between gender of the respondents and type of hybrid seeds used farmers.

Alternative Hypothesis:

H1: there is a relationship between gender of the respondents and type of hybrid seeds used farmers.

Gender of the respondents and type of hybrid seeds using farmers.

TABEL NO.1

		Type of hybrid seeds used farmers				**Total**
		Tomato	**Brinjal**	**Ladies finger**	**others**	
Gender	**Male**	25	17	31	10	83
	Female	2	4	1	10	17
Total		27	21	32	20	100

	Calculated Value	**Degrees of Freedom**	**Significance Value**
Pearson chi-square	21.6247	3	0.05
No. Of valid cases	100		

Levels of significance = 0.05

Degree of freedom = (c-1) * (r-1)

= (4-1) * (2-1)

= 3 *1

= 3

Table value = 7.815

Calculated value = 21.6247

Since the calculated value is 21.6247 and the table value is 7.815 so, the table value is less than the calculated value.

Interpretation

In the chi-square test, calculated value is greater than the table value so, the null Hypothesis is (HO) is rejected and Alternative Hypothesis is accepted. Finally concluded "There is a

relationship between gender of the respondents and type of the hybrid seeds used farmers.

12. WEIGHTED SCORE ANALYSIS (RANKING)

Satisfaction levels of users are differing from one another. So the researcher had applied weighted score analysis for measuring the level of satisfaction, here weight represent, 'scores' given by individual respondents.

13. RANK OF THE PROBLEM

The common problem faced by farmers. They are high cost of seeds, low quality of seeds, less yield, lack of availability, less variety, customer dissatisfied, spoil of land and high consumption of water.

14. PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS

TABLE NO. 2

S.NO	Factors	Mean score	Total score	Rank
1	High cost of seeds	611	6721	1
2	Low quality of seeds	670	3350	8
3	Less yield	624	6240	3
4	Lack of availability	652	5216	5
5	Less variety	709	709	12
6	Customer dissatisfaction	702	1404	11
7	Spoil of land	681	2043	10
8	High consumption of water	656	4592	6
9	Hybrid seeds are unhealthy	636	5724	4
10	Hybrid seeds are not an nutrition one	677	2708	9
11	Animal/bird attack	669	4014	7
12	Traditional seeds disappeared	507	6084	2

Source: Primary Data:

INTERPRETATION:

The above table shows that out of 100 respondents, high cost of seeds comes first, traditional seeds disappeared comes second, less yield comes third, hybrid seeds are unhealthy comes fourth, lack of availability comes fifth, high consumption of water comes sixth, animal/bird attack comes seventh, low quality of seeds comes eighty, hybrid seeds are not an nutrition one comes ninth, spoil of land comes tenth, customer dissatisfaction comes eleventh, less variety comes twelth.

15. SUGGESTIONS

- Even though modern equipment for farming and various modern devices has came into practice the traditional cultivators for improving this productivity.
- Yet the government is formulating many policies and agencies for promoting hybrid seeds cultivation. The farmers yet relay upon private shop keepers for which necessary agency has to tack enough steps.
- Farmers are trying to produce the chemical free agri product but hybrid seeds are not grown without chemical.
- The younger generation will come to agriculture sector to knowing the farming works and inducing new equipments to developing the agricultural sector.
- The cost of seeds of hybrid varieties comparatively higher to comparing the traditional seeds, so the poor farmers not come to use this varieties.

16. CONCLUSION

This piece of researcher aimed at finding out the problems faced by the farmers in cultivating hybrid seeds, it is concluded that basically as a farmer as well as a researcher still preferring hybrid seeds for earning more returns. In spite of the farmers facing many problems such as high seed price, low quality of seeds, less amount of market information and education. If this problem is rectified definitely their production may be increased and the economic status of each farmer will be satisfactory. Except the factors- the rest of the factors does not have any significance relationship due to the cell values are less and even attempt made no relationship was found.

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