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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PRODUCTIVITY AND ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY OF UPLAND RICE FARMING IN THE PROVINCE OF MAGUINDANO

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Doctoral Dissertation. Graduate School, University of Southern Mindanao, Kabacan, Cotabato. 184 pp.

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Abstract

Abstract kadon, daud d. 2019. Productivity and ecological sustainability of upland rice farming in the province of maguindano. Doctoral dissertation. Graduate school, university of southern mindanao, kabacan, cotabato. 184 pp. Major adviser: palasig u. Ampang, ph.d. The research study was conducted to determine the productivity and ecological sustainability of upland rice farming system in the province of maguindano. One hundred three (103) farmers from 26 barangays of the province constituted the respondents. Descriptive statistics, correlation and multiple regression statistical tools were utilized. The test of hypotheses was set at 5% level of significance. The results revealed that upland farmers were generally males, married and were at least in their early 40s and finished intermediate education; a family size ranging from 4 to 6 members; had an income within the bracket of php 62,000 to 111,999; engaged in farming for a period of 17 to 24 years and were tilling 1 to 2 hectares of land; but were non-members of agriculture-related organizations/association; and had no trainings attended. Credit accessibility was never accessed; rolling land was devoted to upland rice production. Tenurial status and membership in organization were found best significant predictors of the productivity of upland rice farming; while age, civil status and number of trainings attended were found best significant predictors of ecological sustainability of upland rice farming. The socio-economic environment such as the source of information was found as the best significant predictors of the productivity of upland rice farming in the province of maguindano. On bio-physical environment, soil type and cultural measure were found to have a significant influence on the productivity of upland rice farming in the province of maguindano; while level of destruction of insects, pests, diseases, rodents, birds and wild animals, seed selection, cropping pattern, cultural measure, mechanical measure and management of rice stubbles after harvest were found to significantly influence on the ecological sustainability of upland rice farming in the province of maguindano.

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Introduction:-

The research study was conducted to determine the productivity and ecological sustainability of upland rice farming system in the Province of Maguindanao. One hundred three (103) farmers from 26 barangays of the Province constituted the respondents. Descriptive statistics, correlation and multiple regression statistical tools were utilized. The test of hypotheses was set at 5% level of significance. The results revealed that upland farmers were generally males, married and were at least in their early 40s and finished intermediate education; a family size ranging from 4 to 6 members; had an income within the bracket of Php 62,000 to 111,999; engaged in farming for a period of 17 to 24 years and were tilling 1 to 2 hectares of land; but were non-members of agriculture-related organizations/association; and had no trainings attended. Credit accessibility was never accessed; rolling land was devoted to upland rice production. Tenurial status and membership in organization were found best significant predictors of the productivity of upland rice farming; while age, civil status and number of trainings attended were found best significant predictors of ecological sustainability of upland rice farming. The socio-economic environment such as the source of information was found as the best significant predictors of the productivity of upland rice farming in the province of Maguindanao. On bio-physical environment, soil type and cultural measure were found to have a significant influence on the productivity of upland rice farming in the Province of Maguindanao; while level of destruction of insects, pests, diseases, rodents, birds and wild animals, seed selection, cropping pattern, cultural measure, mechanical measure and management of rice stubbles after harvest were found to significantly influence on the ecological sustainability of upland rice farming in the province of Maguindanao.