



A study on the influence of modern technology on the development of the traditional paddy cultivation special reference to Kabithigollawa

Grama Niladhari Division

Lakmal D.K.K.¹. Arunashantha H.A.S.²

Abstract

Sri Lanka is a country self-sufficient in agriculture. Accordingly, the modernization of paddy cultivation was accompanied by the green revolution of the 20th century and the development of different agro-sectors. The use of machinery, advanced agricultural crop, insecticides, and fertilizers have been linked to paddy farming through modern technology. Despite the 21st century, there are still other bad results. Similarly, According, this research will investigate the impact of modern technology on rice farming. Wahalkada tank and Padaviya tank for D2 and D4 villages and yaya “A” and yaya “C” villages in Kabithigollawa Grama Niladhari Division selected as a sampling area. The sample consists of 40 randomly selected farmer families which are 10 farmer families from each village. Information is sought through a questionnaire and interviews. The data is analyzed and processed using Microsoft Excel, which is converted to a graph and table using Excel. As well as GIS techniques used to identify the spatial distribution of paddy cultivation. The sample from the survey shows that not all farmers have access to the latest technology. Therefore, the lack of personnel to provide this technology, the cost of modern machinery and agricultural materials have contributed to this. This survey shows that farmers are using unused fertilizer in the market due to the high cost of agricultural products. As a result, water pollution is rapidly occurring in these areas. It is expected that the government will be able to improve the economic and social conditions of the farmers due to the government providing the latest technology to the farmers and controlling the prices of the agricultural commodities.

Keywords: Modern Technology, Traditional Paddy, Cultivation

¹ Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka. (saliyasaman48@gmail.com)

² Lecturer, Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka. (sampathgeo@kln.ac.lk)