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A Study of Traditional Pest and Diseases Control Methods for Sustainable Rice Cultivation in Sri Lanka

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There is a growing interest in traditional farming practices that have merged during the 20th century in Sri Lanka. Traditional agricultural practices have used as the success method to pest and diseases management of the paddy cultivation in the country. This study aims to identify the traditional pest and diseases control methods and their impact on sustainable development of rice cultivation. The research utilized by case study and observation in Ulpotha Traditional Village, Galgamuwa and Hettipola area in Kurunagella district of Sri Lanka. Information gathered through conducting interviews with a total of 100 farmers in both areas. The choice analysis used to identify the success of traditional pest and diseases control in rice cultivation. The study rival that the rice cultivation areas which used the traditional methods of pest and diseases control have been successes than used of modern methods for rice cultivation. Traditional pest and diseases control method has identified for the high yield, law production cost, increased rice harvest, profitability etc. In addition, the demand for production which comes though the traditional agricultural practices have increased during last two decades in the local and international markets.

Key words: *Pest and disease, Traditional agriculture, Rice cultivation,*

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