

ASSESSMENT OF METHODS FOLLOWED BY THE WHEAT GROWERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Gandhinagar district. An attempt was made to study practice were knowledge and adoption of wheat production technology by farmers. All four talukas of Gandhinagar district were selected. The sample size of study was 80 respondents. The data were analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage in order to get meaningful results. The analysis of result showed that majority of farmers had knowledge and adopted timely and late sown wheat varieties, termite control and post emergence weedicide.

Keywords: wheat growers, knowledge, adoption

INTRODUCTION

The present study was conducted to know the knowledge, adoption and constraints of wheat production technology by the farmers of Gandhinagar district. Wheat is an important *rabi* crop of the Gandhinagar district. In all 4 talukas, farmers are taking wheat as a main food crop. Area under wheat crop in the district is the highest than other *rabi* crops. Many recommendations with latest high yielding varieties had been given to get maximum output/return from wheat crop. But, it was observed that farmers were not following all the recommended wheat production technology. Thus, it was felt necessary to know the knowledge and adoption of package of practices as well as constraints of wheat production technology by the farmers of Gandhinagar district.

OBJECTIVES

- (I) To study the knowledge level of wheat production technology by the wheat growers
- (II) To study the extent of adoption of wheat production technology by the wheat growers
- (III) To identify constrains experienced by respondents in

adoption of wheat production technology

METHODOLOGY

Gandhinagar district has four talukas. Wheat is an important *rabi* cereal crop of the district. All four talukas were selected for the study. From each taluka two villages were selected randomly. From each selected village, ten wheat growers were selected randomly. The data were collected with the help of structured interview schedule. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the interview schedule was developed with the help of experts. The data were transferred into master table and analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage in order to make findings meaningful.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Knowledge level of wheat production technology by the wheat growers

In order to find out knowledge of recommended package of practices of wheat crop, 15 improved practices were identified for study. The respondents were asked to give responses to these practices. The responses of farmers were recorded and presented in Table 1.

Table 1 : Distribution of the respondents according to the knowledge of recommended package of practice of wheat.
n=80

Sr. No.	Package of practice	Frequency	Percent
1	Timely sown wheat varieties	73	91.25
2	Sowing period for timely sown wheat	65	81.25
3	Late sown wheat varieties	74	92.50
4	Sowing period for late sown wheat	38	47.50
5	Name of insecticide for termite control	64	80.00
6	Rate and method of application for termite control	41	51.25
7	Seed rate for timely sown wheat	20	25.00
8	Seed rate for late sown wheat	22	27.50
9	Sowing distance	64	80.00
10	Fertilizer dose for timely sown wheat	17	21.25
11	No. of top dressings for timely sown wheat	12	15.00
12	Critical stages for irrigation	28	35.00
13	Time in days for last irrigation application	37	46.25
14	Name of weedicide		
	a Pre-emergence	30	37.50
	b Post-emergence	74	92.50
15	Name of pesticide for store grain pest	55	68.75

Adoption of wheat production technology by the wheat growers

In order to find out adoption of recommended package of

practices of wheat crop, 15 improved practices were identified for study. The respondents were asked to give responses to these practices. The responses of farmers were recorded and presented in Table 2.

Table 2 : Distribution of the respondents according to the adoption of package of practices of wheat production technology
n=80

Sr. No.	Package of practice	Frequency	Percent
1	Timely sown wheat varieties	68	85.00
2	Sowing period for timely sown wheat	41	51.25
3	Late sown wheat varieties	64	80.00
4	Sowing period for late sown wheat	37	46.25
5	Name of insecticide for termite control	62	77.50
6	Rate and method of application for termite control	25	31.25
7	Seed rate for timely sown wheat	14	17.50
8	Seed rate for late sown wheat	15	18.75
9	Sowing distance	17	21.25
10	Fertilizer dose for timely sown wheat	12	15.00
11	No. of top dressings for timely sown wheat	7	8.75
12	Critical stages for irrigation	23	28.75
13	Time in days for last irrigation application	33	41.25
14	Name and dose of weedicide		
	(a) Pre-emergence	28	35.00
	(b) Post-emergence	72	90.00
15	Name of pesticide for store grain pest	23	28.75

Constraints experienced by respondents in adoption of wheat production technology**Table : 4 Distribution of the respondents according to Constraints experienced the by them in adoption of recommended Wheat production technology** n=80

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1	The use of rotovator in kharif crops leads to adopt broadcasting method of sowing and results in higher seed rate	62	77.50	II
2	Higher dose of fertilizers is required for higher production due to limited quantity of FYM	44	55.00	V
3	Turn system of irrigation from one source is responsible for not adoption of irrigation schedule at critical stages	46	57.50	IV
4	Lack of animal power and tractor drawn seed cum fertilizer drill results in broadcasting method of sowing	64	80.00	I
5	Lower adoption of technology due to involvement in other business / activity	27	33.75	VI
6	Traditionally using higher seed rate results in non adoption of recommended seed rate in timely sown wheat.	58	72.50	III

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that majority of respondents had knowledge about post emergence weedicide, late sown wheat varieties, timely sown wheat varieties, sowing period for timely sown wheat, name of insecticide for termite control and sowing distance of wheat crop. Majority of them adopted post emergence weedicide, timely sown wheat varieties, sowing, late sown wheat varieties and name of insecticide for termite control. The major constraints faced by respondents were; lack of animal power and tractor drawn seed cum fertilizer drill results in broadcasting method of sowing, use of rotovator in kharif crops leads to adopt broadcasting method of sowing and results in higher seed rate and lake of

confidence and no trust on recommended seed rate of timely sown wheat.

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