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To study the constraints in adoption of recommended technology of wheat cultivation in Malwa Region of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

Wheat is one of the oldest and most important foods. Wheat is an important source of nutrients and energy in human nutrition. Chapatis, pasta, bread, biscuits, halwa, noodles, Dalia, maida etc. made from it. The cultivated area in India is approximately 30.597 million hectares, with an approximately 98.38 million tones production. India has maintained its second place in the world after China. This study attempts to assess the impact of frontline demonstration on the knowledge, constraints and adoption of wheat farmers in Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Dhar and Jhabua districts (MP). The results showed that most of the farmers 86.67% said that less price of MSP and got (1st rank) in seriousness. The next big consequence is that higher input prices for farmers 85.00%. (2nd rank). However, 80.00% of the respondents (3rd rank) stated that important opinions inputs could not be available in a timely manner.

Keywords: Frontline demonstrations, knowledge, constraints, adoption level

Introduction

Madhya Pradesh is the largest wheat production state with a planted area of 6.08 million hectares, 18.2 million tons, and an average yield of 2990 kg per ha. By encouraging farmers to use the specified technology and reducing production limitations further production in the district it can be enhanced. This necessitates that wheat farmers who adopt the technology to modernize or enhance wheat farming have enough knowledge of innovation. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the level of knowledge, adoption level, and obstacles that prevent farmers from implementing the various recommended technologies for growing wheat, and efforts should be made to remove these obstacles in order to facilitate the rapid adoption of these technologies. Consideration this reality, the present study was conducted with an objective to find out the major constraints as perceived by the farmers in adoption of recommended technology of wheat cultivation.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh, Malwa region includes 11 districts namely Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Shajapur, Agar Malwa, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Dhar, Jhabaa and Alirajpur in Malwa district. Indore, Dewas, Ujjain, Dhar and Jhabaa districts were deliberately selected because ICAR-Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Regional Station, Indore (M.P) is conducting the Front Line Demonstration of wheat for 2016-2020. Three villages in each district were deliberately selected where wheat Front Line Demonstrations conducting by the Station. The list of farmers of wheat Front line demonstrations was prepared and 10 recipient farmers and 10 non-profit farmers in each village were randomly selected. Thus, the total sample included 300 farmers distributed in 15 selected villages.

Facts were collected with the help of an interview schedule, throughout personal interview technique. In this part an attempt was made to identify and analyze the constraints responsible for the recommended technology of wheat under the agro-climatic conditions where the farmers were living. Thereafter, collected data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the light of objective. The findings regarding these constraints have been presented in following table.

Villages and respondents of selected district is shown in following table.

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Table 1: Village wise distribution of the respondents of selected districts is Jhabua, Dhar, Ujjain, Indore and Dewas

S. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Villages	Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary
1	Jhabua	Chagdi	10	10
		Chharodi	10	10
		Bori	10	10
2	Dhar	Loni	10	10
		Khedi	10	10
		Lawani	10	10
3	Ujjain	Bamora	10	10
		Gaowdi	10	10
		Nogawan	10	10
4	Indore	Depalpur	10	10
		Bicholi	10	10
		Arandia	10	10
5	Dewas	Agrod	10	10
		Baloda	10	10
		Morukhedi	10	10
Total			150	150
Total			300	

Table 2: Constraints face by the cultivar in adoption of recommended technology of wheat cultivation

S. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Training is not on a regular basis and timely planned	165	55.00	VI
2	Lack of scientific understanding about production technology	175	58.00	V
3	Quantity of demonstrations are too less	130	43.33	VII
4	Literatures are not existing	122	40.67	IX
5	Important inputs are not timely on hand	240	80.00	III
6	sky-scraping rate of input	255	85.00	II
7	Fewer price of MSP	260	86.67	I
8	Lack of location particular technologies	101	33.67	X
9	Credit is not available in time by subsidized rate	125	41.67	VIII
10	Lack of carrying & market amenities	192	64.00	IV

Results and Discussion

According to the farmers' responses, 86.67% of the farmers showed concern about fewer price of MSP and obtained (1st rank). The next severe response (2nd rank) among farmers is the high cost of inputs (85.00%). However, 80.00% of respondents (3rd rank) indicating constraints failure to provide critical inputs in a timely manner. The majority of respondents (64.00%) said there was a lack of transportation and market facilities. 58.00% of respondents answered that there is a lack of technical guidance/knowledge regarding production technology, ranking it 4th. As can be seen from Table 2, 55.00% of the respondents said that training is not organized regularly and timely. This table clearly shows that 43.33% of the respondents have reduced the number of demonstrations. 41.67% of respondents answered that the loan was not received in time, ranking 5th in terms of subsidy rate. However, 40.67% of respondents with 6th reported lack of literature, followed by 33.67% of respondents reported lack of location-specific technology.

Conclusion

The study found that among all the constraints faced by farmers responsible for adopting the recommended technology for wheat, "reduction in MSP price" was the most obvious constraint, with 86.67% of farmers aware of this constraint. It became clear. Therefore, it was chosen as first ranked. The second biggest constraint faced by farmers is "high input costs", which was ranked second by 85.00% of farmers. "Critical inputs are not timely available" (80.00%) ranked third.

The constraint "lack of site-specific technology" was the least perceived by farmers, ranking last at 33.67%. The issue of "MSP price reduction". Feedback from farmers showed that 88.67% of farmers said that the MSP should be doubled as a strategy.

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