



Research Paper

Socio-economic impact of zero - till wheat in Pratapgarh, district of U.P.

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ABSTRACT : The zero- till wheat has significant impact in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh where sowing of wheat invariably delayed by 15 to 20 days resulting in reduction in yield can be avoided through ZT, due to 10-15 days earlier sowing than conventional method of wheat sowing, these findings are close conformity with findings of Sinha and Singh (2005). During study year 2013-14 it was observed that, on average the same crop yields are possible by zero-tillage compared to conventional tillage. The survey of 200 randomly selected zero tillage adopters and non-adopters has clearly established socio-cultural, psychological and economic gains by reflecting average grain production of zero-tillage 34.75 qt and conventional tillage 33.11 qt/ha. The percentage increase in wheat (grain) yield of zero-tillage over conventional tillage 4.95 per cent. The average yield of straw was recorded zero-tillage-37.65qt/ha and conventional 39.50 qt/ha which was 4.90 per cent less than conventional method and comparatively more economical technique in rice-wheat cropping system similar findings of Muhammad *et al.* (2011), crucial incentive for resource poor farmers. Further, the scanning of socio-economic data indicated that ZT technology had sense of achievement, merit for promotion, technical feasibility, stress reduction and opportunity for custom hiring services.

KEY WORDS: Zero-tillage, Conventional tillage, Socio-economic, Wheat

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