

Research
Paper

Feedback of farmer about Trimbak variety of wheat and its package of practices

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ABSTRACT

K.V.K. Baramati, Dist-Pune (M.S.) has conducted 50 FLD on Trimbak variety of wheat in 10 villages of Baramati Tahsil in 2007 and 2008 to motivate farmers to adopt it. Out of that 5 village were randomly selected for the present study. From each village 15 farmers who have visited to these FLD were selected like wise total 75 farmers were studied. It was found 54 per cent farmers have high level of adoption of Trimbak variety of wheat. Regarding performance of variety, 97.00 per cent farmer reported that yield of wheat was increased by 5 to 10 per cent while 90.00 per cent farmer reported that there was no attack of rust on Trimbak variety. Major constraints mentioned by farmers in adoption of Trimbak variety were load shedding, high labour charges, fluctuation in market rate and grain shedding due to late harvesting.

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Key words : Trimbak variety, Adoption, Feedback, Rust attack

INTRODUCTION

Trimbak variety of wheat was released by Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri (MS) in 2003. The main characteristic of this variety is that it is high yielding and rust resistant variety. KVK, Baramati, Dist. Pune which comes under the jurisdictional area of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri (MS) undertook the 50 Front Line Demonstration plot of Trimbak variety and its package of practices on farmers field of 10 villages in 2006-07. The main aim behind this demonstration is to motivate farmers to adopt the Trimbak variety of wheat. The present study was conducted to study the level of adoption of Trimbak variety and its package of practices by farmers through Front Line Demonstration plot and to know the feedback of farmers about Trimbak variety in terms of its advantages and constraints in adoption.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was undertaken in 5 villages of Baramati Tahsil, Dist. Pune (M.S.). This area was selected because 50 F.L.D. on Trimbak variety were conducted by KVK, Baramati in this Tahsil. From each villages 15 wheat growers who had visited to F.L.D. plot were

randomly selected for the study. Thus there was total sample of 75 respondents. The data were collected with help of interview schedule containing recommended package of practices for Trimbak variety. The data were statistically analyzed with the help of frequency and percentage.

For appraising the level of adoption 2 point scale was used *i.e.* fully adopted and not adopted practice. Score 1 was assigned for fully adopted and 0 score was assigned for not adopted practice. On the basis of total score obtained the adoption index was calculated of each farmer. The respondents were further categorized on the basis of minimum and maximum score. To measure the constraints simple ranking technique was applied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation have been discussed in the following sub heads :

Adoption level of Trimbak variety and its package of practices:

Table 1 reveals that majority of respondents (54.00 per cent) had high level of adoption, while 33.00 per cent and 13.00 per cent had medium and low level of adoption of Trimbak variety and its package of practices by visiting

Table 1 : Distribution of farmers according to adoption level of Trimbak variety and its package of practices

Category	No. of farmers (75)	Percentage (100)
Low (up to 53.00 %)	10	13.00
Medium (54.00 to 76.00 %)	25	33.00
High (77.00 % and above)	40	54.00
Total	75	100.00

its F.L.D. plot, respectively. It could thus be inferred that the majority of respondents were in high category of adoption of Trimbak variety and its package of practices. This indicates that FLD created great awareness and motivation to the other farmers to adopt appropriated crop production. This finding was supported by Katare (2009) and Kalarani *et al.* (2009).

Feedback of farmers about Trimbak variety in terms of its advantages:

Table 2 showed that the yield of wheat crop of 96.66

Table 2 : Distribution of farmers as per their opinion about advantages of Trimbak variety after adoption

Advantages	No. of farmers	Percentage
Increase in yield	72	96.66
No infestation of rust	67	90.00

per cent respondent was increased due to adoption of Trimbak variety and its package of practices, while 90.00 per cent of respondent reported that there was no attack of rust disease on wheat crop. This indicates that Trimbak variety is suitable for this region, useful for controlling rust attack and increasing yield of wheat crop. Raja *et al.* (2009) reported that yield potentials of any crop can be increased to a great extent by conducting effective frontline demonstrations with proven technology.

Feedback of farmers about Trimbak variety in terms of constraints in adoption:

It is observed in Table 3 that majority of respondent

Table 3 : Distribution of the respondents according to constraints faced by them in adoption of Trimbak variety and its package of practices

Problems	Respondents		
	Number	Percentage	Rank
Problem on input supply			
1. Availability of chemical fertilizers and micronutrient	17	23.33	IV
2. Inadequate availability of insecticide in village	05	6.66	V
3. Less availability of farm labour	32	43.33	II
4. Inadequate irrigation due to electricity load shedding	60	80.00	I
5. Inadequate availability of Trimbak variety	27	36.66	III
Economical Problem			
1. Financial shortage	10	13.33	IV
2. Higher labour charges	57	76.66	I
3. Higher FYM and chemical fertilizer charges	47	63.33	II
4. Transport charges	15	20.00	III
Market problem			
1. Fluctuation in market rate	52	70.00	I
2. Low market rate at the time of harvesting	52	70.00	I
3. Lack of information about different market rate	22	30.00	IV
4. Un availability of store house	40	53.33	II
5. Inadequate transport facility	05	6.66	V
6. Traders cheating	32	43.33	III
Technical problem			
1. No information about availability of seed	02	10.00	III
2. No information about how to sow seed	05	6.66	IV
3. No information about seed treatment	05	6.66	IV
4. No information about chemical fertilizer application	05	6.66	IV
5. No information about insecticide and pesticide	01	3.33	V
6. No information about storage of grains	02	10.00	III
7. Un availability of improved implement for sowing	17	23.33	II
8. Grain shedding due to late harvesting	40	53.33	I

(80.00 per cent) expresses problems in inadequate irrigation due to electricity load shedding while 76.66 percent reported higher labour charges, 70 per cent respondent reported fluctuation in market rate and low market rate as a major constraints. Similar constraints were reported by Hadole (2009) in crop production. Regarding technical problem majority of respondents (53.33 per cent) reported grain shedding due to late harvesting as a major constraints.

Conclusion:

It was observed that by seeing the F.L.D., 54 per cent farmers were in high level of adoption of Trimbak variety and its package of practices within two years. So the research station, extension organization must give emphasis on conduction of F.L.D. in farmer’s field for motivating farmer to adopt innovation.

Trimbak variety of wheat is useful for increasing yield of wheat crop and controlling attack of rust disease. Main technical constraint of this variety is grain shedding due to late harvesting as indicated by 53.33 per cent respondent. So there is need to conduct research work in this area.

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