*Agriculture Update*
Volume 8 | Issue 1 & 2 | February & May, 2013 | 221-223

Research Article

# Extent of adoption of crop and vegetable based technological interventions of IVLP programme

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**ARTICLE CHRONICLE :**
**Received:**
*16.01.2013;*
**Revised :**
*25.03.2013;*
**Accepted:**
*22.04.2013*

**SUMMARY :** This work examined the extent of adoption of crop and vegetable based technological interventions introduced through Institution Village Linkage Programme (IVLP) and to analyze the performance of each technological intervention in the light of set objectives.The study was carried out in the purposively selected villages of district Kanpur nagar (UP).One hundred and fifty beneficiaries were purposively selected and interviewed with a structured questionnaire to find the extent of adoption of technological interventions of IVLP programme. During the study twelve crop-based interventions and eight vegetables based interventions were taken for the study. Out of the twelve crop based interventions taken for the study, it was observed that H.Y.V,s of rice were adopted to a greater extant (94.52) per cent followed by adoption of HYV's of wheat with (91.16) per cent and among vegetable based interventions high level of adoption was noticed in case of HYV's of pea followed by HYV's of brinjal,however low level of adoption was noticed in case of high yielding varieties of sponge gourd and onion.

**How to cite this article :** Bhat, B.A., Ahmad, Hakim Shabir and Bhat, S.H. (2013). Extent of adoption of crop and vegetable based technological interventions of IVLP programme. *Agric. Update*, **8**(1&2): 221-223.

**KEY WORDS:**
Adoption, Technological interventions, IVLP programme

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## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

More than 60 per cent of the World's population lives in rural areas. For many maintaining even a subsistence-level life style is a daily concern. Many international organizations are attempting to help these rural families by increasing their agricultural output. Agricultural extension in many countries is being reoriented to provide more demand based and sustainable services, taking account of the diversity, perceptions,knowledge and resource of users. The agricultural sector is crucial to rural development and contributes significantly to any initiative to alleviate poverty. Extension's redefined mission indicates that the newly introduced technologies helps people improve their lives by using scientific knowledge focused on issues and needs.

The effectiveness of any programme, however, depends on the participation of beneficiaries in such programmes. Indian Council of agricultural research (ICAR) launched an innovative programme on technology generation and refinement in a participatory mode in different agro ecological zones of the country. This pilot project called the institute village linkage programme IVLP was launched in 1996 through different state agricultural universities and central institutes with emphasis on participatory process.

Since the launching of IVLP programme in 1996 success stories transcending physical boundaries of the participating villagers and approaching the outsiders through discussions and interactions among from individuals through IVLP project emphasis was laid on small production systems after making an analysis of agro ecosystem. In the small production system emphasis was given on fine tuning of technologies for different farming situations and environments through on farm research.The findings of the present study highlight the preferences and priorities for the action to be taken with respect to agricultural development particularly in small production systems.

The present study was undertaken to study

the extent of adoption of crop and vegetable based technological interventions introduced through IVLP programme.

## RESOURCES AND METHODS

The present study was undertaken in the selected villages of block Shivrajpur and Vidhnu of District Kanpur Nagar as the IVLP programme was implemented in the same blocks through Directorate of Extension Education Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology Kanpur. A list of all the beneficiaries of IVLP programme of the selected villages was obtained from the principal investigator IVLP programme who was the team leader during the implementation phase of IVLP programme. From the entire list of benfecries, 150 beneficries were taken randomly to study the extent of adoption of IVLP interventions. The data were collected using pre-tested interview schedule. The collected data were then analyzed using, score range, frequencies and percentages.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The selected respondents were categorized into three categories of adoption according to the scores obtained by them.

The data presented in Table 1, clearly revales that a large majority of respondents (67.33 %) were medium adoption category followed by the low and higher extent of adoption groups with 16.66 and 16.00 per cent, respectively.

It is clear from Table 2 that among twelve crop-based technological interventions, the highest extent of adoption was observed in the growing of high yielding varieties of rice (94.52%) followed by adoption of other practices in descending order *viz.,* growing high yielding varieties of wheat (91.16%), growing high yielding varieties of mustard (90.75%), growing high yielding varieties of urd (20.60) growing high yielding varieties of moong (89.25%) nutrient management in rice wheat system (86.21%) raising improved varieties of rice in salt affected soils (80.16%), weed management of rice under peddled conditions (78.26%) and control of root weevil infestation in rice crop (56.43%). The average rate of adoption was found (79.58%).

It is clear from the Table 3 that out of eight vegetable based technological interventions, the highest adoption rate was observed in the growing of high yielding varieties of pea (95.38 %) followed by adoption of other interventions in descending order *viz.,* growing of high yielding varieties of brinjal (93.52%), control of brinjal shoot and fruit borer (92.82%), high yielding varieties of chili (89.27%), control of leaf curl chili (85.42%), high yielding varieties of okra (73.56%), high yielding varieties of onion (68.28%). The average rate of adoption was found as 81.42%.

**Overall extent of adoption of crop and vegetable based technological interventions:**

The overall extent of adoption of both the crop-based and vegetable –based technological interventions were calculated with the help of developed adoption quotient It was found that overall adoption level of crop- based

**Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their level of adoption** **(n=150)**

| Sr. No. | Extent of adoption | Score range | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Extent of adoption | 0-15 | 25 | 16.66 |
| 2. | Medium Adoption | 16-30 | 101 | 67.33 |
| 3. | Higher Adoption | 31-45 | 24 | 16.00 |

**Table 2 : Extent of adoption of crop based technological interventions of IVLP programme**

| Sr. No. | Technological Interventions | Extent of Adoption percentage) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Raising of improved varieties of rice in salt effected soils | 80.16 |
| | Nutrients management of rice, wheat system | 86.21 |
| | Weed management in *Kharif* maize | 66.28 |
| 2. | H.Y.V's of moong | 89.25 |
| | H.Y.V's of Urd | 90.60 |
| | Aphid control in mustard | 62.48 |
| | Weed control in wheat | 69.18 |
| | Weed management in rice under puddle conditions | 78.26 |
| | Control of root weevil infestation in rice crop | 56.43 |
| | H.Y.V's of rice | 94.52 |
| | H.Y.V's of mustard | 90.75 |
| | H.Y.V's of wheat | 91.16 |
| | Average | 79.58 |

**Table 3 : Extent of Adoption of vegetable based technological interventions at IVLP programme**

| Sr. No. | Technological Interventions | Extent of adoption percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | H.Y.V's of sponge gourd. | 53.18 |
| 2. | H.Y.V's of onion | 68.28 |
| 3. | H.Y.V's of okra | 73.56 |
| 4. | H.Y.V's of chili | 89.27 |
| 5. | Control of leaf curl in chilli | 85.42 |
| 6. | H.Y.V's of Brinjal | 93.52 |
| 7. | Control of Brinjal shoot and root borer | 92.82 |
| 8. | H.Y.V's of pea | 95.38 |
| | Average | 81.42 |

technological interventions was 79.58per cent, whereas the overall adoption of vegetables-based interventions was 81.42 per cent. Therefore, it explained that in general the extent of adoption of vegetable-based technological interventions was higher than the crop- based technological interventions of IVLP programme . It may be due to high cost incurred in adoption crop-based interventions.

Manisegaran (2004) has also conducted similar type of work relataed to present investation.

**Conclusion:**

It may be concluded that low cost and vegetable based technologies suitable to small foam production system should be developed for their easy adoption. The technologies should also be developed according to suitability in local conditions

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