

Evaluation of Front Line Demonstration on Wheat

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ABSTRACT

To accelerate the production of crops, ICAR has started FLD programme through KVK. Latest recommended package of practices are demonstrated on farmers field. Technology generated by scientists are of no use unless adopted by farmers. With a view to know the extent of adoption of Wheat production technologies before and after FLD given by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khedbrahma, the study was under taken. Total 12 villages in which FLDs on Wheat had been conducted by KVK, Khedbrahma were selected purposively. From each village, five demonstrating farmers were selected randomly making a sample of sixty respondents. Majority of wheat growers (91.66 %) adopted weedicide as a post emergence, application of first (86.67 %) and last irrigation (88.33 %), seed rate (86.67 %) and line sowing (81.67 %).

Keywords : Front line demonstration, Extent of adoption

INTRODUCTION

Krishi Vigyan Kendra has been functioning in the Sabarkantha district since February 2005. The KVK is sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and constituent of Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University situated at Khedbrahma, Dist. Sabarkantha. The main aim of Krishi Vigyan Kendra is transfer of technology through on and off campus training programmes for farmers and extension functionaries, front line demonstrations, on farm trials and other extension activities. Front line demonstrations on different crops grown in the district is the mandatory activity of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Krishi Vigyan Kendra has given front line demonstrations on Wheat crop sanctioned by ZPD, Jodhpur. Thus, evaluation of Wheat front line demonstrations given by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khedbrahma was felt necessary. The study was under taken with following objectives.

- 1 To evaluate the FLD Wheat in terms of adoption of recommended Wheat production technology.
- 2 To study the yield of Wheat on farmers field before FLD and after FLD.
- 3 To study the profitability of Wheat crop before FLD and after FLD.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Sabarkantha district. The villages namely Changod, Kajavas, Sebalia, Nanabaval, Shilvad, Panthal, Kubadharol, Dharod, Dharapur, Aroda, Jagatpura and Pogalu were selected purposively in which Wheat FLDs had been given by KVK, Sabarkantha. List of farmers to whom FLD Wheat had been allotted were prepared and five farmers from each village were randomly selected. Thus, total sixty farmers / respondents were selected for present study.

The data were collected by personal interview. The respondents were same for before and after FLD data collection. The interview schedule was developed through discussion with experts, scientist and extension officers working in the district. The data were analyzed with appropriate statistical procedures.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In order to find out the extent of adoption of improved agricultural practices of Wheat crop, 13 improved practices were identified for study. The respondents were asked to give their responses to these practices. In both the cases, before FLD and after FLD, the respondents were same for present study. The responses of farmers were recorded and presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Extent of adoption of recommended package of practices of wheat crop before fld and after fld. n=60

Sr. No.	Package of practice	Adoption of recommended practices (Before FLD)		Adoption of recommended practices (After FLD)	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Use of timely sown wheat varieties	21	35.00	45	75.00
2	Sowing time for timely sown wheat	32	53.33	52	86.67
3	Use of late sown wheat varieties	19	31.67	53	88.33
4	Sowing time for late sown wheat	11	18.33	41	68.33
5	Time of seed treatment for termite control	05	08.33	45	75.00
6	Seed rate for timely sown wheat	16	26.67	52	86.67
7	Seed rate for late sown wheat	08	13.33	48	80.00
8	Line sowing	35	58.33	49	81.67
9	Fertilizer dose for timely sown wheat	25	41.67	42	70.00
10	Adoption of top dressings for timely sown wheat	11	18.33	42	70.00
11	Application of first irrigation at 18-21 DAS	35	58.33	52	86.67
12	Application of last irrigation at 90 DAS	15	25.00	53	88.33
13	Weedicide application				
	Pre-emergence use	05	08.33	25	41.67
	Post-emergence use	32	53.33	55	91.66

The data in Table 1 indicated that majority (91.66 percent) of the respondents had adopted application of weedicide as post emergence, use of late sown varieties (88.33 percent), application of last irrigation at 90 DAS (88.33 percent), sowing time for timely sown Wheat (86.87 percent), application of first irrigation at 18-21 DAS (86.87 percent), seed rate for timely sown Wheat (86.87 percent), seed rate for late sown Wheat (80.00 percent) and line sowing (81.67 percent). Very less number of respondents (41.67 percent) adopted weedicide application as a pre emergence.

Yield of Wheat

The yield of Wheat before FLD and after FLD were compared. The data are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Yield of Wheat before FLD and after FLD n=60

Sr. No.	Average yield of Wheat Kg/ha		Percentage increase
	Before FLD	After FLD	
1	3411	4030	18.14

The data in Table 2 revealed that the yield of Wheat per hectare was increased 18.14 percent after FLD. The t test

also indicates the significant difference in yield before FLD and after FLD.

Profitability of FLD Wheat

The cost of inputs was calculated for before FLD and after FLD Wheat. The yield data of Wheat was also recorded before conducting FLD and after FLD. The data are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Profitability of Wheat before and after FLD

Sr. No.	Items	Before FLD	After FLD
1	Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha)	20975	21195
2	Yield of Wheat (qt/ha)	34.11	40.30
3	Gross income (Rs./ha)	42637	50375
4	Net profit (Rs./ha)	21662	29180
5	BCR	2.00	2.40

Selling price Rs. 1250=00 per quintal

As per market price the income was calculated for before and after FLD and profitability per hectare was calculated.

The data in Table 3 revealed that before FLD the yield of Wheat was 34.11 qt/ha while after FLD the yield was 40.30 qt/ha. The prevailing market price was Rs. 1250=00 per quintal and on that base profitability was calculated which showed that net profit from Wheat crop before FLD was Rs. 21662.00/ha while the net profit from Wheat crop after FLD was Rs. 29180.00/ha. The BCR for before FLD was 2.00 while after FLD was 2.40.

CONCLUSION

On the set of technologies of Wheat crop, before FLD the adoption was very less but after conducting the FLD programme on farmers field most of the farmers become aware about recommended production technologies of Wheat crop. Majority of the farmers have adopted most of the production technologies of Wheat after FLD as compare to before FLD. It shows impact of FLD on adoption.