

Extent of Adoption of Wheat Technology by the Small Farmers

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Abstract

The present study was conducted in C.D. Block Farah of Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh. Five villages were selected through random sampling method. Thereafter the study sample was composed of total 125 respondents for the present investigation through random sampling method. The data were collected with the help of interview schedule through personal interview method by the investigator. The data were analyzed with the suitable statistical techniques and methods. Majority of respondents (60.80 percent) were observed in high adoption category of soil technology. In case of low adoption majority (50.40 percent) of respondents were in the low category of adoption of plant protection technology.

Key Words: Wheat technology, small farmers, extent of adoption.

Introduction

The population of India is increasing very rapidly. Being limited land for cultivation, adoption of improved farm practices and judicious use of all necessary farm inputs is the only treatment which may raise agriculture production to meet the requirement of increasing population and to earn self respect.

In our country most of the studies conducted so far concerning small farmers were attempted to characterize the small farmers with reference to their socio-economic behaviour. In the depth of study on extent of adoption of wheat technology by the small farmers with farming situation and socio-economic impact over adoption, likewise,

other programmes are also running for the upliftment of the small farmers in the country side which have bright indication of future scope for such study in India.

Material and Methods

This study was conducted in Farah block of Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh. The five villages were selected through random sampling method for the study. For the selection of respondents 125 wheat growing farmers were selected consisting 25 respondents from each village. The data were collected personally through pre-structured interview schedule. The data were further analyzed, interpreted and tested with the help of appropriate statistical techniques.

Table 1 Showing the potential area of wheat

N = 125

S. No.	Potential area of wheat in per cent	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 25 per cent	7	5.60
2.	26 to 50 per cent	11	8.80
3.	51 to 75 per cent	67	53.60
4.	76 to 100 per cent	40	32.00
	Total	125	100.00

The above table 1 indicates that majority 53.60 per cent of the respondents

were found growing wheat on their farm of the potential area of 51 to 75 per cent.

Table 2 Showing the description of varieties grown by the respondents N=125

S. No.	Varieties	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	R.R. 21	45	36.00
2.	PbW - 343	24	19.20
3.	PbW - 307	20	16.00
4.	HD - 2428	25	20.00
5.	HD -2329	11	8.80
	Total	125	100.00

Table 2 shows that R.R. 21 was the most popular variety of wheat in this locality as 36.00 per cent respondents were growing this variety on their farms. While HD-2428,

PbW-343, PbW-307, HD-2329 were grown by the respondents as 20.00 per cent, 19.20 per cent, 16.00 per cent and 8.80 per cent respectively on their farms.

Table 3 Extent of adoption of wheat technology

N = 125

S. No.	Adoption categories	No. of respondents	Percentage
A.	Extent of adoption of soil technology		
1.	Low adoption	20	16.00
2.	Medium adoption	29	23.20
3.	High adoption	76	60.80
B.	Extent of adoption of seed technology		
1.	Low adoption	36	28.80
2.	Medium adoption	64	51.20
3.	High adoption	25	20.00
C.	Extent of adoption of fertilizer technology		
1.	Low adoption		
2.	Medium adoption	36	28.80
3.	High adoption	70	56.00
		19	15.20
D.	Extent of adoption of irrigation technology		
1.	Low adoption		
2.	Medium adoption	33	26.40
3.	High adoption	64	51.20
		28	22.40
E.	Extent of adoption of Plant Protection technology		
1.	Low adoption		
2.	Medium adoption	63	50.40
3.	High adoption	40	32.00
		22	17.60

The table 3 reveals that 60.80 per cent of respondents were observed in high adoption category of soil technology. Regarding seed technology, 51.20 per cent respondents were in the medium adoption category. About adoption of fertilizer technology, 56.00 per

cent respondents were in the medium adoption category and 51.20 per cent respondents adopted the irrigation technology to the medium extent of adoption. Majority 50.40 per cent were in the low category of adoption of plant protection technology.

References

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