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Adoption of recommended maize production technology among the farmers of Balrampur district of Chhattisgarh state

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Abstract

A study on adoption of recommended maize production technology among the farmer of Balrampur-ramanujanj district (C. G.) was out during 2016-17. By following the simple random sampling. 120 respondent were selected from 6 village of Balrampur block. The data was elicited through personal interview method. The study reported that there was higher adoption in insect pest management i. e. 50.00 per cent, majority of the respondent i. e. 66.67 per cent were having medium level of adoption about maize production technology, this might be due to easy availability of inputs and better Socio-economic status as well as adequate knowledge about these particular practices. Extension personnel and agriculture scientist might have enhanced this through regular visit, training and guidance.

Keywords: Education, Innovativeness, Mass Media Exposer, Adoption of Recommended Maize Production Technology.

Introduction

Maize is grown throughout the year in India, but mainly as kharif crop with 85 per cent of the area under cultivation in the season. India contributes merely about 2.5 per cent in world maize production. Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh are the major maize producing states; together contribute 60 per cent of area and 70 per cent of maize production in India.

The world maize production is estimated about 96.80 crore tones in 2015-16 by International Grain Council report of September, 2015 [3] which is 3.5 per cent less than last year. Besides, total coarse grains production will decrease from 129.64 crore tones in 2014-15 to 127.43 crore tones in 2015-16. However, the large ending stock of last year about 20.2 crore tones will keep the maize price stable at world level.

In Chhattisgarh the total area under maize cultivation is about 221.49 thousand ha. in kharif season and 66.64 thousand ha. in Rabi season and the production of maize is about 148.80 T. with productivity 1905 kg/ha. (Agri. Directorate of Chhattisgarh). In Balrampur district the total area under the maize cultivation is about 33.77 thousand ha. And production of maize is about 70.35 MT with the productivity 2286 kg/ha. (Ag. Dept. Report 2014 Ambikapur, Govt. of Chhattisgarh) [1-2].

Materials and Method

Balrampur-ramanujanj district of Chhattisgarh state was selected purposively, as this districts ranks second in area and production of maize crop. There are 6 block in the district. Out of which one block i.e. Balrampur was selected purposively on the basis of maximum area under maize crop. The villages having maximum area under maize cultivation were listed in descending order in consultation with the department of agriculture. From the list, six villages having maximum area under the crop were selected block. From each selected village, 20 farmer were selected by simple random sampling method. Thus the sample for study constituted of 120 respondents from the selected villages of the block.

Result and Discussion

There were thirteen practices of maize cultivation about which score were obtained from the cultivators relating their adoption level towards recommended maize production technology. The data presented in Table No. 1 reveals that the respondents had not adopted selected

Table 1: Practice wise adoption of recommended maize production technology by the maize growers. [Fully adopted (1), Partially adopted (2), Not adopted (3)]

S. N.	Practices	Level of adoption		
		1 F%	2 F%	3 F%
1.	Use of improved varieties	20 (16.67)	52 (43.33)	48 (40.00)
2.	Sowing time	16 (13.33)	60 (50.00)	44 (36.67)
3.	Seed rate of the Maize	59 (49.17)	42 (35.00)	19 (15.83)
4.	Seed treatment	00 (00.00%)	19 (15.83)	101 (84.17)
5.	Sowing method	21 (17.50)	56 (46.67)	43 (35.83)
6.	Spacing	18 (15.00)	42 (35.00)	60 (50.00)
7.	Use of manure& fertilizer	23 (19.17)	44 (36.67)	53 (44.16)
8.	Inter culture	23 (19.17)	43 (35.83)	54 (45.00)
9.	Irrigation	35 (29.17)	46 (38.33)	39 (32.50)
10.	Weed management	48 (40.00)	41 (34.16)	31 (25.84)
11.	Insect pests management	60 (50.00)	42 (35.00)	18 (15.00)
12.	Diseases management	53 (44.17)	23 (19.17)	44 (36.66)
13.	Yield (q/ha)	23 (19.17)	54 (45.00)	43 (35.83)

practices of Maize production technology i. e. seed treatment (84.17%), spacing (50.00%), inter culture (45.00%), Use of manure of fertilizer (44.16), Use of improved variety (40.00%), sowing time & disease management (36.67%), sowing method (35.83%), irrigation (32.50%), weed management (25.84%), and seed rate (15.83%).

In case partially adoption category it was found that majority of the respondents sowing time (50.00%) to partial extent followed by Sowing method (46.67%), Use of improved variety (43.33%), Irrigation (38.33%), Use of manure and fertilizer (36.67%), Inter culture (35.83%), Seed rate of maize, Spacing and Insect pest management (35.00%), Weed management (34.17%), and Diseases management (19.17%) and Seed treatment (15.83%).

In categories of fully adopted by the maize growers were reported in practices like Insect pest management (50.00%), Seed rate (49.17%), Diseases management (44.17%), Weed management (40.00%), Irrigation (29.17), Use of manure & fertilizer and inter culture (19.17%), Sowing method (17.50%), Use of improved variety (16.67%), Spacing (15.00%), Sowing time (13.33%) and Seed treatment had none of the respondents

This might be due to easy availability of inputs and better Socio-economic status as well as adequate knowledge about these particular practices. Extension personnel and agriculture scientist might have enhanced this through regular visit, training and guidance.

Table 2: Practice wise distribution of overall level of adoption of the respondents

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 7)	24	20.00
2.	Medium (8-9)	80	66.67
3.	High (above to 10)	16	13.33
	Total	120	100.00

It is clearly indicated from the table no. 2 that 66.67 per cent respondents had medium level of adoption about maize production technology, whereas 20.00 and 13.33 per cent of them having low and high level of adoption, respectively. The findings of the result are similar to the findings of Suchan *et al.* (2005) [4].

Conclusion

It is concluded from the study that most of the maize growers were in middle age category, with respect to their extent of adoption regarding recommended maize production technology. Thus, there is an urgent need to increase the

extent of adoption of maize growers about recommended maize production technology, through proper utilization of source of information, extension contact, exhibition, kisan mela and training programs in different aspects of maize production technology.

There is an urgent need to increase their education level and knowledge level through training, demonstrations, field trips and proper guidance. By conducting demonstration on use of various practices of maize crop may help to change the attitude of maize growers and also convince them and help in promoting the extent of adoption of maize production technology.

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