SHORT COMMUNICATION

TECHNOLOGY DISSEMINATION AND CREATE AWARENESS ABOUT INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

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Abstracts: This study was carried out in adopted and contact village of Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh State to assess the technology under KVKs activities. Adopted farmers were considering as respondents for this study. Data were collected through personal interview and analyzed with the help of suitable statistical methods. The analysis of the results showed that majority of the respondents response was effectively and they had convinced pertaining to improved agricultural techniques under KVKs activities.

Keywords: Production, Technology assessment, Demonstration

INTRODUCTION

KVK is a national importance which would help in accelerating the agricultural production and also in improving the socio-economic conditions of the farming community. There is a large section of farming community which is still unaware of technological developments in the field of Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry. An agricultural invention-and-innovation continuum in all facets of agriculture and allied activities with its effective diffusion is key to sustainably increase the agricultural production and productivity with environment sustainability. With half of the workforce engaged in agricultural sector in India, the role of science and technology in agriculture is pertinent to not only ensure food security of the country, but also to provide farmers a competitive edge and to maintain affordability of the food items for the public at large. To realize their true potential, farmers must have access to the state-of-the-art technologies, necessary inputs and related information. In this context, the Government of India through Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a large network of over 600 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) across the country with an aim to conduct technology assessment and refinement, knowledge dissemination and provide critical input support for the farmers with a multidisciplinary approach.

Dhamtari district is one of the major contributing area to make the state, "Rice bowl" covering 94% area under kharif, comes under agro climatic zones of Chhattisgarh plains. District is situated in central east latitude of 2041'4145" and 8183'33" with the altitude of 321. 54m the topographic climatic condition is good for various cultivated crops i.e. paddy, arhar, til, blackgram, linseed, chickpea, lathyrus and vegetable crops. Paddy is the major crop of the region farmers in habitual cultivate rice to rice do not fallow the crop rotation and full package of practise i.e. selection of improved seed and verities, seed treatment, line sowing, balance fertilizer management, effective plant protection, weed management and use of modern agriculture implements. Therefore technological gap is the major problem in the efforts of sustainable agriculture of the area. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Dhamtari had adopted and contact village on the district level they had disseminate various technology pertaining to increasing the productivity of crops, management of soil health through field demonstration with full package of practise and on farm trial were conducted at farmer's field. The field demonstration and on farm trail is the most effective tool for transfer of new technology and the farmers usually believe and get motivated for adoption of technology by witnessing and doing the field demonstration. The present study was undertaken with specific objectives to assess the technology implemented under KVKs activities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in Dhamtari district of plane zone of Chhattisgarh State. The adopted and contact village i.e. Salhebhat, Chuhi, Karetha, Koliyari, Bodra, Puri,Jhiriya, Kamrod, Dhetha had selected purposively. From each selected village adopted farmers were selected purposively for the study. Collected data were analyzed by the help of statistical tools *i.e.* frequency, percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study on socio-economic status of the farmers revealed that the majority of farmers were pertaining to agriculture. In education most of them can read and write, middle age group and mostly belong to backward category. Social structure of the farmers

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was fairly good. Maximum farmer belong to joint family so for annual income in concerned, maximum farmers comes under get more net income from their fields. Nutrient management of soil inclusion of oilseed and pulses in cropping system not only increased productivity but also improved their socio-economic status.

Table 1. Technology Assessment

S. No.	Technology	Yield (Q/ha.)		Gain of Technology over Control (Rs./ha)	
		Demo.	Control		
1.	Transplanted rice T2 Pendamethalin at 5 DAT+ 1 H.W. T3Whipsuper + Almix at 22 DAT T4 Pendamethalin followed by Almix	T2-61.22 T3-58.87 T4-58.49	T1-59.46	T2-15889 T3-12908 T4-12603	T1-13503
2	SRI system of rice cultivation is the regulation and management of nursery age plant geometry and population	T2- 61.89	T1- 54.23	T2-18905	T1-14823
3	Improved variety GW-366 was cultivated	T2-35.54	T1- 18.22	T2-9767	T1-4750
4	Transplanted rice T2 - Pretilachlor at 3DAT + Cyhalophop-P-Butyle	T2-59.87	T1-56.48	T2-15580	T1-14468
5	Transplanted rice T2-Cyahalophop-p-butyle+ Almix at 20 DAT	T2-57.69	T1- 54.32	T2-14688	T1-13859
6	Effect of chemical weed control in paddy Almix @ 8gm/Acre after 20-25 DAT.	T2-55.0	T1-51.25	T2-34537	T1-29062
7	Chemical weed management in wheat. Metasulfuron @ 4gm/ha after 10 DAS.	T2- 10.25	T1-7 .0	T1-8712	T1-5950
8	Application of post emergence weedicide sahelophop +one hand weeding for rice	58.3	52.4	39765	34760
9	Application of Post emergence Weedicide Salfosulfuron + one hand weeding on Wheat	15.9	11.1	6560	2045
10	weed Management by Almix @20g/ha + whipsuper 600 g/ha 20 DAT in transplanting rice and rest package	53.40	44.28	29932	18823

Table 2. Technology Demonstration

S.No.	Technology	Yield (Q/ha.)		Gain of Technology over Control (Rs./ha)	
		Demo.	Control		
1	SRI technique,	58.83	58.21	9900	7400
2	Improved HYV of rice & improved packages for higher productivity,	52.18	42.35	9300	7600
3	Improved HYV of wheat Sujata	13.74	8.95	8500	5800
4	Improved variety and package of practice with HYV of mustard production, suitable for district.	7.81	4.96	9220	5650
5	Improved package of practices of chickpea including seed inoculation by culture & wilt resistance var.	10.03	7.22	11300	4980
6	Improved HYV of rice & improved packages for higher productivity	53	44.22	24931	20382
7	Improved HYV of wheat & improved	20.8	17	5415	3085

	packages for higher productivity.				
8	Improved Variety of mustard, bold seeded , suitable for late sowing	7.25	4.85	6977	3670
9	Improved Var. Samleswari with package	31.11	26.34	14463	10045
10	Integrated crop management	14.25	11.85	5240	3470

CONCLUSION

Farmers were fully convinced to improved agricultural techniques taken under the front line demonstration, on farm trail, training and other extension activities. They harvested good yield and obtained maximum net return from the on farm trail and demonstration of crop as compared to local check which many certainly helpful to increase their socio-economic status.

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