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Constraints and suggestions perceived by respondents in adoption of technology demonstrated through cluster demonstration programme

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Abstract
The present study was carried out during 2017-18 in the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. This study was conducted in randomly selected 6 villages of Rewa block. The aim of this study to know the constraints in adoption of technology demonstrated through cluster demonstration programme. A total 120 farmers were selected randomly as respondents. The data collection was done by the use of interview schedule personal interview. Data were analysed with help of suitable statistical tools. Highest percentages of respondents were the opinion that lack of trials/ demonstration. The most important suggestions given by the respondents were more trials and demonstrations on IPM should be organized.

Keywords: Cluster demonstration, constraints and suggestions, pulse growers

Introduction
Pulses are an important commodity group of crops that provide high quality protein complementing cereal proteins for pre-dominantly substantial vegetarian population of our country. Being the largest producer of pulses, India accounts for 33% of the world area and 22% of the world production of pulses. India ranked first in the area and second in the pluses crop production with 43% and 37% of world area and production respectively. Indian Council of Agriculture Research initiated Front Line Demonstrations on pulses & oilseed crops in the year 1990-1991.This programme was conducted by Krishi Vegan Kendra and showed a great impact on enhancement of yield potential of pulse crops. Realising the importance of such type of technology dissemination programme, through Cluster approach, Indian council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has launched Cluster Demonstrations Programme on pulse and oilseed crops in the year 2015-2016. In context to Rewa district, pulses being predominant crops, occupy an area of 0.7443 lakh ha. with production 109.70 mt. tonnes. With a view to enhance the area & productivity of pulses several initiatives has been undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh state government. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rewa has also been conducting cluster demonstrations since 2015-2016 on major pulses crops of the region.

Material and Methods
The present study was carried out during 2017-18 in the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. Rewa district was selected purposively, since presently it has larger area under pulse cultivation. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Rewa has been conducting cluster demonstration on pulses since 2015-2016.These demonstrations have been carried out in four blocks of Rewa district viz. Rewa, Naigarhi, Sirmour, and Raipur Karchulian. Out of which Rewa block was selected purposively. A list of villages was obtained from the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Rewa where Cluster demonstration has been carried out and six villages were selected on the basis of maximum no. of pulse growers. 120 respondents were selected randomly from all selected villages. Respondents were interviewed through personal interview. Prior to interview, respondents were taken in to confidence by revealing the actual purpose of the study and fill care was taken in to consideration to develop good report with them. For the data collection well designed and pre-tested interview scheduled were used. Collection were analysed by the various statistical tools i.e. frequency, percentage, mean and chi-square, etc.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Constraints perceived by respondents in adoption of technology demonstrated through cluster demonstration programme

S. No.	Constraints	Scientific temperament		
		Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Lack of follow up of IPM practices	45	37.50	XI
2	Unavailability of insect and disease resistant varieties	102	85.00	III
3	Lack of trials/ demonstration	118	98.33	I
4	Unavailability of pheromone trap	30	25.00	XII
5	Lack of technical literature related to IPM	49	40.83	X
6	Lack of sufficient technical knowledge about bio-agents and bio-insecticides	69	57.59	VII
7	Non-availability of quality product (bio-insecticide and bio agents)	75	62.50	VI
8	Insufficient knowledge about chemical insecticide	59	49.16	IX
9	Low market prize	60	50.00	VIII
10	Non availability of trained labours with reasonable wages	76	63.33	V
11	High investment in purchasing useful agricultural inputs and equipment	90	75.00	IV
12	Lack of training	112	93.33	II

The data regarding constraints in adoption of technology demonstrated through cluster demonstration programmes presented in table 1 reveals that majority of the respondents (98.33%) facedlack of trials/ demonstration, followed by lack of training (93.33%),un-availability of insect and disease resistant varieties (85.00%),high investment in purchasing useful agricultural inputs and equipment (75.00%), non availability of trained labours with reasonable wages (63.33%),non-availability of quality product (bio-insecticide and bio agents) (62.50%), lack of sufficient technical knowledge about bio-agents and bio-insecticides (57.59%), low market price (50.00%), insufficient knowledge about chemical insecticide (49.16%),lack of technical literature related to IPM (40.83%), lack of follow up of IPM practices (37.50%), unavailability of pheromone trap (25.00%).

Table 2: Suggestions for enhancement of effectiveness of cluster demonstration

S. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Availability of good quality seed at seasonable rate	84	70.00	IV
2	Agricultural inputs and equipment should be available at subsidies rate	82	68.33	V
3	Knowledge & skill oriented training should be important at village level	93	77.50	II
4	Trained labours should be provided under MANREGA project	80	66.66	VI
5	Provide technical knowledge about insecticide and pesticide	66	55.50	VIII
6	Timely available of seeds and fertilizers should be maintained	64	53.33	IX
7	Proper monitoring and follow up	55	45.83	X
8	Government should provide good quality products (bio insecticide and bio agents)	78	65.00	VII
9	Snake repellent should be provided for safety against snakes	89	74.16	III
10	More trials and demonstrations on IPM should be organized	95	79.12	I

Table 2 exhibits the suggestions, out of many suggestions the important suggestions offered by the respondents was arranged in descending order as more trials and demonstration on IPM should be organized (79.12%), knowledge & skill oriented training should be important at village level (77.50%), snake repellent should be provided for safety against snakes (74.16%), availability of good quality seed at seasonable rate (70.00%), agricultural inputs and equipment should be available at subsidies rate (68.33%), trained labours should be provided under MANREGA project (66.66), government should provide good quality products (bio insecticide and bio agents) (65.00%), provide technical knowledge about insecticide and pesticide (55.50%), timely available of seeds and fertilizers should be maintained (53.33%), and proper monitoring and follow up (45.83%) respectively.

Conclusion

Majority of the pulse growers under the programme reported that lack of trials/ demonstration, followed by lack of trainingn-availability of insect and disease resistant varieties, high investment in purchasing useful agricultural inputs and equipment, non availability of trained labours with reasonable wages,non-availability of quality product (bio-insecticide and bio agents) were the major constraints. The other constraints were lack of sufficient technical knowledge about bio-agents and bio-insecticides, low market price, insufficient knowledge about chemical insecticide, lack of technical literature related to IPM, lack of follow up of IPM practices, unavailability of pheromone trap. Major suggestions offered by the pulse growers were more trials and demonstration on IPM should be organized, knowledge & skill oriented training should be important at village level, snake repellent should be provided for safety against snakes, availability of good quality seed at seasonable rate, agricultural inputs and equipment should be available at subsidies rate, trained labour should be provided under MANREGA project. Some other suggestions were government should provide good quality products (bio insecticide and bio agents), provide technical knowledge about insecticide and pesticide, timely available of seeds and fertilizers should be maintained, and proper monitoring and follow up.

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