



**CONSTRAINTS FACED BY FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION BENEFICIARY'S
NEIGHBOURING FARMERS**

Gamit P. S., Khodifad P. B and Dedun V. S

Department of Extension Education, N. M. C. A, N. A. U, Navsari-396 450

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 5th April, 2018
Received in revised form 24th
May, 2018 Accepted 20th June, 2018
Published online 28th July, 2018

Key words:

Constraints, Suggestions, Frontline
Demonstrations

ABSTRACT

The investigation was conducted in Tapi district of south Gujarat, to identify the constraints faced by Frontline Demonstration beneficiary's neighbouring farmers in adoption of FLD Paddy production technologies. Major constraints faced by respondents were: high price of improved and hybrid seeds (75.00 per cent) and occupied first rank followed by lack of need based technical knowledge (72.00 per cent) second, yellowing of seedlings at nursery stage (69.00 per cent) third, shortage of labour (62.00 per cent) fourth and high wages of labour (61.00 per cent) occupied fifth rank. Major suggestions given by the respondents that the improved seed should be provided with cheaper rate (73.00 per cent) followed by improved seed should be provided at appropriate time (72.00 per cent), need based technical knowledge should provide through university (69.00 per cent), training should be imparted on spraying of fungicide for controlling the yellowing of seedling (64.00 per cent), labour should be made available at remunerative price (63.00 per cent).

Copyright©2018 Gamit P. S., Khodifad P. B and Dedun V. S. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

The KVK organize front line demonstrations which aim at demonstrating the production potentialities of newly released and pre-released production technologies of cereals, pulses and oilseeds on farmer's fields. FLDs serve as platform to train farmers by field extension functionaries on crop production practices. From the FLD, it is possible to generate some data related to factors contributing to higher yield and also constraints of production under various farming situations. Large number of technologies evolved in the field of agriculture is not being accepted and adopted to its fullest extent by the farmers. The gap between recommendations made by the scientists and actual use by farmers is frequently encountered. With the start of technology mission on oilseeds, frontline demonstration on oilseed crops using new crop production technology was started with the objectives of showing the production potential of the new technologies under real farm situation over the locally cultivated oilseed crops. The main objective of FLD is to demonstrate the crop production technologies and management practices in the farmers' fields under different agro-climatic regions and farming situations.

Objective

To find out the constraints faced by and to seek suggestions of the FLD beneficiary's neighbouring farmers to overcome the constraints faced by them

METHODOLOGY

Present study had been undertaken in Tapi district of South Gujarat region of Gujarat State because it was the jurisdiction of KVK, Vyara. Population of the study was the FLD beneficiary's neighbouring farmers. Five talukas viz., Vyara, Songadh, Valod, Uchchal, Nizar are selected for the investigation. Total 20 FLD beneficiaries' neighbouring farmers had been selected randomly from each taluka. Thus, a sample of 100 respondents from the list had been drawn. To identify the constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of technologies demonstrated in FLD, they had been interrogated by open ended questions. They had been requested to narrate the constraints as they experienced. All narrated constraints had been enlisted in the abstract form. Frequencies of each constraint as appeared had been counted and percentage had been worked out and then ranked accordingly. Suggestions are the remedies recommended by the farmers to overcome problems faced by them to enhance the adoption of technologies. The suggestions obtained had been scrutinized, and listed in the abstract form. Frequencies of each suggestion had been counted and converted into percentage and then ranked each suggestion accordingly.

***Corresponding author: Gamit P. S**

Department of Extension Education, N. M. C. A, N. A. U,
Navsari-396 450

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of paddy technologies demonstrated in FLD

Table 1 Distribution of respondents according to the constraints faced by them

(n=100)

Sr.	Constraints	Percentage	Rank
1	Incidence of insect/pest and diseases	60.00	VI
2	Lack of need based technical knowledge	72.00	II
3	High price of improved and hybrid seeds	75.00	I
4	Lack of knowledge about the new farm technology	45.00	VIII
5	Yellowing of seedlings at nursery stage	69.00	III
6	Shortage of labour	62.00	IV
7	High wages of labour	61.00	V
8	Small land holdings of farmers	54.00	VII
9	Don't get remunerative price of products in local market	40.00	X
10	Inadequate finance	42.00	IX
11	High price of chemical fertilizers	39.00	XI
12	Non-availability of chemical fertilizers in required quantity in time	36.00	XII

The data depicted in table 1 clearly indicated that the high price of improved and hybrid seeds (75.00 per cent) and occupied first rank followed by lack of need based technical knowledge (72.00 per cent) second, yellowing of seedlings at nursery stage (69.00 per cent) third, shortage of labour (62.00 per cent) fourth, high wages of labour (61.00 per cent) fifth, incidence of insect/pest and diseases (60.00 per cent) sixth, small land holdings of farmers (54.00 per cent) seventh, lack of knowledge about the new farm technology (45.00 per cent) eighth, inadequate finance (42.00 per cent) ninth, don't get remunerative price of products in local market (40.00 per cent) tenth, high price of chemical fertilizers (39.00 per cent) eleventh and non-availability of chemical fertilizers in required quantity in time (36.00 per cent) occupied twelfth rank.

Suggestions made by the respondents to overcome constraints faced by them

Table 2 Distribution of respondents according to the suggestions made by them

(n=100)

Sr.	Suggestion	Percentage	Rank
1	Improved seed should be provided with cheaper rate.	73.00	I
2	Improved seed should be provided at appropriate time.	72.00	II
3	Need based technical knowledge should provide through university.	69.00	III
4	Village level workers should frequently contact the farmers to make them aware about the new farm technology.	48.00	IX
5	Provide chemical fertilizer in reasonable rate.	40.00	XI
6	Provide chemical fertilizer in require quantity at proper time.	39.00	XII
7	Chain of co-operative/Regional Rural Banks should be established.	45.00	X
8	Labour should be made available at remunerative price.	63.00	V
9	Training should be imparted on spraying of fungicide for controlling the yellowing of seedling.	64.00	IV
10	Demonstrations should be repeated in subsequent years for better adoption.	57.00	VII
11	Training should be imparted on spraying of insecticide/pesticide for controlling the insect/pest.	58.00	VI
12	Regular visits of KVK experts should be imparted.	50.00	VIII

The table 2 clearly indicated that out of all twelve suggestions to overcome the constraints mentioned by respondents,

the improved seed should be provided with cheaper rate (73.00 per cent) occupied rank first followed by improved seed should be provided at appropriate time (72.00 per cent) second, need based technical knowledge should provide through university (69.00 per cent) third, training should be imparted on spraying of fungicide for controlling the yellowing of seedling (64.00 per cent) fourth, labour should be made available at remunerative price (63.00 per cent) fifth, training should be imparted on spraying of insecticide/pesticide for controlling the insect/pest (58.00 per cent) sixth, demonstrations should be repeated in subsequent years for better adoption (57.00 per cent) seventh, regular visits of KVK experts should be imparted (50.00 per cent) eighth, village level workers should frequently contact the farmers to make them aware about the new farm technology (48.00 per cent) ninth, chain of co-operative/Regional Rural Banks should be established (45.00 per cent) tenth, provide chemical fertilizer in reasonable rate (40.00 per cent) eleventh and provide chemical fertilizer in require quantity at proper time (39.00 per cent) occupied twelfth rank.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from this study that major constraints faced by respondents were: high price of improved and hybrid seeds followed by lack of need based technical knowledge, yellowing of seedlings at nursery stage, shortage of labour and high wages of labour. Major suggestions given by respondents were: improved seed should be provided with cheaper rate followed by improved seed should be provided at appropriate time, need based technical knowledge should provide through university, training should be imparted on spraying of fungicide for controlling the yellowing of seedling and labour should be made available at remunerative price.

References

Borole, P. Y. (2010). Attitude of demonstrated paddy growers towards SRI technique of paddy crop. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis (Unpublished), Anand Agricultural University, Anand.

Choudhary, S. and Yadav, J. P. (2012). Knowledge level of beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers about improved mungbean production technology. *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*, 12(2): 70-73.

Deshmukh, G., Patel, H. B. and Patel, M. R. (2014). Frontline demonstration influences on knowledge and adoption of mustard growers. *Gujarat Journal of Extension Education*, 25(1): 27-30.

Mohanty, A. K., Lepch, B. L. and Ashok, K. (2013). Constraints analysis in adoption of vegetable production technologies for livelihood perspective of tribal farmers in North Sikkim. *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*, 13(2): 51-56.

Patel, B. S., Patel, H. B. and Patel, U. M. (2012). Impact of frontline demonstration on castor growers. *Gujarat Journal of Extension Education*, 23: 49-52.

Tala, S. H. (2011). Image and impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dediapada of South Gujarat. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis (Unpublished), Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari.
