

Adoption of Improved Pulse Production Technology by Pulse Growers of Chhindwara District of Madhya Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The study has been conducted in chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh 2014-2015 out of 11 blocks the mahkhed block has been selected purposively with 60 respondents. It was found in the present study that there was no significant association between age, family size, and economic motivation. Scientific orientation, social participation and cosmopolitans, with adoption of improved pulse production technology. The status of the beneficiaries regarding level of education, size of land holding, area under pulses crops, occupation, risk preference, extension participation, mass media contact, extent of knowledge and contact with development agencies had significant association in respect of adoption of pulses production technologies.

Key words: Pulses, Production technology, Correlation,

India being the largest producer (18.5 million tons) and processor of pulses in the world also imports around 3.5 million tons annually on an average to meet its ever increasing consumption of around 22.0 million tons. India ranks first in both area and production of all important pulses grown during kharif, viz. pigeon pea, green gram, mothbean, cowpea etc. the cool-season food legumes, viz. chickpea, dry pea, lentil, faba bean.

Pulses are used for food for humans and other animals. Included in the pulses are: dry beans like pinto beans, kidney beans and dry beans and other the term “pulses” as used by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, (FAO), is reserved for crops harvested solely for the dry seed. India is the world’s largest producer and the largest consumer of pulses.

Pulses is an important part of the diet for most Indian pulses provide protein, complex carbohydrates and several vitamins and minerals. Pulses are 20 to 25% protein by weight, there is evidence that a portion of pulses in a diet may help lower blood pressure and reduce LDL cholesterol levels though there is a concern about the quality of the supporting data.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in chhindwara

district of Madhya Pradesh out of 11 blocks the mahkhed block has been selected purposively from this block three villages have been selected randomly. Therefore 60 respondents, from each village 20 respondents are selected for the study. The data were collected through pre-structured interview schedule and personally interviewed and correlation used for analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data was presented in table-1 indicated the correlation of all the attributes of the FLD respondents with productivity increment towards pulses production technology. The correlation coefficient of area under pulses crop, education, size of land holding, occupation, risk preference, extension participation, mass media contact, contact with development agencies and extent of knowledge were found to have positive and significant correlation of FLD respondents with productivity increment, and scientific orientation was found to be significant but negative correlated while family size, social participation and cosmopolitenes were found to have positive and non significant correlation of FLD respondents with productivity increment age and economic motivation was found to be non significant but negatively correlated.

Table 1. Correlation between independent variables (xs) and productivity increment (y2) of FLD beneficiaries

Attributes of FLD farmers	y2
Age	-0.112 ^{NS}
Area under pulses crop	0.470**
Education	0.367**
Family size	0.085 ^{NS}
Size of land holding	0.340*
Occupation	0.449**
Social participation	0.047 ^{NS}
Economics motivation	-0.135 ^{NS}
Risk preference	0.501**
Scientific orientation	-0.329*
Extension participation	0.489**
Cosmo politeness	0.185 ^{NS}
Mass media contact	0.475**
Contact with development agencies	0.353*
Extent of knowledge	0.399*

*=Signification at 0.05 level of probability.

**=Signification at 0.01 level of probability.

NS=Non-Significant.

The data presented in Table 2 indicated the correlation of all the attributes of the FLD respondents with area increment pulses production technology. The correlation coefficient of area under pulses crop, education, size of land holding, occupation, risk preference, extension participation, mass media contact, contact with development agencies and extent of knowledge were found to have positive and significant correlation of FLD respondents with area increment, while scientific orientation was found to be NS but Negative correlated and age, family size, social participation, economic motivation and cosmopoliteness were found to have positive and NS correlation of FLD respondents with area increment.

Table 2. Correlation between independent variables (xs) and area increment (y1) of FLD beneficiaries

Attributes of FLD farmers	y1
Age	0.162 ^{NS}
Area under pulses crop	0.489**
Education	0.540**
Family size	0.163 ^{NS}
Size of land holding	0.511**
Occupation	0.480**
Social participation	0.244 ^{NS}
Economics motivation	0.175 ^{NS}
Risk preference	0.456**
Scientific orientation	-0.245 ^{NS}
Extension participation	0.434**
Cosmo politeness	0.197 ^{NS}
Mass media contact	0.279*
Contact with development agencies	0.470**
Extent of knowledge	0.401**

*=Signification at 0.05 level of probability.

**=Signification at 0.01 level of probability.

NS=Non-Significant.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that selected variables were having positive relationship with the productivity increment of pulses growers. It was found in the study that there was no significant association between age, family size, economic motivation, scientific orientation, social participation and compoliteness with adoption of improved pulses production technology. The study of beneficiaries regarding level of education, size of land holding, area under pulses crops, occupation, risk preference, extension participation, mass media contact, extent of knowledge and contact with development agencies had significant association in respect of adoption of pulses production technologies.

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