

Original Research Article

<http://dx.doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.602.204>

## Evaluation of Front Line Demonstration of Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) in Ernakulam District of Kerala, India

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

Cassava, Front Line  
Demonstration  
(FLDS), Variety.

#### Article Info

Accepted:  
25 January 2017  
Available Online:  
10 February 2017

To popularize Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz.) among the farmers of Ernakulam district of Kerala, a front line demonstration organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR- Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute on 10 selected farmer's field during 2010-11. For this purpose, two cultivars of Cassava i.e. "Sree vijay" and "local variety" were used and the demonstration was conducted during the kharif season of (May to September). The results of demonstration revealed that Sree vijay and local variety produced 250 and 150 q/ha, respectively. The average income of Sree vijay was 1.66% higher compare to local cultivar. Net return and Cost benefit ratio of Sree vijay and local cultivar were Rs. 175000 and 1.42 and 90000 and 1.66, respectively. Overall, the results of our study suggests that front line demonstration (FLDS) on farmer's field has the potential for in knowledge of the farmer as well as showed high level at satisfaction about technology.

### Introduction

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* C.), popularly known as Tapioca which was introduced into India by the Portuguese during the 17<sup>th</sup> century as a food crop, now the crop gradually changing its role as an industrial raw material (Lakshmi *et al.*, 2000). The importance of cassava as a food crop was well recognized in Kerala, south India during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when famine struck in India at the time of the Second World War. The crop integrated well with the traditions and culture of Kerala. Adaptability to poor soils, and easy to establish in high as well as low rainfall areas, with low relative resistance to pests and diseases problem are important charters with

attract the cultivation of that helped to anchor cassava they are in some area. Cassava was used as substitute to rice especially by the poor peoples. Now a day's changing economic conditions and improved living standard in food habit of the people, it has become an important dish even for the richer sections of the society. About 70% of the total cassava production is used as food either directly or in processed form.

'Parboiled chips' is a method of processing cassava tuber for storage. These chips are harder than the lain sundried chips due to the partial gelatinization (Lakshmi *et al.*, 2000).

'Sago' is an important food product derived from cassava starch.

Local varieties of this crop mature in a period of 10-11 months and also having low yield potentials. The long duration and poor yield potential lower its yield per unit time of the crop. Under such scenario required an introduction of short-duration varieties of about 7 months duration can be harvested with high tonnage. Local cultivar can produce 20-25 t/ha in 10-11 months. Frontline demonstration (FLDS) is the new concept of field demonstration of new technology evolved by the Indian council of agriculture research (ICAR) with main objective of demonstrate newly released crop production technologies and its management practices with the farmer, under different agro – climatic region of the country (Choudhary *et al.*, 1999). While demonstrating the technologies in the farmer's field by the scientist need to required study the factors which contributing for crop production. To popularizations of technology among the FLDS has play crucial role for farmer's perspective. The main objective of the experiment was making the technology more beneficiaries for farmer's community and also improved the production level without adding many inputs. Keeping, all the fact in mind present study to appraised the yield level of cassava for beneficiaries and for enhancing its productivity and popularity among the farmers.

## Materials and Methods

The demonstrations were conducted on the field of 10 selected farmer's Ernakulam district of Kerala under the supervision of Krishi Vigyan Kendra during kharif (month of May to September) season of 2010-11 (One Years). Field was selected from different villages of Ernakulam district viz Mooknoor, Evadanakad, Chari, Kuzplli Aymphilly

Angamali and Prembhuoor, Ernakulam, Kothamagalam, Penchant etc. Each farmer kept 1 ha area for front line demonstration. Before conducting FLDs, farmer group meeting was held and skill training was imparted to the selected farmers regarding different aspect of front line demonstration and cultivation practices developed by ICAR-CTCRI Choudhary, (1999). To popularize the scientific cassava cultivation technology, first of all constrains in cassava production though participatory approach preferential ranking technique (Meena *et al.*, 2015). We was utilized to identify the constraints faced by the responded to participating farmers in Cassava cultivation.

The package of practices was consisting of improved varieties, seed treatment, maintenance of optimum plant stand, and recommended fertilizer dose proper time method of harvesting. The spacing followed was at 0.75m x 0.75m in improved variety and local variety with rate of 2000 – 2500 stem cutting /ha<sup>-1</sup>. During 2010-11 Sree vijay (CTCRI) variety was used. Sree vijay varieties were short duration and matured in 210 days (7 months), whereas varieties which farmers cultivate the district required 10-12 months.

The entire participating farmer was trained on all accepted of Cassava production system. To study the impact of front line demonstration, out of total 50 farmers a sample of 10 farmers was selected as respondent through proportionate sampling. Production and economic data for FLDs and local practices were collected and analyzed as per the methodology suggested by Meena *et al.*, 2015. The extension gap, technology gap and technology index were calculated using the formula Kumar, 2014a).

Extension gap (qha<sup>1</sup>) = Demonstration yield (qha<sup>1</sup>) – yield of local check (qha<sup>1</sup>)

Technology gap ( $\text{qha}^{-1}$ ) = Potential yield ( $\text{qha}^{-1}$ ) - Demonstration yield ( $\text{qha}^{-1}$ )

Technology index (%) = Potential yield ( $\text{qha}^{-1}$ ) - Demonstration yield / Potential yield  $\times 100$

## Results and Discussion

### Constraints in cassava production

At the Farmer's field Cassava cultivation problems were documented. Preferential ranking scientific technique was utilized to identify the constraints faced by the respondent participating farmer in Cassava production. The ranking were given by the different farmers are given in (Table 1). A perusal of table indicated that lack of suitable high yielding variety (HYVs) (85.00%) was given the top most rank followed by low technical knowledge (80.00%). Other constraint such low or erratic rainfall, labour cost high, post harvest management were found to reduce Cassava production. Among all the constraints, low soil fertility got least concerns. Similar constraints were observed in maize by Dhaka *et al.*, 2010; Meena *et al.*, 2015, in rice by Meena *et al.*, 2015a in pigeon pea by Sreelakshmi *et al.*, 2012 and in mustard by Katare *et al.*, 2007 in different agro climatic conditions.

### Performance of FLD

A comparison of productivity levels between demonstrated varieties and local crop variety were given in Table 2. It was observed that productivity of Cassava in Ernakulum district under improved production technologies was 250 q/ha and while it was only 150 q/ ha in case of local variety (Table 2). The technology index of Sree vijay was 78.57 % higher, than local cultivars yield of the front line demonstration trial and potential yield of the different varieties of crop was compared

to estimate the yield gaps which were further categorized into technology index. The technology gap showed that gap in the demonstration yield over potential yield was 350q/ ha. Technology index show the feasibility of the variety at the farmer's field. The lower the value of technology index more is the feasibility. Table 2 revealed that the technology index value were 78.57 per cent. Similar improved yield were observed in maize (Dhaka *et al.*, 2010; Meena *et al.*, 2015), in rice (Meena *et al.*, 2015a), in pigeon pea (Sreelakshmi *et al.*, 2012) in wheat (Kumar, 2014a), in chickpea (Kumar, 2014b), in onion (Hiremath *et al.*, 2007) and in mustard (Katare *et al.*, 2007), in moong (Kumar, 2013) under different agro climatic conditions.

The extension gap showed in varieties  $75 \text{ qha}^{-1}$ . The technology gap  $275 \text{ qha}^{-1}$  during the experimentation emphasizes the need to educate the farmers through several of improved agricultural production technologies. The technology gap observed might be attributing to the dissimilarity in soil fertility status and whether condition. Identification and use of farming situation, specific intervention may have more implication in enhancing system productivity (Katare *et al.*, 2011). The technology index showed the feasibility of the evolved technology at the farmer field. The technology indexes of variety ( $78.57 \text{ qha}^{-1}$ ) during the study period may be attributed to the difference in soil fertility status, weather condition. Similar improved yield were observed in maize (Dhaka *et al.*, 2010), rice (Meena *et al.*, 2015 b) pigeon pea (Sreelakshmi *et al.*, 2012), wheat (Kumar, R. 2014a), chickpea (Kumar, 2014 b) onion (Hiremath *et al.*, 2007) and in mustard (Katare *et al.*, 2007), (Kumar, 2013) Yard long bean (Meena *et al.*, 2016) in different agro climatic conditions.

**Table.1** Ranks given by farmers for different constraints (n=50)

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage	Ranks
1	Lack of suitable HYV	85.00	I
2	Labour problem	80.00	II
3	Low soil fertility	40.00	VII
4	Marketing	50.00	IV
5	Low technical knowledge	65.00	III
6	Wild animals	45.10	V

**Table.2** Yield of Cassava crop as influenced by improved production technologies and high yielding varieties over local practices in farmer's field

Year	Variety	Area ha	Demo. No	Potential Yield (qha <sup>-1</sup> )	Yield (qha <sup>-1</sup> ) improved technology				Extension gap (qha <sup>-1</sup> )	Technology gap (qha <sup>-1</sup> )	Technology index (%)
					Max.	Min.	Avg.	Local			
2010-11	Sree Vijay	10	10	350	250	200	225	150	75	275	78.57

**Table.3** Economics of cassava crop as affected by improved production technology over local practice

Year	Variety	Total cost of cultivation (Rs.ha <sup>-1</sup> )		Gross return(Rs.ha <sup>-1</sup> )		Gross return(Rs.ha <sup>-1</sup> )		Benefit: cost ratio		Additional cost of cultivation (Rs.ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Additional Net of Cultivation (Rs.ha <sup>-1</sup> )
		Improved technologies	Local technologies	Improved technologies	Local technologies	Improved technologies	Local technologies	Improved technologies	Local technologies		
2010-11	Sree Vijay	750000	60000	250000	150000	175000	90000	1.42	1.66	100000	85000

The economic feasibility of improved technology over traditional Farmers practices was calculated depending on the prevailing prices of inputs and output cost (Table 3). It was found that during one year of study with cassava variety the cost of production of Cassava variety Sree vijay was Rs.75000 ha<sup>-1</sup>. In case of local variety cost of production was Rs 60000 in one years of study. The additional cost incurred in the improved technology might be mainly due to cost involved in the purchase of improved seed. improved variety in Front line demonstration recorded higher gross returns in improved variety (Rs.250000 ha<sup>-1</sup>) and local variety (Rs.150000 ha<sup>-1</sup>) and Net return improved variety (Rs.175000 ha<sup>-1</sup>) while lower in case of local variety (Rs.90000 ha<sup>-1</sup>) the higher benefit cost ratio were recorded variety (1.42) in produced local variety (1.66).

On the basis of above discussed the present study can be conclude that the yield gap between conventional practices and improved production technology was perceptibly higher and there is urgent need to make stronger extension services for educating farmers for implementation of improved production technology. Precipitin input used by farmers wise improved technology result they got better productivity present time and used input. However, the yield level under FLDs was better than the local varieties and performance of these varieties could be further improved by adopting recommended production technology. Hence, it can be observed that increased yield was due to adoption of high yielding varieties and condition frontline demonstration of proven technology. This will subsequently increase the income as well as the livelihood of the farming community. From the above research finding it can be also conclude that the maximum number of the respondents had medium level of knowledge and extent of adoption regarding recommended cassava

production technology. The study reported lack of suitable HYV as major constraint by the beneficiaries and is ranked first followed by low technical knowledge.

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**How to cite this article:**

Vijendra Kumar Meena, Shinoj Subramanian, Shoji Joy Edtion, N.V. Dipti, K. Simta and Pushp Raj Anjlo. 2017. Evaluation of Front Line Demonstration of Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) in Ernakulam District of Kerala. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 6(2): 1818-1823.  
doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.602.204>