

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.803.075>

Diffusion and Adoption of JG-11 Bengal Gram Variety by Farmers of Yadgir District, Karnataka

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Shorapur and Yadagir taluks of Yadagir district on impact of JG-11 bengal gram on farmers revealed that the practices namely foliar application of urea, use of growth promoter after 35 days (NAA) were followed by only 15.00% of farmers. Very few farmers followed fertilizer application as recommended. Higher average yield was obtained by farmers in Shorapur taluk with 10.50 q/ha followed by Yadgir farmers with 10.00 q/ha. In case of Annigeri-1 variety average yield of 8.00q/ha. was obtained by Yadgir farmers followed by 7.50 q/ha by Shorapur farmers. Very few farmers were growing desi varieties with average yield of 4.25q/ha. In case of JG 11 the C:B ratio was 1:2.3 and it was 1:1.86 in Annigeri-1. Most of the farmers came to know about the variety within last one year (70.00%) and two years (23 %) and got the information through Dept. of Agriculture (90.00 %) under the programme of seed distribution on subsidy and only 10.00 per cent got through University scientists. Majority expressed continued adoption of JG-11 (60.00 %) and even expand the area under JG-11 provided they are assured of price of at least Rs. 4000=00 per qtl.

Keywords

Diffusion, Adoption and JG-11 Bengal Gram Variety

Article Info

Accepted:
07 February 2019
Available Online:
10 March 2019

Introduction

Bengal gram (*Cicer arietinum*) is the most important grain legume in the country covering 9.51 million ha and accounting to 68 per cent of the total global area of 13.20 million ha and second most important legume after dry beans at the global level. Bengal gram cultivation in India The total production of Bengal gram in India stands at 8.88 million tons which is about 70 per cent of the total

world production of 11.62 million tons. India, as the largest consumer and largest importer, is a major player in the global market for Bengal gram. It contributes to 40 per cent of total national pulse area under cultivation and 48 per cent of total national pulse production (Singh, 2013). Total area and production of Bengal gram is continuously rising in Karnataka indicating a strong and growing popularity for Bengal gram cultivation. The cultivation of Bengal gram in the country

witnessed a marginal decline during the 1970's and 1980's but recovered to reach 95.1 lakh ha during decadal year 2010

Yadgir comprising of three taluks namely; Shahpur, Shorapur and Yadagir is the most background district of Karnataka. The district receives annual rainfall of 819.38mm which is erratic and unevenly distributed, affecting the crops cultivated. Droughts are frequent in the district occurring every 3-4 years. Terrain has natural slope leading to soil and nutrient loss. The major crops grown include Tur, Ground nut, Cotton, Green gram in Kharif and Bengal gram and jowar in rabi. There is high incidence of migration-both distress and undistress, 60% of the population between the age group of 15-45 years migrate to Mumbai, Mangalore and Bangalore in search of employment. Thus migration has been an accepted phenomenon among the members of the community. Though agriculture being the main source of livelihood, higher dependence on rains and following unplanned cropping pattern under small holdings (1.71 ha. Average land holding) has made the conditions of farmers pathetic. Based on the preliminary discussion with farmers through FGDs it was found that farmers grow Bengal gram during rabi and they were growing varieties namely A-1 and other local varieties. The average yield of these varieties were very low 4-5 qtl/ha in case of A-1.

JG-11 a drought tolerant Bengal gram variety was introduced in Karnataka during Rabi 2005-06. It had shown 14 percent increase in yield over the local Annigeri variety as per the information from officer of Joint Director of Agriculture, Yadgir. Farmers received fair price by cultivating JG-11 variety because of bold size. Even in drought condition the performance of JG-11 was good as expressed by the farmers compared to Annigeri variety. JG-11 had given yield of 15-20 q/ha this has very much attracted other farmers also and

under irrigation just by two irrigations the yield can be increased upto 25 %. Also, JG-11 is tolerant to wilt and drought. It comes to maturity one week earlier than Annigeri. Department of Agriculture has distributed JG-11 seeds to around 200 farmers of in Yadgir district the reaction of these farmers could be analysed with respect to performance. Hence, the study was designed with the following specific objectives:

To analyse the diffusion pattern of JG-11 variety of Bengal gram in social system over a period of time.

To analyse practices followed in cultivation and sources of information

To study the practical constraints and suggestion as perceived by farmers with respect to JG-11 Bengal gram variety.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted during 2013 in Shorapur and Yadgir taluks of Yadgir district. Post fact research design was used. The list of farmers who were given the JG-11 seeds by KSDA was prepared from the RSKs in all the three taluks in the district and the RSKs where higher quantity of seeds distributed and more number of farmers covered were selected. From the list of farmers in the selected RSKs 33 farmers from Yadgir and 70 farmers from Shorapur were selected by following proportionate random sampling procedure. Thus, 103 farmers formed the sample size for the study and another 25 JG-11 growers were considered for FGD in one village. Based on the objectives of the study an interview schedule was prepared to collect information from farmers. Personal interview method was followed and data were collected during February-march, 2013. FGD was carried out involving 25 farmers in Tangadgi village who had grown JG-11. Simple

statistical tools like simple averages, ratios, percentages, mean and Standard deviation and others were employed to analyze the data to draw meaningful inferences.

Results and Discussion

Extent of diffusion of JG-11 over a period of time since 2005-06

A perusal of data in the Table 1 revealed that the variety was introduced in 2005-06 for rabi cultivation, the diffusion process in Yadagir started only in 2011 where in only 9.71 percent of farmers first came to know about JG-11 and in 2012 another 19 farmers (18.45%) and in 2013 majority of the farmers (71.85%) first heard of JG-11.

The major sources of information through which farmers came to know about JG-11 were UAS, Raichur (52.46%) and KSDA (40.77%). The year of adoption of JG-11 was in 2013 Rabi season.

The plausible reasons for starting of delayed process of diffusion may be lack of initiative on the part of farmers to get and know the technological information from various sources. It is only through the programmes of KSDA specially seed distribution programme, as most of the farmers came to know about the variety within last one year (70.00 %) and two years (23 %) and got the information through Dept. of Agriculture (90.00 %) under the programme of seed distribution on subsidy. It has to become a demand driven initiative and in this direction the recent technologies are to be disseminated through mass media.

Practices followed by farmers in JG-11 cultivation

The results presented in Table 2 reveals that majority of the farmers followed the practices

as recommended in case of date of sowing (51.51% in Yadgir Taluk & 72.85 in Shorapur), Seed rate (90.90% in Yadgir Taluk & 77.14% in Shorapur), Fertilizer (63.63% in Yadgir Taluk & 72.85 in Shorapur).

Method of harvesting manually (93.93% in Yadgir Taluk & 98.57%) in Shorapur), Spacing 30*10 cm (57.57% in Yadgir Taluk & 68.57% in Shorapur).

Only few farmers followed the practices namely foliar application of urea, use of growth promoter after 35 days (NAA)

Economics of JG-11 as compared to Annigeri-1 from the experiences of farmers

The results presented in Table 3 reveals that the B:C Ratio was higher in JG-11 (1:2.5) compared to A-1 variety which was 1:1.90 In case of other local varieties grown in the study area the B:C ratio was 1:0.45.

The average yield levels of JG-11 ranged from 10-10.5 q/ha. compared to 7.5-8.0 q/ha in A-1 and 4.25 to 5.00 q/ha in other local varieties grown by farmers. The cost of production ranged from Rs.11,000-Rs.12,000 in JG-11 where as in case of A-1 it was Rs.11,000-Rs.11,500 and it was Rs.9500-Rs.9700 in local varieties.

Information seeking behaviour of farmers with respect to JG-11

A perusal of data in the Table 4 revealed that, RSK was the main source of information for cultivation of JG-11 and it was AAO, whom 73.78% of farmers contacted right from procuring seeds to other information on production practices.

This was followed by only 10.67% who contacted AO. A meager percentage of farmers i.e. one each contacted JDA and Agriculture

College for information on production practices of JG-11. None of the farmers contacted private company for information with respect to JG-11.

Practical constraints and suggestions as perceived by farmers

Market price was the major constraint faced by farmers. All the farmers opined that if

remunerative prices are given to Bengal gram they would continue to adopt JG-11 as they are happy with the yield and bold grains of JG-11. They suggested that Govt. announce the MSP in advance of growing JG-11, otherwise there are no major problems with respect to JG-11 cultivation. This was revealed by farmers during FGD at Tangadgi village.

Table.1 Diffusion of Information and time of adoption of JG-11 n=103

When first heard of JG-11			Source of information			Year of adoption			Continue to adopt	
Year	No	%		No	%		No	%	No	%
2013	31	93.93	KSDA	22	66.66	SEP-13	1	3.03	30	90.90
	-	-	UAS	11	33.33	OCT-13	18	54.54	0	0.00
	-	-	PVT	0	0.00	NOV-13	15	45.45	0	0.00
2012	2	6.06	Farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	0	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year	No	%		No	%		No	%	No	%
2013	43	61.42	KSDA	20	28.57	SEP-13	11	15.71	25	35.71
			UAS	42	59.99	OCT-13	37	52.85		
			PVT	6	8.57	NOV-13	22	31.42		
2012	17	24.28	Farmers	2	2.85					
2011	10	14.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table.2a Practices followed by farmers in Yadagir n=103

Sl. no	Practices	JG.11 variety		Other Varieties	
		No	%	No	%
1	Date of sowing (oct-15)	17	51.51	20	60.60
2	Seed rate(25kg/acre)	30	90.90	24	72.72
3	Seed treatment(trichoderma)	19	57.57	18	54.54
4	Fertilizer (only DAP-2bags /acre)	21	63.63	16	48.48
5	Spacing 30*10 cm	19	57.57	11	33.33
6	Weedicide (Pendimethalin)	5	15.15	3	9.09
7	Nipping	21	63.63	10	30.30
8	Growth promoter after 35days. NAA Foliar	5	15.15	2	6.06
9	Foliar application of urea and calcium Nitrate	5	15.15	5	15.15
10	Method of harvesting manually	31	93.93	22	66.66

Table.2b Practices followed by farmers in Shorapur n=70

Sl. no	Practices	JG.11 variety		Other Varieties	
		No	%	No	%
1	Date of sowing (Oct-15)	51	72.85	19	27.14
2	Seed rate(25kg/acre)	54	77.14	15	21.42
3	Seed treatment(trichoderma)	29	41.42	39	55.71
4	Fertilizer (only DAP-2bags /acre)	51	72.85	18	25.71
5	Spacing 30*10 cm	48	68.57	21	29.99
6	Weedcide (Pendi methilien)	18	25.71	52	74.28
7	Nipping	43	61.42	26	37.14
8	Growth promoter after 35days NAA Foliar	19	27.14	50	71.42
9	Foliar application of urea and calcium Nitrate	11	15.71	59	84.28
10	Method of harvesting manually	69	98.57	1	1.42

Table.3 Bengal gram varieties grown and their yield levels and B:C ratio n=103

Varieties	Yadagir n1 =33		Average Yield /ha.			Shorapur n2 =70		Average Yield / ha.		
	No	%	Yield	Cost of prod	B.C ratio	No	%	Yield	Cost of prod	B.C ratio
A-1	31	93.93	8.00	11500	1:1.86	47	1.89	7.50	11000	1:1.90
Local	5	15.15	4.25	9500	1:1.40	5	1.51	5.00	9700	1:1.45
JG-11	33	99.99	10.00	11000	1:2.3	66	2.91	10.50	12000	1:2.50

Table.4 Information seeking behaviour by farmers from Extension personnel n=103

Sl. No	Extension Personnel	Yadagir n1 =33		Shorapur n2 =70		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	AAO	31	93.93	45	64.28	76	73.78
2	AO	2	6.06	9	12.85	11	10.67
3	JDA	0	0.00	1	1.42	1	0.97
4	Agril college	0	0.00	1	1.42	1	0.97
5	PVT	0	0.00	14	19.99	14	13.59
Total						103	100%

Major recommendations/ Policy Implications

The pulse breeder has to stress on the negative characters of JG-11 especially, single seed pod and shrivelled pods in their

crop improvement programme

There is need to undertake extension activities by RSK and AEEC, Yadagir in organizing demonstrations to show the worth of practices namely foliar application of

urea, use of growth promoter after 35 days (NAA) as these were followed by only 15.00% of farmers.

The farmers need to be educated regarding the importance of applying fertilizers as recommended.

The diffusion process is initiated by KSDA through seed distribution programme as most of the farmers came to know about the variety within last one year (70.00 %) and two years (23 %) and got the information through Dept. of Agriculture (90.00 %) under the programme of seed distribution on subsidy. It has to become a demand driven initiative and in this direction the recent technologies are to be disseminated through mass media. University KVK and AECC can take up extension activities to provide information through literature such as leaflets and folders.

Market price is the major driving force for continued adoption of JG-11 (60.00 %) and even expansion of the area under JG-11 the government may be persuaded to announce the support price in advance.

The results revealed that majority of the JG-11 bengal gram growers expressed that Higher average yield was obtained 10.50 q/ha followed by 10.00 q/ha. The present study revealed that majority of the farmers was having medium level of adoption of recommended package of practices. Therefore, the extension workers should convince the farmers about latest technologies

and make them to adopt by continuous motivation through different ways. Their active participation with extension agents and activities with the help of mass media like radio, television, newspapers etc. will enhance their knowledge and adoption of improved production technologies. It also requires adoption of new ideas and scientific practices for the successful management improved paddy production technologies.

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How to cite this article:

Moulasab, D.M. Chandargi and Satihal, D.G. 2019. Diffusion and Adoption of JG-11 Bengal Gram Variety by Farmers of Yadgir District, Karnataka. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 8(03): 615-620. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.803.075>