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Impact of Scientific Temperament of Problems Faced by the Beneficiaries and to Suggest Ways and Means for Improvement

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A B S T R A C T

The study was conducted in Indore district of Sawer blocks M.P. where FLDs were conducted by IARI Regional station on Wheat, Indore M.P. during 2015-16 and 2016-17,60 wheat growers were benefited by this programme. All the beneficiary farmers, and same number of non-beneficiary farmers, were selected randomly from same villages of Indore district. Thus, 120 respondents were selected to constitute the sample of the study. For the study purpose 11 independent variables namely age, education, age, education, annual income, marketing behavior, farm power, land holding, farm mechanization, attitude, economic motivation, knowledge and mass media exposure were selected for analysing their relationship with the response variable i.e., scientific temperament. the study revealed that the major problems reported were Package of practices are given in only theoretically classes (81.66%), Timely monitoring is not done by experts (74%), Information given to the farmer is not more exhaustive (38.33%), Low cost technology is not introduced (33.33%). And also acknowledged that 23.33 per cent beneficiaries suggested that loan facilities should be provided in time, followed by seed, fertilizers and other inputs should be given in proper time (20.00%), timely availability of plant protection chemicals (18.33%), more electricity should be provided by the electricity department (15.00%), technical knowledge should be given more regularly by the extension personnel (13.33%) and irrigation facilities should be created (10.00%).

Introduction

Durum Wheat probably natural originated by natural mutation from Emmer wheat. After Emmer It is the second wheat that man used. Wheat cultivation was first introduced into Mexico in 1521. Durum Wheat is a different species of wheat. Wheat used for breads and baking. The plant is very hardy nature in the face of drought, heat, and cold. It's easy to thresh, because the grain falls easily out of its husk. Durum Wheat Flour and meals are generally used for pasta, couscous and noodles. Its flour is used for some baked goods in Sicily. Front Line demonstrations (FLDs) are a special approach. Its provide an direct link between farmers and researcher. Scientists are direct to involve in monitoring,

execution and planning of the demonstrations for the technologies developed by them and get direct feedback from the farmers' field about the crops like wheat, rice and pulses production are mostly general and technology being demonstrated in particular.

It is main base of improve research programme. In FLDs, the subject matter scientists of KVK provide technological inputs to extension worker to organize the demonstrations. Thus, FLDs provide an opportunity to researchers and extension personnel for understanding the farmer's resources and requirement to fine tune and/or modify the technologies for easy adaptability at farmers' fields.

Looking to above points into consideration, an effort was made to see the impact of FLD on farmers with regard to their scientific temperament of wheat growers in Indore district, with the following objectives: To know the problems faced by the Durum Wheat growers and suggestion given by them.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted by IARI, at Regional Research Station, Indore district, Madhya Pradesh. During 2015-16 and 2016-17, four blocks comes under the IARI, Regional station, where the FLDs of Durum Wheat have been laid down. Out of these, Sawer block was taken purposively for the study. All the beneficiary farmers and same number of non-beneficiary farmers was selected randomly from other villages situated far away from those villages where FLDs were conducted. Thus total 120 respondents will be selected to constitute the sample of the study.

The primary data were collected through personal interview method with the help of pre-tested interview schedule, which was prepared on the basis of objectives of investigation and variables.

The interview schedule was thoroughly discussed with the member of the advisory committee and their suggestions were incorporated. The statistical tests and procedures were used for analysing the data with the help of statistical tools like- mean, S.D., percentage, and Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, multiple correlation and regression analysis were used for analysis of data [1-9].

Results and Discussion

Problems faced by the beneficiaries and to suggest ways and means for improvement. Table 1 show the problems reported by the beneficiaries in adoption of new technology.

Table.1 Problems faced by FLD beneficiaries n=60

S. No.	Problems	No. of respondents	Rank
1.	Package of practices are given in only theoretically classes.	49(81.66%)	**I**
2.	Timely monitoring is not done by experts.	37(74%)	**Il**
3.	Information given to the farmer is not more exhaustive.	23(38.33%)	**Ill**
4.	Lack of technical knowledge and Demonstration should be repeatedly regularly.	20(33.33%)	**Iv**

Table.2 Problems related to Durum wheat growers n=120

S. No.	Problems	No. of respondents	Percentage	Rank
1.	Farmers have lack of capital	84	70	**I**
2.	Disbelief on govt. officials for distribution of agricultural inputs	79	65.83	**II**
3.	Lack of preciseness regarding scientific management	76	63.33	**III**
4.	Lack of technical knowledge	68	56.66	**IV**
5.	Lack of frequent monitoring by scientific staff	60	50	**V**
6.	Lack of adoption of new knowledge	53	44.16	**VI**
7.	Scared for taking risk	41	34.16	**VII**
9.	Lack of knowledge about HYVs	38	31.66	**VIII**
10.	Lack of power supply	29	24.16	**IX**
11.	Change in weather	18	15.00	**X**
12.	Lack of irrigation facilities	12	10.00	**XI**
13.	**High infestation of insects**	**5**	**4.16**	**XII**

Table.3 Problems related to scientific temperament n=120

S. No.	Problems	No. of respondents	Rank
1.	A farmer does not recommendation of agriculture if he is not tested his own village condition.	**95**	**I**
2.	Farmer believe that birth control is curse of human families.	**45**	**IV**
3.	It is essential to use chemical fertilizer for better crop production.	**39**	**V**
4.	Farmers believe that the HYVs is not profitable.	**55**	**III**
5.	Farmers believe that plant protections are curse of the God.	**78**	**II**

Table.4 Suggestions made by FLD beneficiaries n=120

S. No.	Problems	No. of respondents	Percentage	Rank
1.	Loan facilities should be provided in time	14	23.33	**I**
2.	Timely availability of plant protection chemicals.	11	18.33	**III**
3.	Seed, fertilizers and other inputs should be given in proper time.	12	20.00	**II**
4.	More electricity should be provided by the electricity department	09	15.00	**IV**
5.	Irrigation facilities should be created.	06	10.00	**VI**
6.	**Technical knowledge should be given more regularly by the extension personnel.**	**08**	**13.33**	**V**

It is evident from the data that the major problems reported were Package of practices are given in only theoretically classes (81.66%), Timely monitoring is not done by experts (74%), Information given to the farmer is not more exhaustive (38.33%), Low cost technology is not introduced (33.33%).

Table no. 2 show the problem related durum wheat grower (FLD beneficiaries & Non-beneficiaries) this table 70% farmers have lack of capital, Disbelief on govt. officials for distribution of agricultural inputs 65.83%, Lack of preciseness regarding scientific management 63.33%, which are come in main problem of durum wheat growers.

Table 4. show the suggestions made by FLD beneficiaries. The table clearly indicate that 23.33 per cent beneficiaries suggested that loan facilities should be provided in time, followed by seed, fertilizers and other inputs should be given in proper time (20.00%), timely availability of plant protection chemicals (18.33%), more electricity should be provided by the electricity department (15.00%), technical knowledge should be given more regularly by the extension personnel (13.33%) and irrigation facilities should be created (10.00%).

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