Poster Presentation

Adoption Level of Soybean Growers on Soybean Production Technologies in Madhya Pradesh: An Impact of Demonstration

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It is an oilseed legume that has emerged as the third important oilseed crop following Groundnut and Rapeseed& Mustard in India as evidenced by area, production and productivity during the past 40 years. Demonstration on soybean production technologies were conducted under Technical Cooperation Project of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). For present investigation primary data were collected from six beneficiaries and six non-beneficiaries soybean growers from six demonstration sites, the overall sample size comprises of 72 soybean growers (36 beneficiaries and 36 non-beneficiaries). The results showed that the adoption level about soybean production technologies of beneficiary farmers was higher as compared to non-beneficiaries farmers and this was significantly associated with other socio-economic aspects of soybean growers.

Effectiveness of seed Mini-Kits program of pulses with special reference to Urd in Central India

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The study confined to a prominent pulse growing state of India, the Madhya Pradesh during 2020. The black gram was taken in to

consideration for the study on the basis of the distribution of seed Mini-Kits of pulses to the pulse growers. A district under rain fed and a district under irrigated condition were selected for the study having maximum area under the districts and number of seed Mini-kits of pulses distributed by state agriculture department. Hence, Datia and Sagar districts were selected under rain fed and irrigated condition respectively, in Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh all the seed Mini-kits of pulses were found to be distributed by the officers of agriculture department (Department of Farmer's Welfare and Agriculture Development) among different size of respondents. The maximum number of seed Mini-kits were found to be distributed to small farmers (43.5%) followed by marginal (42.5%), medium (9%) and large (5%) respondents in the area under study. Majority of respondents opined that the seed supplied in seed Mini-kits were of short duration varieties (100%) having a remarkable yield difference (95.00%), better quality (77.50%) and it fetches more price (64.00%) as compared to their local varieties. The 46 per cent respondents opined that there must be supervision of field by the experts in the period of cultivation of crop especially at the time of sowing. The cost of cultivation of black gram was found to be decreased by 12.89 per cent from Rs. 2537 to Rs.2210 per acre on an average beneficiaries farm as compared to non-beneficiaries' farm, while the net return was found to be increased by 71.53 per cent from Rs.8982 to Rs.15407 per acre after availing seed Mini-kits facilities by an average beneficiary farmer as compared to non-beneficiary farmer. The majority of respondents want short duration varieties of pulses (44.39%) and arrangement of field demonstration used farm Field demonstration with full packages of practices of pulses production in the villages (24.16%) for effectiveness of seed Mini-kits program.