

Impact and dissemination of HYV garlic (G-282)

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A field trial conducted by K.V.K., Ratlam on Impact and dissemination of HYV Garlic G-282 in KVK operating area. It is observed that the farmers of Patidar, Dhakad and Aanjna community adopted the technology easily in comparison to other community farmers. Similarly adoption technology was more an educated farmer than uneducated farmers. Resource rich farmer take the risk an adopt new technology faster than the resource poor farmers. Loss in technology in G-1, G-2 and Ex- trainees have direct contact with KVK almost adopt all the components of technology and the adoption technology loss is minimum. All the groups have 100% adoptions in HYV seed but in other components, their was loss of technology between 16-50 %. While in case of it is transfer from Ex-trainee to G-II the loss in technology is maximum in case of spacing component *i.e.* 50.91 % followed by Seed treatment (34.54 %), Proper plant protection (34.54%), Seed rate (29.10%) balance fertilization (20.00 %) and Time of sowing (16.37%).

In India n Agriculture, multiplication ,distribution and availability of good quality seed is crucial to accelerated food production. Good seed is the basis of good crop. Only 10% of the quality seed of varieties recommended by the regional Agriculture Research Station (RARS) is being supplied by different agencies to farming community. Though traditionally seed never seen as an external Input. Technological developments and followed market changes made the farmer dependent on external source for seed. Garlic is one of the important crop of spices in Ratlam District and cultivated in 5425 ha. Area and production was 83360 M.T. in year 2005-2006. Hence great demand of seed .Small and marginal farmers who cannt afford to buy seeds from the market because they do not have the resources to procure them. Farmer are investing about 30-40% of the total cost of cultivation on seed alone. Purchasing seed on

credit it making debtor for all time. Hence the concept of Own Seed Development enable the procure their own seed for next season and reduce cost of cultivation. For this purpose Krishi Vigyan Kendra ,Jaora Dist. Ratlam initiate Impact and Dissemination of HYV Garlic-G-282 Since 2001-2002 in KVK operating area.

METHODOLOGY

In the year 2001-02 under FLD Other than Oilseed and Pulses. programme crop Garlic Variety G-282 was taken to study the yield by use of optimum dose of N.P.K. fertilizer. The study was conducted at 10 farmers field in the villages *viz.*, Kalukheda, Panchewa, Riywan, Chiklana and Lasudiyathi. This variety G-282 seed was obtained from National Horticulture Board (NHB). The seed was multiplied at demonstrational and instructional farm of KVK. Out of 5 quintals seed 3 quintal seed was used for FLD programme and 2 quintal seed was used for further multiplication at KVK and farmers field.

Garlic G-282 being HYV and having big size of clove and bulb in comparative to local varieties. Hence this variety become popular among the farmers. Since than area and no. of farmers, adopting the technology are increasing every year. In starting it was grown by 10 FLD farmers (KVK ex trainee) in 5 Villages in area 0.1 hectare.

In the intial stage in all 10 farmers received training at KVK for Garlic cultivation under FLD Garlic programme and are practicing the technology. In order to study the gap in technology adoption the information was collected in the prescribed format (information collection model) from the Ex - trainees and follow up farmers.

Technology transfer:

Technology provide to the user:

High yielding variety - G-282

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