FARMERS PERCEPTION ABOUT INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT IN IRRIGATED AREAS OF KANPUR DEHAT

THESIS

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clipping of leaf tips of seedlings and proper sun drying of grains were adopted by more than 80 per cent farmers. These were traditional practices which the farmers adopted with renewed vigour, such as, proper water management, removal of weeds and fixing perch were adopted by 50-70 per cent farmers. The percentage would have gone higher had it not been rainfed agriculture. A total of 51 per cent farmers followed the practices of identification and estimation of bio-control agents and pests.

Tantrary and Dar (1996) found that the gaps in adoption of plant protection measures were 56.67 per cent for disease control, 42.3 per cent for insect and pest control and 28.67 per cent for seed treatment.

Nikhade et al. (1997) found that the majority of respondents belonged to medium technological gap in case of red gram (69.23 %), green gram (68.80 %) and Bengal gram (75.20 %) whereas, almost equal per cent of respondents were observed in high and low technological gap categories in all three pulse crops.

Mangal et al. (1998) stated that the overall adoption of IPM technologies in potato, only 18.67 per cent of the farmers showed high adoption status, while 30.66 per cent showed low adoption status and 50.67 per cent showed medium adoption status.

Sumathi and Alagasan (1998) have concluded with their observations that the majority of small and marginal farmers adopted only limited number of IPM practices as compared to large farmers.

Horne et al. (1999) analyzed that awareness of IPM ranged between 35 and 60 per cent of growers, with large differences between states and growers groups. Adoption was highest amongst crisping potato growers. The source of information on IPM appeared to influence the level of adoption.