

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE MUSTARD GROWERS IN ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED CULTIVATION PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Borsad and Petlad talukas of Kheda district is ideally suited for the cultivation of mustard however, the average yield of mustard was 1009 kg/ha, which is low as compared to yield gained from research station (2,200 kg/ha). The two stage random sampling method with ex-post-facto research design was used for the study. The data were collected with help of personal interview schedule and analysed in order to make the findings meaning. The main constraints faced by the mustard growers were high wages of labour, irregular supply of electricity, non availability of labour at a time of harvest, canal irrigation is not available in time and non availability of chemical fertilizers.

INTRODUCTION

Mustard is one of the most important crops among the different oilseed crops grown in India. Its oil is used for edible as well as non-edible purpose. It is widely used in human diet as a medium for cooking. Gujarat is ideally suited for the cultivation of mustard. Its cultivation is largely concentrated in Mehsana, Banaskantha, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Kheda districts. Kheda district conceived fourth position in area and production wise in the state. The average yield of mustard in Kheda district is low as compared to yield gained from research station. Therefore, the present study was conducted with specific objective of studying the constraints faced by the mustard growers in adoption of recommended mustard cultivation technology.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was carried out in Borsad and Petlad talukas of Kheda district of Gujarat State. Two stage random sampling technique used to select a sample for the study. Thus, 100 respondents were randomly selected, from 10 randomly selected villages of the said talukas which has major area under mustard cultivation.

The data were collected with help of personal interview schedule. To measure the constraints in adoption of recommended mustard cultivation technology, each respondent was asked to mention his main constraints in adoption in order of degree of difficulties. Constraints experienced by them were measured with the help on four points rating with score value as very much, much, less and not at all with score 3, 2, 1, and zero, respectively. Total score for each constraint was calculated and then rank was given to each constraint.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The perusal of the data presented in Table 1 reveal that high wages of labour was the main constraints faced by the mustard growers which secured highest score 177 and ranked first position. This followed by regular supply of electricity which secured score 132 and ranked second. Non availability of labour at a time of harvesting, canal irrigation is not available in time and non availability of chemical fertilizers ranked third, fourth and fifth position which is expressed by 78.00 per cent, 67.00 per cent and 54.00 per cent of respondents, respectively.

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Table 1: Constraints in adoption of recommended mustard cultivation technology experienced by the mustard growers n=100

Sr. No.	Constraints	Number	Per cent	Total Score	Rank Order
1	High cost of seed	41	41.00	44	VII
2	Non availability of pure seed	38	38.00	41	VIII
3	Non availability of finance in time	45	45.00	60	VI
4	Irregular supply of electricity	92	92.00	132	II
5	Non available of canal irrigation in time	67	67.00	99	IV
6	Non availability of labours at a time of harvesting	78	78.00	129	III
7	Non availability of plant protection equipments	30	30.00	30	X
8	Non availability of plant protection chemicals	10	10.00	10	XI
9	Non availability of chemical fertilizers	54	54.00	57	V
10	High wages of labour	99	99.00	177	I
11	Lack of timely technical guidance	05	05.00	5	XII
12	Non availability of market facility	31	31.00	31	IX

Non availability of finance in time, high cost of seed and non availability of pure seed were the other major constraints in adoption of recommended mustard cultivation technology which secured sixth, seventh and eighth position, respectively. Other constraints in adoption of recommended mustard cultivation technology in descending order were non availability of market facilities, non availability of plant protection equipments and non availability of plant protection chemicals securing ninth, tenth and eleventh position, respectively.

CONCLUSION

It could be inferred that the major constraints faced

by the mustard growers were high wages of labour, irregular supply of electricity, non availability of labour at a time of harvest, non-available canal irrigation in time and non availability of chemical fertilizers.

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To become an able and successful man in any profession, three things are necessary, nature, study and practice.

- H.W..Beacher.