

RESEARCH NOTE

## **Constraints in Adoption of Recommended Mustard Cultivation Technology**

**K. M. Patel<sup>1</sup> and M. C. Soni<sup>2</sup>**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Oil Seeds occupy a prime place in the Indian economy. Mustard is one of the most important oil-seed crops grown in India. Mustard covers wide acreage in the northern part of the India. Gujarat is also ideally suited for the cultivation of mustard, substantial area in Banas Kantha district. However, the average yield per hectare of mustard is very low (1005 kg/ha) as compared to the yield potentiality of research station (2200kg/ha). This difference shows that there is a wide gap between the yield achieved and potential yield. This is because of partial adoption of mustard production technology by the farmers. Therefore, it was necessary to analyse the constraints for partial or non adoption of mustard technology by the mustard growers.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The study was conducted in B. K. district during 1992-93. Dessa and Deyodar talukas of Banaskantha district were purposively selected for this study as they occupy the highest area under mustard cultivation. Five villages were randomly selected from each of the selected talukas. A list of the farmers who were cultivating the

mustard was collected from the help of VEWs. Thus, the sample of 120 mustard growers was drawn by proportional random sampling. The data were collected by personal interview with the help of structured schedule.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

So far as constraints are concerned, the data are presented in Table 1. It was observed that high cost of fertilizers and chemicals, non-availability of finance in time, high cost of F.Y.M., non-availability of certified seed in time, irregular supply of electricity, non-availability of labour at the time of harvesting were the main constraints faced by the mustard growers and ranked first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.

This finding was supported by Patel (1989) and Parmar (1991).

After knowing the constraints of mustard growers in adoption of recommended mustard cultivation technology, the suggestions were collected under the headings such as (i) Education and training (ii) Research (iii) Supply and Service and (iv) Marketing.

- 
1. Asstt. Extn. Edu., GAU., Anand.
  2. Incharge Prof. of Extn. Edu. GAU., S.K. Nagar.

## Constraints in Adoption...

**Table 1 : Constraints faced by the farmers in adoption of recommended mustard cultivation technology (N=120)**

Sr. No.	Constraints	Number	Percent	Overall rank
1.	Non-availability of finance in time	86	71.67	II
2.	Non-availability of Certified Seeds in time	78	65.00	IV
3.	Impurity of Seed	53	44.17	IX
4.	Irregular Supply of electricity	74	61.67	V
5.	Non-availability of labour at the time of harvesting	69	57.50	VI
6.	Non- availability of F.Y.M.	35	29.17	XII
7.	High cost of F.Y.M.	83	69.17	III
8.	High cost of fertilizers and chemicals	97	80.83	I
9.	Non-availability of fertilizers in time	57	47.50	VIII
10.	High daily Wages of labourers	63	52.50	VII
11.	Lack of knowledge about mustard production technology	44	36.67	XI
12.	Lack of technical guidance	49	40.83	X
13.	High cost of crude oil	26	21.67	XIV
14.	Non-availability of plant protection appliances	31	25.83	XIII

The data presented in Table 2 reveal that 'Reduce the price of fertilizers' was the main suggestion which ranked first followed by Developing high yielding, white rust and powdery mildew resistant variety, imparting training on new production technology of mustard crop, providing reasonable price to the produce, availability of certified seed from co-op. Society, developing and popularizing seed drill with available colters and regular supply of electricity for irrigation purpose. This finding was in line with the findings reported by Illasaria (1991) and Parmar (1991).

## CONCLUSION

High cost of fertilizers and chemicals, non-availability of finance, high cost of FYM, non-availability of certified seed in time and irregular supply of electricity were the major constraints reported by the mustard growers in adoption of recommended mustard production technology.

## IMPLICATION

1. The essential inputs required for production such as seeds, fertilizers,

Constraints in Adoption...

**Table 2 : Suggestions from the Mustard growers for improving the productivity of the mustard crop (N=120)**

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Number	Percent	Rank
	<b>Education and Training</b>			
1.	Imparting training on new production technology of mustard crop	88	73.33	III
	<b>Research</b>			
2.	Developing high yielding, white rust and powdery mildue resistant.	99	82.50	II
3.	Developing and popularizing seed drill with variable colters	73	60.83	VI
	<b>Supply and services</b>			
4.	Reducing the price of fertilizers	107	89.17	I
5.	Regular supply of electricity for irrigation purpose	65	54.17	VII
6.	Availability of certified seed from Co-op. Society	82	68.33	V
7.	Reducing the price of crude oil	31	25.83	X
8.	Availability of Plant protection appliances on hired basis in the villages.	53	44.17	VIII
9.	Writing impact messages through printed literatures.	46	38.33	IX
	<b>Marketing</b>			
10.	Providing reasonable price to the produce.	87	72.50	IV

1. insecticides etc. should be ensured on reduced rates to the farmers through co-operative societies and Govt. agencies.
2. Farm finance should be extended timely and from single agency as far as possible.
3. Top Priority should be given to the supply of electricity in agricultural sector.
4. All the possible efforts should be made to encourage such type of farmers.
5. Efforts should be made so that recommended technology is moved to farmer's field at appropriate time without much time lag to accelerate