

RESEARCH NOTE

Wheat Growers' Characteristics Associated with the Constraints in Adoption of Rainfed Wheat Technology

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INTRODUCTION

Gujarat Agricultural University has developed the yield production technology of rainfed wheat. But, the adoption of recommended improved practices by the farmers is still low, may be due to certain constraints. Each farmer may have their own constraints. Therefore, the present study was planned to know the relationship of rainfed wheat growers' characteristics with the constraints experienced by them in adoption of latest technologies.

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in Dholka taluka of Ahmedabad district of Gujarat State. Among the villages growing Bhalia Wheat, five villages were selected randomly. Ten per cent of the farmers growing rainfed wheat were selected at random from each selected village. Finally, 150 rainfed wheat growers were constituted the sample. The data were collected by personal interview with the help of interview schedule developed in light of the objectives of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(1) Level of Constraints of Rainfed Wheat Growers :

The information pertinent to constraints encountered was collected practice-wise. Total number of constraints in case of

improved variety, seed and seed rate, spacing, use of chemical fertilizers, plant protection measure, use of thresher and general constraints were four, six, four, six, nine, four and three respectively.

Considering the extent of difficulty experienced by the rainfed wheat growers in adoption of recommended improved practices, arbitrary score was assigned to each item of difficulty experienced. The different categories of difficulties experienced i.e. very much, much, less and not at all were assigned three, two, one and zero scores respectively. The scores obtained by each respondent were summed up.

The respondents were grouped into three categories on the basis of total difficulty score obtained by them viz., low (upto 52.00), medium (53.00 to 65.00) and high (above 65.00) level of constraints. The collected information prescribed in Table 1.

The data presented in Table 1 reveal that a great majority (71.33) of the rainfed wheat growers experienced constraints to a medium extent in cultivation of rainfed wheat crop. Constraints to lower and higher extent were encountered by 11.33 and 17.33 per cent of the rainfed wheat growers respectively. Possible reason for such a trend may be due to the lack of finance, which as supposed to be the barriers in acceptance of rainfed wheat technology.

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Table 1. Distribution of the respondents according to level of constraints experienced

(N = 150)

Sr. no.	Level of constraints	Score in percentage	Respondents Number	Percentage
1.	Low	Upto 52	17	11.33
2.	Medium	53 to 65	107	71.33
3.	High	Above 65	26	17.33
Total			150	100.00

 $\bar{X} = 58.67$ S.D. = 6.33

(2) Relationship between personal, social and economic characteristics of rainfed wheat growers and level of their constraints.

The results of the relationship between personal, social and economic characteristics in depicted in Table 2.

Table 2 show that, the variables viz. education, farming experience, caste, social participation, land holding, socio-economic status and annual income were significantly related to the amount of constraints experienced whereas age, type of family, size of family and extension contact were non-significant.

Table 2. Relationship between personal, social and economic characteristics of rainfed wheat growers and constraints experienced in cultivation of rainfed wheat.

(N=150)

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Chi-square value	Value of 'C'
1.	Age	0.58	-
2.	Education	11.59*	0.268
3.	Farming experience	26.37**	0.387
4.	Caste	19.91**	0.342
5.	Type of family	4.39	-
6.	Size of family	2.96	-
7.	Social participation	13.68**	0.270
8.	Extension contact	4.85	-
9.	Size of land holding	9.49*	0.243
10.	Social economic status	9.51*	0.245
11.	Annual income	11.04	0.263

* Significant at 0.05 level.

** Significant at 0.01 level.

IMPLICATIONS

Present study clearly indicated that the rainfed wheat growers are still facing many constraints in adoption of wheat technology. The extension workers like Agricultural Extension Officers, Subject Matter Specialists and Agricultural Scientists should avail all possible opportunities to visit villages and provide technological

guidance to the farmers so as to enable them to cultivate high yield on their farms. Further the customer services centre should be established to enable the farmers to utilize improved agricultural implements and equipments on hire to carry out various operations for raising high yielding crops on their farm.

Man can learn nothing unless he proceeds from the known to the unknown.

— *Claude Bernad*

A Committee is usually made up of five persons - one does the work, three give him moral support and the fifth calls the story in the News paper.

— *Max Well Droke*