

IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY IN CUMIN CROP IN JODHPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Osian and Mandor tehsils of Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. From ten villages 250 Farmers were selected randomly consisting of 25 farmers from each village. Data were collected with the help of structure schedule through personal interview. Study revealed that the majority of farmers belong to medium level of adoption followed by low level and high level. The main constraints faced by the farmers were the availability of input at higher cost, lack of electricity/ diesel and lack of knowledge, unavailability of technical know how at village level, lack of irrigation facilities, share farming, unavailability of input at village level, lack of awareness regarding improved package of practices and less, scares and untimely rainfall, attachment to social norms, more risk in early adoption/ package and lack of technical institutions. Similarly non- functioning of Cooperative Society, more illiteracy and Poverty which were ranked last which did not play significant role in adoption of improved technologies in Cumin crop.

INTRODUCTION

Cumin is an important rabi spices crop of arid Rajasthan. Cumin, also known as 'jeera' in India, is a widely used ingredient in Indian cuisines. It is referred to as the dried seed of 'Cuminum cyminum' that belongs to the parsley family. It occupies about 3.3 lac hectare area in Rajasthan. Cumin is mostly cultivated in arid districts of Rajasthan. The average productivity of cumin in the state is 3.48 quintal per hectare as per the year 2010-11 which is very low (Source:-<http://www.krishi.rajasthan.gov.in/Departments/Agriculture/AGRICULTURAL-2010-11>). The Agricultural Research station, Mandor and other institutes have generated a number of varieties viz; RZ-19, RZ-209 and GC-4 etc. and technologies for the cumin crop improvement but farmers have accepted few of them. Many constraints are responsible for low adoption of the technologies. Keeping this in view, a study was under taken to find out extent of adoption and constraints faced by the farmers in adoption of cumin production technologies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was carried out in Osian and Mandor tehsil of Jodhpur district of Rajasthan.

The Jodhpur district consists of 9 tehsils. Out of which two tehsil namely Osian and Mandor were purposely selected due to researcher well known and working in the area. Ten villages from cumin growing areas of both tehsil of Jodhpur district were selected randomly. Twenty five cumin grower farmers from each village were selected by random sampling technique for the study. Primary data were collected in a set of structured schedule from the farmers through personal interview. The data were analyzed as per need of the study. Percentage of adoption level was measured as per below :

$$\text{Adoption index} = \frac{\text{Total adoption score} \times 100}{\text{Total weight score}}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table: 1. Adoption level of Cumin technologies
n= 250

Level of Adoption	Number of farmers	Percentage
Low	25	10
Medium	150	60
High	75	30

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The data in Table 1 reveals that majority of farmers 150 (60 per cent) belongs to medium level of adoption followed by high level 75 (30 per cent) and low level 25 (10 per cent). The reasons for non-adoption of technologies were also traced out and presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Reasons for non-adoption of improved technologies in Cumin crop. n= 250

S.No.	Reason	No. of farmers	Rank
1	Unavailability of input at village level	132	V
2	Availability of input at higher cost	246	I
3	Poverty	26	XI
4	Lack of electricity/ diesel	220	II
5	Lack of awareness regarding improved package of practices	130	VI
6	Lack of knowledge	220	II
7	More illiteracy	38	X
8	Attachment to social norms	92	VII
9	More risk in early adoption/ package	78	VIII
10	Lack of transport facilities	-	-
11	Non functioning of Cooperative Society	52	IX
12	Unavailability of technical know how at village level	182	III
13	Non functioning of Gram Panchayat	-	-
14	Lack of technical institutions	78	VIII
15	Lack of irrigation facilities	182	III
16	Less, scares and untimely rainfall	130	VI
17	Share farming	170	IV

Table 2 indicates that availability of input at higher cost was ranked I reason for non adoption of improved technologies of cumin crop as perceived by the farmers followed by lack of electricity/ diesel and lack of knowledge (II rank), unavailability of technical know how at village level and lack of irrigation facilities (III rank), share farming (IV rank), unavailability of input at village level (V rank), lack of awareness regarding improved package of practices and less, scares and untimely rainfall (VI rank), attachment to social norms (VII rank) and more risk in early adoption/ package and lack of technical institutions (VIII rank). Similarly non functioning of Cooperative Society (IX rank), more illiteracy (X rank) and Poverty (XI rank) which were ranked last which did not play significant role in adoption of improved technologies in Cumin crop.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it may be concluded that the majority of farmers belong to medium level of adoption followed by low level and high level. The main constraints faced by the farmers were the availability of input at higher cost, Lack of electricity/ diesel and lack of knowledge, unavailability of technical know how at village level, lack of irrigation facilities, share farming, unavailability of input at village level and so on. Similarly non- functioning of Cooperative society, more illiteracy and poverty which were ranked last which did not play significant role in adoption of improved technologies in Cumin crop. Farmers may be trained regarding improved technologies of Cumin crop through farmers training, field demonstration and exposure visits etc. Availability of inputs at reasonable cost at village level been sured.

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