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CONSTRAINT FACED BY THE FARMERS IN ADOPTION OF IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES OF SESAME CROP IN JODHPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in ten villages of Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. From each village 20 sesame growers were selected randomly. Thus total sample size was 200. 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 less, scares & untimely rainfall, availability of input at higher cost, unavailability of input at village level, lack of awareness regarding improved package of practices, lack of electricity/ diesel, unavailability of technical know how at village level and lack of knowledge. Similarly more risk in early adoption/ package, non functioning of cooperative society and non functioning of Gram Panchayat, Poverty and Lack of transport facilities does not play any significant role in adoption of improved technologies in sesame crop. The study suggest that Farmers may be trained regarding improved technologies of sesame crop through farmers training, field demonstration and exposer visits etc. and availability of inputs at reasonable cost at village level be ensured. Village level institutions may be strengthen more to boost up the production of sesame in arid areas of Rajasthan.

INTRODUCTION

Sesame is commonly known as "Till". Its botanical name is *Sesamum indicum L.* It is one of the earliest domesticated plants. The seeds of the plant yield edible oil. Due to the presence of potent antioxidant, sesame seeds are known as "the seed of immortality". Two distinct types of seed are recognized, the white and the black. India leads world in sesame production. India's contribution to the production of sesame seeds in the world is 18.8% in 2006-07 (Source:http://faostat.fao.org/site/567/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=567). It occupies about 4.2 lac hectare area in Rajasthan. The average productivity of Sesame in the state is 1.4 quintal per hectare as per the year 2005-06 which is very low (Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperationhttp://www.dacnet.nic.in/eands/). The Agricultural Research station, Mandor and other institutes have generated a number of technologies for the Sesame crop improvement but farmers have accepted few of them. Many constrains are responsible for low adoption of the technologies. Keeping this in view, the present study was under taken.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was carried out in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. The Jodhpur district consists of 9 tehsils. Out of which one tehsil namely Osian was purposely selected due to researcher well know to the area. Ten villages from sesame growing areas of Osian tehsil of Jodhpur district were selected randomly. Twenty sesame grower farmers from each village were selected by random sampling technique for the study, making total sample size 200. Primary data were collected in a set of structured schedule from the farmers through personal interview. The data were analyzed as per study. Constraints were measured in terms of percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1:. Adoption level of Sesame technologies n= 200

Level of Adoption	Number of farmers	Percentage
Low	44	22
Medium	136	68
High	20	10

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The data presented in table 1 reveals that majority of farmers 136 (68 per cent) belongs to medium level of adoption followed by low level 44 (22 per cent) and high level 20 (10 per cent).

Table2: Reasons for non-adoption of improved technologies in Sesame crop. n=200

S.No.	Reason	No. of farmers	Rank
1	Unavailability of input at village level	176	III
2	Availability of input at higher cost	180	II
3	Poverty	44	XIII
4	Lack of electricity/ diesel	136	V
5	Lack of awareness regarding improved package of practices	138	IV
6	Lack of knowledge	100	VII
7	More illiteracy	94	IX
8	Attachment to social norms	100	VII
9	More risk in early adoption/ package	84	XI
10	Lack of transport facilities	-	-
11	Non functioning of Cooperative Society	60	XII
12	Unavailability of technical know how at village level	128	VI
13	Non functioning of Gram Panchayat	60	XII
14	Lack of technical institutions	96	VIII
15	Lack of irrigation facilities	100	VII
16	Less, scares and untimely rainfall	190	I
17	Share farming	86	X

Table 2 indicates that less, scares and untimely rainfall problem was ranked I (190)* reason for non adoption of improved technologies of sesame crop as perceived by the farmers followed by availability of input at higher cost rank II (180), unavailability of input at village level rank III (176), lack of awareness regarding improved package of practices rank IV (138), lack of electricity/ diesel rank V (136), unavailability of technical know how at village level rank VI (128), lack of knowledge, attachment to social norms and lack of irrigation facilities rank VII (100), lack of technical institutions rank VIII (96), more illiteracy rank IX (94), share farming rank X (86). Similarly more risk in early adoption/ package rank XI (84) and non functioning of Cooperative Society and non functioning of Gram Panchayat rank XII (60) and poverty rank XIII (44) and lack of transport facilities does not play significant role in adoption of improved technologies in sesame crop.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it may be concluded that the majority of farmers belongs to medium level of adoption followed by low level and high level. The main constraints faced by the farmers were the less, scares and untimely rainfall, availability of input at higher cost, unavailability of input at village level, lack of awareness regarding improved package of practices, lack of electricity/ diesel, unavailability of technical know how at village level, lack of knowledge, attachment to social norms and lack of irrigation facilities, lack of technical institutions, more illiteracy, share farming. Lack of transport facilities does not play significant role in adoption of improved technologies in sesame crop. Farmers may be trained regarding improved technologies of sesame, crop through farmers training, field demonstration and expose visits etc. Availability of inputs at reasonable cost at village level be ensured.

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