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CONSTRAINTS FACED BY MUSTARD FARMERS IN ADOPTION OF PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Nitin Saratkar, P.hdScholor
Vipin kumar, Assistant Professor, AKS University Satna (MP)
Anoop Shukla, Assistant Professor AKS University Satna (MP)
Dr. Y.K. Singh

Abstract:-
The purpose of this research was to identify the obstacles that Vindhyachal Plateau of Madhya Pradesh State farmers encountered while using KVK training.The data were collected through personal interview methods with the help of structured pre-tested schedule for this study. The researcher himself interviewed all the selected participating and non-participating farmers. The aim of the information gathering wasfully explained to every responder prior to being requested toanswer. The information gathered was tallied, scored, andsubjected to suitable statistical analysis. Data were collected from 1September, 2015 to 30 September, 2015. Findings discovered that lack of knowledge on KVK Training was the major problem that affected the farmers In the research space.

Important terms: *Constraints, Mustard, Farmers, Adoption and Production technology.*

INTRODUCTION:-

Agriculture is our foundation of our country and plays a significant part in the Indian economy.This sector provides livelihood to about 65% to 70% of the labor force. Farming yields more than just food. for the growing population but also contributes about 14.60 percent to the country's GDP with tremendous domestic and export potential. As we know, the contribution of oilseeds to the Indian economy in the financial year 2020 was more than one trillion Indian rupees. This value was slightly higher than the previous financial year. The sector contributed more than eight percent to crop GVA in the same year, down from nine percent in FY2012. Our country is dedicated to agriculture. Mustard crop is the very popular crop in Bharat. It is grown mainly in the Rajasthan. It belongs to the cruciferae family. In Bharat, Madhya Pradesh occupies 4th position in mustard and also contributes 0.38 million hectares area. As the mustard is theremunerative and dominant oilseed crop and more than 60 percentage ofthis crop area lies in the Chambal command area comprising of **Morena,Bhind,Sheopurkala** and Gwalior divisions of northern Madhya Pradesh.**Morena**is amongleading mustard growing districts of the state which shared 95.5 thousand hectares area, 98.7 thousand tonnes production and 735kg/ha productivity in the year 2015-16.

It has been believed that training farmers is essential to increasing agricultural productivity and transferring technological know-how from the center of the agricultural development process. The ICAR

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has started a number of cutting edge technology transfer projects in the nation. One such program is the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, which functions as a development center and acts as the "Light House" for rapid agricultural development. It also offers vocational training to farmers, farm women, rural youth, and other field workers in the agriculture. After getting the training, the attitude of the farmers not only gets sharpened but also molded the ever-changing needs of society and farming community. The KVKs are going to play a decisive role in the rural development. Farmers who received training from KVKs and other training programs obtained higher crop yields than those who did not receive such training.

Objectives

1) To identify the problems faced by participating farmers.
2) Suggestions to farmers for improving the efficacy and utility of the training program..

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Selection of Block:

The Satna district comprises of eight blocks namely Amarpatan, Maihar, Nagod , Ramnagar, Rampur baghelan, Sohawal, Unchehara, Majhagawan out of which one i.e. Majhagawan will be selected purposively because KVK conducted of instruction courses onmustard production technology in Majhagawan as compared to other blocks.

Selection of villages:

The selected block comprises of 166 villages. Out of which only 4 villages selected for study purpose because most of the training programme were conducted in these four villages namely, Pindra, Panghati, Arjunpur, and Kawar taken for study

Selection of respondents:

A list of trained farmers was taken from K.V.K. those who have already taken training on Technology for producing mustard. Eighty farmers in total selected, out of which 40 participating farmers and 40 non-participating farmers have been chosen, and 10 participating and 10 non-participating farmers are chosen for research purposes from each village.

Methods of data collection

Personal interview techniques were used to gather the data, and organized pre -tested schedule for this study. The researcher himself interviewed all the selected participating and non-participating farmers. Prior to being asked to provide a response, each respondent received a thorough explanation of the goal of the data collection. The gathered information was tallied, scored, and subjected to suitable

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statistical analysis. The statistical tools and techniques used in the standard deviation, mean, and percentage,correlations.

RESULTS AND Conversation:

Problems faced by mustard farmers in adoption of mustard production technologies the Problems regarding mustard production technologies as opined by the mustard farmers were collected and the percentage was worked out for each problems. The results are showed in Table 1.1.

1.Problems faced by participating farmers in Adoption of Production Technology

Table 1.1: Shows the problems faced by participating farmers

S.No.	Problems	No. of respondent	Percentage	Rank
1.	Non-availability of sufficient Audio-Video visual aids.	23	57.5	3
2.	Programs for training were not set up in accordance with need and interest of participants.	31	77.5	1
3.	Illiteracy of participants which create obstacle to understand subject matter of training Programmes.	27	67.5	2
4.	Farmers not attending training programme regularly.	09	22.5	8
5.	Training programmes details were not communicated properly.	14	35.00	6
6.	Lack of infrastructure facilities for effective use of training in term of mustard production technology.	20	50.00	4
7.	Low socio-economic status of participants.	12	30.00	7
8.	Insufficient number of group exercise and practical for learning	16	40.00	5

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During investigation, trainees were reported many problems due to which they could not adopt recommended mustard production technology. About 67.5 per cent trainees reported the problem of illiteracy, 57.5 per cent non-availability of audio-video aids, 16 per cent reported insufficient number of group exercise and practical for learning, Majority(77.5)per cent faced the problem in terms of Programs for training were not set up in accordance with the need based training, 22.5 per cent farmers were not attending training programmes regularly, 35.00 per cent faced lack of communication, 30.00 per cent have low socio-economic status and 50.00 per cent lack of infrastructure facilities for effective use of instruction in terms of knowledge and adoption of technology for producing mustard.

2 Suggestions to farmers for improving the efficacy of the training program and useful:

1. Sufficient number of group exercise and practical for learning
2. The details of training programmes should be communicated will in advance.
3. The required technological inputs should be made available at reasonable price.
4. Improvement in infrastructural facilities at village and nearby place.
5. Training programmes should be organized as per need and interest of participants.
6. Incentive and traveling expenses should be given to the trainees.

Conclusion

Farmers perception on the problems faced by them during the training programmes of K.V.K., which is preferential order from most felt to least are lack of incentives (83.33 per cent) problems of conveyance (80 per cent) problems of boarding and lodging (71.66 per cent), no. proper follow up of activities (68.33 per cent), problems regarding to course content (51.66 per cent), irregular class held (38.33 per cent), and problems in monthly training (26.66%). Better socio-economic background of farmers encouraged their participation in the training programmes of Krishi Vigyan Kendra the Krishi Vigyan Kendra emphasized more on crop production, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering and Home Science followed by Agricultural Extension Agro forestry, livestock production and fisheries. The trainees preferred one day and 2-3 days duration of training and September-October-November is the best month for training. The knowledge gained by the trainees was satisfactory in all package of practices selected farm.

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