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Constraints analysis of mustard cultivation in Lakhimpur Kheri districts of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Study on constraint analysis of Mustard was carried out during agriculture year 2016-17. Keeping in view the nutritional, income and employment potential of Mustard in Lakhimpur Kheri district of U.P. assumes special significance; the study was based on 100 respondents of different categories. Primary data were collected through interview method and secondary data were collected from Govt. offices. Simple tabular analysis was applied for drawing results. The study revealed that there are three types of constraints faced and raised by the Mustard growers i.e. Technical problem, Management problem, Labour problem. Technical problems were ranked first followed by Management problems, Labour problem. All the problems were commonly faced by the marginal farmers followed by small farmers and medium farmers. Thus, it can be concluded that problems and size group of farms have indirect relationship. Means as the size of the farm increases problems faced are decreases. Good quality seed, adequate farmer's training and crop loan should be facilitated to the farmers. Mustard is a lucrative crop and it can help the farmers in doubling their income in the study area.

Keywords: Respondents, Constraints, Marginal farmers, lucrative

Introduction

Mustard is the major *rabi* oilseed crops of India. It occupy a prominent place as oilseed crop next to groundnut, both in area and production, meeting the fat requirement of about 50 per cent population in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. Mustard is known by different names in different places e.g. sarson, rai or raya, toria or lahi. While sarson and toria (lahi) are generally termed as rapeseed, rai or raya or laha is termed as mustard. The oil content varies from 37 to 49 per cent. It is necessary to have sustainable diversified agriculture, which focuses on the need for continued growth in agricultural productivity while maintaining the quality of the resource devoted to agriculture. In the agricultural sector, there is a need for diversification of cropping by way of shifting some of the area currently under cereal crops to oil crop from income, employment, nutrition and equity considerations and increasing the productivity of the rest area under cereals through increased use of commercial and organic inputs and better management so as to maximize gains per unit of area and time. The agriculture sector plays a very important role in India's social security and overall economic welfare. Oilseeds crops are the second most important determinant of agriculture economy, next only to cereals. India is the largest producer of oilseed in world and accounts for about 14 per cent of the global oilseed area, 7% of the total vegetable oil production, and 10% of the total edible oils consumption.

In Uttar Pradesh, it is grown over an area of 1.67 million hectare with total production of about 0.77 million tonnes and productivity 11.62 qtl/ha. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are the major mustard producing state in the country. Rajasthan is the largest mustard producer in the country with a contribution of (54%) to the country's total mustard production followed by Punjab and Haryana which simultaneously contributes (14%) in India, (D.E.S, New Delhi, 2014). In Lakhimpur Kheri district mustard is grown in 1999 hectare with a production 19010 M.T. while productivity 6.95 qtl/ha. (Arth evam Sankhykiy Prabhag, 2016).

In India facing scarcity of edible oil, Enhanced mustard cultivation strategy can improve the supply of edible oil in India, in general, and U.P., in particular. Though oilseeds are important for economic development as well as nutritional welfare of society but these crops are not given proper importance by the farming community. Several constraints arise in oilseed cultivation. No scientific study on constraints analysis of mustard cultivation is show far conducted in the study area. Seeing the above facts this study was carried out with objectives to study the constraints analysis of mustard cultivation in Lakhimpur Kheri district of U.P.

Methodology

The investigation was carried out in district Lakhimpur Kheri during 2016-17. Multistage stratified purposive cum random sampling method was applied to select district, block, villages and respondents. In the first stage Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh was selected purposively. There are 15 blocks in Lakhimpur Kheri district. Out of 15 blocks of Lakhimpur Kheri district, one block, namely, Lakhimpur was selected purposively because majority of farmers of this block were growing Mustard. A list of all the villages of this block was prepared along with their area and production under oil, five villages *viz.* Rausa, Murtiha, Khamhoul, Rajaura and Bail were selected purposively where maximum number of farmers cultivated Mustard. A separate list of Mustard growers of selected villages was prepared along-with their size of holding obtained from record (Khasara and Khatauni) available at Tehsil level and further it was stratified into three categories *i.e.* marginal (<1ha), small (1-2ha) and medium (2-4ha). Ultimately, 100 respondents were selected following the proportionate random sampling technique. Primary data were collected by well-prepared schedule by personal interview with selected Mustard growers. Secondary data were compiled from various published sources *viz.* report from various offices of district and block. Simple percentage had been used to arrive at the meaningful decision.

Results and Discussion

Table-1. Problems faced by producers on different size group

Table 1: Problem of mustard cultivation on different size of sample farms

S. No.	Particular	Size of sample farms			Total	Remark
		Marginal	Small	Medium		
A	Technical Problem	57 (91.94)	19 (67.86)	9 (90.00)	85 (85.00)	I
1	Seed	40 (64.52)	14 (50.00)	9 (90.00)	64 (64.00)	
a)	Quality of seed	36 (58.06)	13 (46.43)	8 (80.00)	57 (57.00)	
b)	Unavailability of seed	18 (29.03)	08 (28.57)	05 (50.00)	31 (31.00)	
2	Harvesting	43 (69.35)	14 (50.00)	7 (70.00)	64 (64.00)	
a)	Proper training	47 (75.81)	19 (67.86)	8 (80.00)	74 (74.00)	
b)	Proper method	44 (70.97)	20 (71.43)	9 (90.00)	72 (72.00)	
3	irrigation	45 (72.58)	19 (67.86)	09 (90.00)	73 (73.00)	
c)	Unavailability of irrigation sources	36 (58.06)	14 (50.00)	06 (60.00)	56 (56.00)	
B	Management Problem	45 (72.58)	24 (85.71)	06 (60.00)	75 (75.00)	II
1	Financial problem	36 (58.06)	15 (53.57)	9 (90.00)	60 (60.00)	
a)	Adequacy of funds	40 (64.52)	13 (46.43)	07 (70.00)	60 (60.00)	
b)	Subsidy	42 (67.74)	15 (53.57)	08 (80.00)	65 (65.00)	
2	Related with decision taking	38 (61.29)	13 (46.43)	05 (50.00)	40 (40.00)	
C	Llabour problem	37 (59.67)	12 (42.86)	6 (60.00)	55 (55.00)	III
	Total sample farms	62 (100.00)	28 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	100 (100.00)	

Note - Figure in parentheses shows the percentage of corresponding totals.

Suggestive measures for increasing mustard production

For the successful and targeted level of production, the following suggestion can be given to the farmers:

1. Use of good quality seed
2. Use of scientific package and practices of mustard production
3. Application of balanced does of nutrients
4. The plant [protection measure mainly the use of integrated pest management
5. Use of improved post-harvest technology
6. Crop insurance incentive
7. Infrastructure development with fair marketing system
8. Timely sowing for which efficient weather forecasting may be used
9. Credit facilities with low rate interest
10. Proper on farm extension service

of farms are given in table-1.

A. Technical problem

Technical problem have the first rank (85%) followed by managerial problem (75%) and labour problems (55%). It is related to the knowledge of quality seeds, its rate and time of sowing. Required balance dose of fertilizer name, quantity and method of application of herbicide etc. Technical problem was highest in case of marginal farms (91.94%) followed by medium (90.00%) and small (67.86%).

B. Managerial problem

It included the knowledge and experience regarding decision taking, timely arrangement of various inputs, irrigation facilities. In the Management problem financial problem (60.00%) and quick decision making problem (40.00%) were showed highest. Management problem was highest in case of marginal farms (72.58%) followed by medium (60.00%) and small (85.71%).

C. Labour problems

It relates to the availability of sufficient numbers during peak season of the farm work. It is evident that by managing various constraints raised by mustard growers of the study area, the yield of mustard can be enhanced and farmers of the study area can raise their income. Mustard is a suitable crop for doubling the income of farmers of the study area.

With the above point it is also suggest that the required input should be made available at reasonable prices and at right time so that the growers can increase the mustard production by increasing the productivity of the crop.

Conclusion

From the above discussion it may be concluded that there are three types of constraints faced by the mustard growers *i.e.* Technical problem, Management problem and Labour problem. Technical problems are ranked first followed by Management problems and Labour problem. All the problems are more faced by the marginal farmers followed by small farmers and medium farmers. Thus, it can be concluded that problems and size group of farms have indirect relationship. Means as the size of the farm increases problems faced are

decreases. Mustard is a lucrative crop and is suitable for doubling the income of the farmers of the study area.

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