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Farmers' Satisfaction with Adoption of Cumin Cultivation

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in five talukas of Bhavnagar district to find out farmers' satisfaction as a result of the introduction of cumin crop cultivation. The results indicated that majority of the respondents had expressed some degree of satisfaction for introducing cumin cultivation. It also highlighted from the study that increase in age upto middle age was found to have positive influence on the level of satisfaction derived as a result of cumin cultivation, while the highest level of family education was found to have negative influence on the level of satisfaction.

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INTRODUCTION

Generally, farmers look for a crop which is more paying with less water, fertilizers and labour requirements. Cumin is such a short duration crop which requires less irrigation, less fertilizers and less labour as compared to wheat crop, which is generally grown in the Saurashtra region during the rabi season. The farmers of the Saurashtra region have been attracted towards cumin crop and have introduced this crop with the hope of getting more economic return per unit of land.

Introduction of any new crop involve two aspects of adoption and the satisfaction, derived as a result of adoption. These are the integral parts of adoption process. It is fact that if person is satisfied with adoption of new crop cultivation, naturally he will continue same in future. It was, therefore, felt necessary to study the farmers' satisfaction with adoption of cumin cultivation with the specific objectives of the study as given under :

1. To determine farmers' satisfaction as a result of the introduction of cumin crop cultivation.
2. To know the relationship between degree of satisfaction attained due to adoption of cumin cultivation and the selected personal socio-economic characteristics of cumin growers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in five talukas of Bhavnagar district having maximum area under cumin crop. The data were collected by arranging personal interview with the 205 cumin growers.

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A three point satisfaction scale was developed to measure the satisfaction. Nine statements reflecting farmers' feeling of satisfaction for the cultivation of the cumin crop were developed. Out of these, six were positive, indicating farmers' satisfaction regarding cumin cultivation and three were negative, indicating dissatisfaction for adopting cumin cultivation.

Positive statement was assigned score 3 for "agree" down to 1 for "disagree" response. While for negative statement, score was assigned in reverse way i.e. score 1 for "agree" up to 3 for "disagree" response. The total score for individual respondent was obtained by summing-up all the scores of the statements. The score attained by all respondents were summed up to calculate the mean($\bar{X}$). Afterwards, on the basis of mean ($\bar{X}$) and standard deviation (S.D.) they were categorised into three groups with help of following formula :

X_1 = Mean ± Standard deviation.

The data were analysed by chi-square (X^2) test to ascertain the existance or non-existance of relationship between some of the personal and socio-economic characteristics of cumin growers and their satisfaction attained due to adoption of cumin cultivation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Farmers' satisfaction for adoption of cumin cultivation

The data (Table 1) reveals that majority (63.41 per cent) of the respondents expressed moderate satisfaction followed by high (20.00 per cent) and low (16.59 per cent) satisfaction for adoption of cumin cultivation. It is observed that the majority of the respondents expressed some degree of satisfaction for introducing cumin cultivation. This finding is in line with the findings of Shukla (1968), Dongaonkar (1975), Vyas (1976) and Patel (1977).

TABLE 1

Distribution of cumin grower according to thier satisfaction for introducing cumin cultivation.

Satisfaction Level	*Frequency*	*Per cent*
Low	34	16.59
Moderate	130	63.41
High	41	20.00
Total	205	100.00

B. Relationship between degree of satisfaction attained due to adoption of cumin cultivation and the selected personal socio-economic characteristics of cumin growers.

To study the relationship between degree of satisfaction attained due to adoption of cumin cultivation and the selected personal socio-economic characteristics of cumin growers are of great importance.

It can be seen from the data presented in Table 2 that the computed chi-square value 10.34 indicates that there was significant association between age of the head of family and

satisfaction derived as a result of cumin cultivation. The farmers belonging to middle age group were found to be more satisfied than the young and old age groups. The probable reason for this may be that the young farmers may have high level of achievement motivation as compared to the middle age group. Old farmers are generally less innovative and hence satisfaction from innovation may be expressed at low level.

TABLE 2

Relationship between satisfaction attained due to adoption of cumin cultivation and the selected personal socio-economic characteristics of cumin growers.

Characters	*Satisfaction*			
	Low	*Moderate*	*High*	X^2 *value*
Age				
Young	9	24	11	
Medium	24	72	19	10.34*
Old	1	34	11	
Highest level of education in the family				
Primary level	18	72	18	
Secondary level	8	50	13	14.65**
Above secondary level	8	8	10	
Education of the head of the family	34	130	41	6.12 N.S.
Average educational level of the family	34	130	41	2.90 N.S.
Size of family	34	130	41	0.88 N.S.
Type of family	34	130	41	0.38 N.S.
Social participation	34	130	41	4.43 N.S.
Size of land holding	34	130	41	8.0 N.S.
Economic Status	34	130	41	3.96 N.S.

* — Significant at 0.05 level

** — Significant at 0.01 level

N.S. — Non-significant

The calculated chi-square value of (14.65) proved that level of satisfaction was inversely associated with the level of education in the respondents' families. In other words, the respondents in whose family highest level of education was up to primary level, the degree of satisfaction was high.

It is also indicated in table 2 that education of the head of the family, average educational level of the family, size of family, type of family, social participation, size of land holding and economic status of the respondents had no significant association with the level of satisfaction derived as a result of adoption of cumin cultivation.

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