

## Short Communications

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### Association between Socio-Economic, Psychological and Communicational Attributes of Sesame Growers with Technological Gap in the Recommended Sesame Production Technology

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An attempt was made to workout the association between socio-economic, psychological and communicational attributes of sesame growers with technological gap in the recommended sesame production technology. The data from 100 farmers of Sihora block of Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh state were collected through pre-tested structural interview schedule with three stage sampling method and applying ex-post facto research design. The independent variables viz. education, size of land holding, land under sesame crop, socio-economic status, mass-media exposure, social participation, extension participation, scientific orientation, knowledge level and adoption level were found statistically significant and associated with technological gap, whereas age, annual income and material possession were non-significantly associated with technological gap.

## Introduction

Being ‘the queen of oils’ and ‘poor man’s substitute for ghee’, sesame (*Sesamum indicum L.*) has vast field of applications. Sesame requires minimum seed rate, mostly grown as rainfed crop and takes only 85-90 days to get harvest. It can even be taken in zaid season when the land and farmers both are fallow after the harvest of rabi produce.

Minimum Support Price for sesame is maximum among all oilseed crops i.e.

groundnut, sunflower, niger, soybean and mustard which is Rs.4600 against Rs. 4000, Rs. 3750, Rs. 3600, Rs. 2500 per respectively Anonymous (2014-15).

Not only this, it has more growth in last three year’s Minimum Support Price which is 48% as compared to that of groundnut which is 40% Anonymous(2014-15).

As it is an ancient oilseed crop, it is loosing its place in day to day meal and agricultural fields. Its productivity is minimum (375

kg/ha) in the Sihora block of Jabalpur district Anonymous (2012-13).

It is also visualized that the adoption of recommended practices of sesame by the farmers is influenced by some traits of the sesame growers. So, keeping this in view the present study was designed with the objective of knowing the association between technological gap in recommended sesame production technology and the attributes of sesame growers.

### Materials and Methods

Among the seven blocks of Jabalpur, Sihora block with minimum productivity (375kg/ha) was selected purposively. From 155 villages, a total of 10 villages having good number of sesame growers were randomly chosen from the Sihora block for the purpose. Ten sesame growers from each village, in all 100 growers were selected which constituted the sample

for the study. A well-structured, pre-tested interview schedule was prepared in view of the objectives of the study and data were collected by personal interview of selected sesame growers. The association was determined with Chi-square $\chi^2$  test.

### Results and Discussion

Table 1 depicts the association between various attributes of sesame growers like socio-economic, psychological and communicational characteristics with the technological gap which clearly reveals that the age of sesame growers, annual income and material possession were not significantly associated with the technological gap. The findings of Kapse *et al.*, (2007) and Singh (2007) are in line with it. This clarifies that these three factors had no relation with the technological gap in sesame production technology.

**Table.1** Association between technological gap and attributes of sesame growers:

| S. No. | Attributes or Variables | $\chi^2$ value |           | Level of significance | Degree of freedom | Association     |
|--------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|        |                         | Calculated     | Tabulated |                       |                   |                 |
| 1.     | Age                     | 0.158          | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Non-significant |
| 2.     | Education               | 8.272          | 7.815     | 0.05                  | 3                 | Significant     |
| 3.     | Social participation    | 8.081          | 3.841     | 0.01                  | 1                 | Significant     |
| 4.     | Material possession     | 1.377          | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Non-significant |
| 5.     | Size of land holding    | 8.385          | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Significant     |
| 6.     | Land under sesame crop  | 4.763          | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Significant     |
| 7.     | Annual income           | 2.534          | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Non-significant |
| 8.     | Socio-economic status   | 7.502          | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Significant     |
| 9.     | Mass-media exposure     | 42.402         | 6.635     | 0.01                  | 1                 | Significant     |
| 10.    | Extension participation | 8.836          | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Significant     |
| 11.    | Scientific orientation  | 4.294          | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Significant     |
| 12.    | Knowledge level         | 37.363         | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Significant     |
| 13.    | Adoption level          | 42.739         | 3.841     | 0.05                  | 1                 | Significant     |

Similarly, on the other hand education, size of land holding, land under sesame crop, socio-economic status, mass-media exposure, social participation, extension participation, scientific orientation, knowledge level and adoption level were found to be significantly associated with technological gap which shows that these traits produces effect on the technological gap and are directly related to it. Other authors (Patel *et al.*, 2010; Singh 2007; Dixit *et al.*, 2005; Kapse *et al.*, 2007) have reported the same.

The study leads to the conclusion that except age, annual income and material possession, all variables are crucial with respect to technological gap. Hence, in particular, education, land holding, social participation, socio-economic status, mass-media exposure, extension participation, knowledge level and adoption level are the factors which should be taken in consideration to minimize the technological gap and extensive efforts are required to uplift these factors.

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