CONCLUSION

The findings of the research work are being concluded stagnation in the area, production and productivity of slow growth crops in district Hamirpur in between 1970-71 to 1995-96. Correlation in between variation in area, production, productivity and prices of pulses, oilseed, course grain and other competitive crops was insignificant. Productivity of these crops was nearer to static. Barring, Pea, Arhar, Lentil, Moong and Soyabean the C.G.R. for area and production is either insignificant or negative.

The pulses, oilseed crops and course grain are cultivated totally in rainfed condition.

The irrigated area which is about 12 percent of net cultivated area is covered by Wheat and Paddy.

The attractive area was covered by HYV of slow growth crops (61.00%) but in the absence of irrigation facility a very scanty amount of crucial inputs like fertilizer, Rhizobium culture, minor nutrients, plant protection chemicals were applied which resulted in poor yield ultimately low annual income.

Farm economy analysis concluded that more than 72 percent of the farmers in the study area are serving below poverty line and another 18 percent marginally above the line of poverty. Inspite of stagnation in the yield of slow growth crops particularly of pulses are continuously cultivated by the farmer, perhaps because of less water requiring nature of these crops. Due to dominancy of illiteracy, traditional attitude and shyness the acceptability of new techniques lacks with the sample farmers.