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Constraints faced by vegetable growers in adoption of vegetable production practices

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Abstract

The present study on constraints faced by vegetable growers in adoption of vegetable production practices was conducted in Nagpur district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state by employing exploratory design were used with 120 respondents. The respondents were selected randomly from two tahsils namely Nagpur and Mauda in Nagpur district. The findings were revealed that high adoption gap and less production of vegetables in studied area as reported by the respondents were fluctuation in market rates (97.50), followed by high wages of labour (89.16%), low rates of vegetables (80.83%) and non-availability of labours at the time of vegetable cultivation practices (72.50%) and these were ranked as Ist, IInd, IIIrd and IVth respectively. In this case labour constraints and marketing constraints were the major constraints faced by the great majority of respondents. The 71.67 per cent of respondents were faced the constraints non availability of recommended variety seeds, followed by problems in identification of diseases and pests (47.50%) and these were ranked Vth and VIth respectively. The 43.33 per cent of respondents were reported that, non-availability of good quality FYM and non-availability of electric supply for irrigation were the major constraints by them which had combined rank VIIth. The 39.16 per cent of the respondents were faced constraints non availability of vegetable processing and preservation units, followed by lack of knowledge about latest vegetable production technology (37.50%) and these were ranked as VIIIth and IXth respectively.

Keywords: Vegetable production practices, constraints in adoption

Introduction

As compared to any other country of the world Indian can claim to grow the largest no. of vegetable crops because of varied agricultural climatic conditions in India make it possible to grow more varieties of vegetables crops all the year round in one part of the country or another and as many as 61 annual and 4 perennial vegetable crops are commercially cultivated. Some of the important vegetable crops which were brinjal, tomato, okra, cucurbits, chilies, etc. Tomato is warm season crop. In Maharashtra, main season of cultivation of tomato is rabi, fruit set and lycopen development are the main constraints in summer cultivation, while fungal and viral disease particularly early blight and spotted wilt virus in kharif season. Beside these constrains considering longer and continuous demand it is grown throughout the year. The extent of adoption gap between recommended and actually adopted brinjal and tomato technology and also problems faced by the respondent brinjal and tomato growers in adoption of brinjal and tomato technology on their farm. The intension of the study is also to find out the communication gap if any among the brinjal and tomato growers regarding new technologies, practices recommended by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth Akola, which are useful to minimize the adoption gap.

Methodology

The present study was carried out in Nagpur district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state with exploratory design of social research was used. The sample of 120 respondent farmers was randomly selected from two talukas namely Nagpur and Mauda are drawn from Nagpur district. For the present study mostly by considering the higher area under brinjal and tomato crop, five villages from each taluka was selected. From each of the selected villages, 6 brinjal and 6 tomato growers were randomly selected from each selected villages thus, from 10 villages, 60 brinjal and 60 tomato growers was selected and constitute a total sample of 120 respondents. The data for study were collected by personal interview of the respondents with the help of pre-tested structured interview schedule. In the present study it is operationally defined as the problems or difficulties faced by the vegetable growers at the time of adoption

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of vegetable production practices. The constraints were recorded and they were further classified on the basis of frequency, percentage and rank.

Results and Discussion

Constraints faced by the vegetable growers

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their constraints faced by vegetable growers

Sr. No.	Constraints	Respondents (n=60)		Rank
		Frequency	Percentage	
A	Technical			
1.	Lack of knowledge about latest vegetable production technology	45	37.50	IX
2.	Non availability of recommended variety seeds	86	71.67	V
3.	Non availability of good quality FYM	52	43.33	VII
4.	Inadequate and timely non availability of fertilizers	20	16.67	XVII
B	Financial			
1.	Inadequate sources of finance	23	19.16	XV
2.	Non availability of money in time	21	17.50	XVI
3.	High cost of input	37	30.83	XIII
C	Labour constraints			
1.	Non availability of labours at the time of vegetable cultivation practices	87	72.50	IV
2.	High wages of labour	107	89.16	II
D	Irrigation			
1.	Shortage of irrigation water during summer	42	35.00	XI
2.	Non availability of electric supply for irrigation	52	43.33	VII
E	Plant protection			
1.	Problems in identification of diseases and pests	57	47.50	VI
2.	Non availability of insecticides and pesticides at proper time	40	33.33	XII
F	Marketing			
1.	Low rates of vegetables	97	80.83	III
2.	Fluctuation in market rates	117	97.50	I
3.	High commission of brokers from vegetable growers	43	35.83	X
4.	High transportation charge	34	28.33	XIV
5.	Non availability of vegetable processing and preservation units	47	39.16	VIII

The data presented in Table no. 1 revealed that reasons for high adoption gap and less production of vegetables in studied area as reported by the respondents were fluctuation in market rates (97.50), followed by high wages of labour (89.16%), low rates of vegetables (80.83%) and non-availability of labours at the time of vegetable cultivation practices (72.50%) and these were ranked as Ist, IInd, IIIrd and IVth respectively. In this case labour constraints and marketing constraints were the major constraints faced by the great majority of respondents.

The 71.67 per cent of respondents were faced the constraints non availability of recommended variety seeds, followed by problems in identification of diseases and pests (47.50%) and these were ranked Vth and VIth respectively. The 43.33 per cent of respondents were reported that, non-availability of good quality FYM and non-availability of electric supply for irrigation were the major constraints by them which had combined rank VIIth. The 39.16 per cent of the respondents were faced constraints non availability of vegetable processing and preservation units, followed by lack of knowledge about latest vegetable production technology (37.50%) and these were ranked as VIIIth and IXth respectively.

The high commission of brokers from vegetable growers was the constraints reported by the 35.83 per cent vegetable growers and ranked as Xth. The 35.00 per cent of the respondents were faced the constraints shortage of irrigation water during summer, it was ranked as XIth, followed by non-availability of insecticides and pesticides at proper time ranked as XIIth. High cost of input (30.83%) and high transportation charge (28.33%) were constraints and ranked as XIIIth and XIVth respectively. The other constraints faced by the respondents were inadequate sources of finance (19.16%),

non-availability of money in time (17.50%), inadequate and timely non availability of fertilizers (16.67%) and they were ranked XVth, XVIth and XVIIth, respectively. The finding was in consonance with the findings reported by the Phalke, S. H. (1999) [3].

Conclusions

Vegetables growers were faced fluctuation in market rates, high wages of labour, low rates of vegetables and non-availability of labours at the time of vegetable cultivation practices. They were faced the constraints non availability of recommended variety seeds, followed by problems in identification of diseases and pests., non-availability of good quality FYM and non-availability of electric supply for irrigation and also non-availability of vegetable processing and preservation units, followed by lack of knowledge about latest vegetable production The technical, marketing, irrigation and plant protection constraints were the major constraints faced by the vegetable growers in adoption of vegetable production practices.

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