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Constraints faced by mandarin growers in the adoption of the recommended package of practices of mandarin

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Abstract

The present study was conducted on “Knowledge and adoption of mandarin production technology by the growers” was purposively conducted in Yavatmal district of Vidarbha region. The study was conducted in Digras, Babulgaon, Ner talukas. The sample constituted 120 mandarin growers from 12 villages. Ex-post facto research Design was used for present study. Data from the respondents were collected by personally interviewing with the help of structured and pretested interview schedule. Collected data were classified, tabulated and analysed by using statistical methods like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient. It can be concluded that the constraints faced by the mandarin growers in adoption of the recommended package of practices of mandarin shows that all of respondents 100 percent faced the constraint of not availability market storage facility, 95.00 percent of respondents face high cost of transportation and 88.33 percent of respondents faced the constraint of lack of training followed by 82.50 percent of the respondents faced the constraints of high cost of labour for orchard operation, 80 percent of respondents face the constraints of location research station at large distance. While 79.16 percent of respondents face the constraints of lack of awareness about crop insurance scheme. Nearly 72.50 percent of respondents face the constraints of Irregularity of filed visit by concerned authority and 68.33 percent of respondents face the lack of participation in extension activity and more than half of the respondents that is 54.16 faces the lack of awareness about latest technologies.

Keywords: Knowledge, production, technology, mandarin

Introduction

The adoption of the recommended package of practices for mandarin cultivation is essential for optimizing yield, quality, and sustainability. However, mandarin growers often encounter a variety of constraints that hinder the effective implementation of these practices. This research aims to identify and analyze the key barriers faced by mandarin growers in adopting the recommended agronomic practices. Understanding these constraints is critical for devising strategies that can enhance the adoption rate of advanced agricultural technologies. Factors such as limited access to resources, inadequate knowledge and training, financial limitations, and socio-economic conditions play significant roles in shaping farmers' ability to implement recommended practices. This study employs a comprehensive approach to investigate the specific obstacles experienced by mandarin growers. Through systematic data collection and analysis, the research aims to provide a nuanced understanding of these constraints. The findings will offer valuable insights for policymakers, extension agents, and agricultural stakeholders to develop targeted interventions that address these barriers, ultimately facilitating the broader adoption of recommended practices. Enhancing adoption rates will contribute to improved productivity, sustainability, and economic viability of mandarin cultivation, thereby benefiting the agricultural sector as a whole.

Materials and Methods

The present study was undertaken in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. The study was conducted in Yavatmal district. Out of sixteen talukas of Yavatmal district, three talukas namely Digras, Babulgaon, Ner, were selected purposively as maximum area under mandarin cultivation. Four villages were selected randomly from each talukas. Thus, twelve villages from three talukas were selected for the study. From the selected village, ten (10) respondents from each villages were selected randomly. In this way, from 12 villages 120 mandarin growers selected for the present study. An Ex-post-facto research design was followed for the study. Data was collected by personally interviewing the Mandarin growers.

The collected data was analyzed, classified and tabulated. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of correlation were used to interpret findings and draw conclusions.

Specific Objective: To find out the constraints faced by the

respondents in adoption of the recommended package of practices of mandarin

Results and Discussion

Constraints faced by the Mandarin growers in adoption of the recommended package of practices of Mandarin

Table 1: Distribution of Mandarin growers according to the constraints faced by the Mandarin growers

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	High cost of transportation	114	95.00	II
2	Not availability of market storage facility	120	100	I
3	Lack of awareness about crop insurance scheme	95	79.16	VI
4	Irregularity of filed visit by concerned authority	87	72.50	VII
5	Lack of training	106	88.33	III
6	Lack of participation in extension activity	82	68.33	VIII
7	Lack of awareness about latest technologies	65	54.16	IX
8	High cost for various orchards operation	99	82.50	IV
9	Location of research station at large distance	96	80.00	V

It is observed from Table 1 that the constraints faced by the mandarin growers in adoption of the recommended package of practices of mandarin shows that all of respondents 100 percent faced the constraint of not availability market storage facility, 95.00 percent of respondents face high cost of transportation and 88.33 percent of respondent faced the constraint of lack of training followed by 82.50 percent of the respondents faced the constraints of high cost of labour for orchard operation, 80.00 percent of respondents face the constraints of location research station at large distance. While, 79.16 percent of respondents face the constraints of lack of awareness about crop insurance scheme. Nearly 72.50 percent of respondents face the constraints of Irregularity of filed visit by concerned authority and 68.33 percent of respondents face the lack of participation in extension activity and half of the respondent that is 54.16 percent face the lack of awareness about latest technologies. Similar findings supported by Raut (2006) ^[1].

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the major constraints faced by mandarin growers was not availability market storage facility, high cost of transportation and lack of training program. The constraints faced by the mandarin growers in adoption of the recommended package of practices of mandarin shows that all of respondents (100 percent) faced the constraint of not availability market storage facility, 95 percent of respondents face high cost of transportation and 88.33 percent of respondents faced the constraint of lack of training followed by 82.50 percent of the respondents faced the constraints of high cost of labour for orchard operation, 80 percent of respondents face the constraints of location research station at large distance. While 79.16 percent of respondents face the constraints of lack of awareness about crop insurance scheme. Nearly 72.50 percent of respondents face the constraints of Irregularity of filed visit by concerned authority and 68.33 percent of respondents face the lack of participation in extension activity and half of the respondent that is 54.16 face the lack of awareness about latest technologies.

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