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Production constraints and suggestions of pulse based cropping system of farmers of Chhattisgarh plains

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Abstract

The study was conducted on 320 pulse based cropping system practicing farmers in Chhattisgarh plains to ascertain their constraint and suggestion regarding pulses production. The selected pulse growing farmers have been interviewed personally with the help of a well-structured interview schedule. The findings of the study revealed that the major constraints reported by farmers in adopting pulse based cropping system were non-availability of information, adherence to tradition, lack of knowledge about marketing intelligence, technology as per farmer's requirement at appropriate time, low support price. The findings also indicated that majority of the respondents suggested that complete information should be available on time, required marketing assurance should be available for all commodities, information should be provide at villages time to time were major suggestion received from the respondents.

Keywords: Pulse based cropping system, constraint and suggestion

Introduction

Pulses are an essential component of the Indian people's daily diet. India has key place in global pulses production and contributes about 25% to the total pulse basket. The major pulse growing district in Chhattisgarh states are Rajnandgaon, Durg, Balod, Bemetara and Kabidham etc. Cropping system is a kind of sequence and arrangement of crops grown on a given area of land over a period of time. Pulse production in India is in acute short supply. However, the state's level of production is quite low. Non-adoption of improved varieties and a package of practices appear to be the reason for low production which could be attributable to a lack of awareness among farmers about improved cultivation practices as well as the constraints faced by the farmers growing pulse crops have experienced.

Methodology

The present study was carried out in major four pulse growing districts of Chhattisgarh plains namely Rajnandgaon, Durg, Bemetara and Balod. For the purpose of the study eight blocks (two blocks from each district) were selected namely, Khairgarh & Chhuikhadan (Rajnandgaon district), Gurur & Gundardehi (Balod district), Bemetara & Navagarh (Bemetara district) and Dhamdha & Durg (Durg district). Four villages were randomly selected from each blocks in these way total 32 villages selected for study. 10 farmers from each village were selected randomly to comprise a sample of 320 respondents for the study. The constraints and suggestion were collected with the help of predesigned interview schedule by approaching the farmers for personal interviews with a view to developed rapport with them in order to get more reliable information. Collected data were than tabulated and analyzed using frequency, percentage and ranking.

Results and Discussion

Constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of pulse based cropping system

There are several types of constraints faced by the farmers in adoption of any modern agricultural technologies an attempt has been made to categories these problems or constraints in few broad categories viz Personal, socio-economic, technical, Psychological constraints, Information constraints, Technological constants marketing related constraints. All the constraints as perceived by the farmers in adoption of modern agricultural technologies are given in Table 1. Regarding personal constraints, majority of the respondents (96.25%) perceived lack of knowledge, followed by lack of interest (86.87%) and lack of farming experience (23.12%).

It was found that in case of social and economic constraints, majority of the respondent (93.87%) faced High wage rate and shortage of labour, followed by low economic condition and poor investment capacity (85%) non-availability of credit in time (36.25%).

Maximum respondents having low risk bearing capacity due

to small size of land holding and subsistence farming (83.12%), while (80.00%) respondents having conservative attitude towards traditional practices and (79.37%) lack of motivational support from extension agencies were the psychological constraints.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to problem faced by them in pulse based cropping system

S.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Personal constrains		
a.	Lack of Knowledge	308	96.25
b	Lack of interest	287	86.87
c	Lack of farming experience	74	23.12
2	Social / Economic constraints		
a	High wage rate and shortage of labor	302	94.37
b	Non-availability of credit in time	116	36.25
c	Low economic condition and poor investment capacity	272	85.00
3.	Psychological constraints		
a	Conservative attitude towards traditional practices	256	80.00
b	Low risk bearing capacity due to small size of land holding and subsistence farming	266	83.12
c	Lack of motivational support from extension agencies	254	79.37
4.	Information constraints		
a	Non-availability of knowledge in timely	308	94.68
b	Non-availability of right and complete knowledge	181	56.56
c	Un-even distribution of knowledge delivery	104	32.50
5.	Technological constants		
a	Low soil productivity	303	94.25
b	Non-availability of inputs in time	237	74.06
c	Non-availability of equipments and implements	213	66.56
6.	Marketing related constraints		
a	Market facility is far from village	311	90.31
b	Low price of produce in local market	289	97.18

Suggestions

Data related to suggestion received from respondents to overcome the constraints faced in different in pulse based cropping system are compiled in table 2. The findings indicated that majority of the respondents (89.68%) suggested that complete information should be available on time, followed by 84.68 per cent required marketing assurance should be available for all commodities, 82.81 respondents suggested that Information should be provide in villages time to time, 82.18 per cent requested credit should be available on time for crops production, for timely payment of commodity

at the market, 81.8 per cent requested that Pulse crops be encouraged through government support, 81.56 per cent required low cost technology should be available, 80.31 per cent required govt. should purchase pulses at proper price. Also, they required proper irrigation facility should be made available on time, need based technology transfer should be made by govt., machinery should be available easily on rent and inputs should be available on time were suggested by the 77.55, 71.25, 70.31 and 64.68per cent of the respondents, respectively.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to suggestions made by them to overcome the constraints in pulse based cropping system

S. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Complete information should be available on time	287	89.68	I
2	Inputs should be available on time	207	64.68	XII
3	Marketing assurance should be available for all commodities	271	84.68	II
4	Govt. should purchase pulses at proper price	257	80.31	VIII
5	Specialized complete training should be given	262	81.87	V
6	Need based technology transfer should be made by Govt.	228	71.25	X
7	Low cost technology should be available	261	81.56	VII
8	Information should be provide in villages time to time	265	82.81	III
9	Credit should be available on time for crops production	263	82.18	IV
10	Pulse crops be encouraged through government support	262	81.80	VI
11	Proper irrigation facility should be made available on time	248	77.55	IX
12	Machinery should be available easily on rent	225	70.31	XI

Conclusion

About Major constraints as perceived by the farmers in adoption of pulse based cropping system, maximum respondents faced the problems of non-availability of

information, attachment to tradition, lack of knowledge about marketing intelligence, technology was not received according to need of farmers at proper time, maximum farmers faced problem of low support price.

The findings indicated that majority of the respondents (89.68%) suggested that Complete information should be available on time, followed by 84.68 per cent required Marketing assurance should be available for all commodities, while 82.81 respondents suggested that information should be provide at villages time to time were major suggestion received from the respondents.

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