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Constraints faced by the tribal farmers and obtain suggestions of tribal farmers for improving the vegetable consumption pattern of Palghar district

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Abstract

This paper examines the Status of nutritional garden in tribal area of Palghar district. The study was conducted at Palghar district. A sample of 120 tribal families were considered as respondent for present study. The respondents were interviewed with the help of specially designed schedule. Collected data was classified, tabulated and analysed by using various statistical method.

Keywords: Vegetable garden, Palghar district, tribal families, nutritional garden, constraints faced, suggestion

Introduction

The most crucial aspect of our lives is vegetables. Our diet is incomplete without vegetables. The worldwide complexity of the issue of food security continues to be a key obstacle for emerging nations. When there is sufficient and ongoing food availability, access and usage in a sustainable way, there is believed to be food security.

Objective

To study about constraints faced by the tribal farmers and obtain suggestions of tribal farmers for improving the vegetable consumption pattern of Palghar district

Methodology

The research work was purposively conducted in Palghar district of Konkan region of Maharashtra State. Two tahasils Mokhada and Jawahar having maximum tribal population were selected to carry out the research. Six villages from each tahasil were selected randomly to carry out the present study. A total of 120 tribal families were considered as respondents for the present study. For constraints question taken by open end and the suggestion also taken from the tribal farmers.

Results and Discussion

The current study investigated the limits that tribal households face in their vegetable consumption patterns. The information acquired from respondents is sorted according to the largest number of respondents obtained.

Table 1: Constraints faced by the tribal families in vegetable consumption pattern

Sl. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	During the summer season, wild vegetables are scarce.	40	33.33	III
2.	Inadequate transportation to the market for purchasing vegetable	25	20.83	V
3.	Inadequate awareness programs to convey information regarding vegetable consumption patterns	18	15	VI
4.	High prices of vegetables in market	50	41.66	II
5.	Leafy vegetables have to be brought in summer	35	29.16	IV
6.	Improper storage facilities for the vegetable brought from market	75	62.5	I

It is observed from the table 20 that, '62.5 percent' respondents mentioned 'Improper storage facilities for the vegetable brought from market' followed by '41.66 percent' respondents 'High prices of vegetables in market'.

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‘33.33 percent’ respondents reported that ‘During the summer season, wild vegetables are scarce’. ‘29.16 percent’ respondents reported ‘Leafy vegetables have to be brought in summer’. ‘20.83 percent’ respondents mentioned ‘Inadequate

transportation to the market for purchasing vegetable’. ‘15 percent’ respondents reported ‘Inadequate awareness programs to convey information regarding vegetable consumption patterns’.

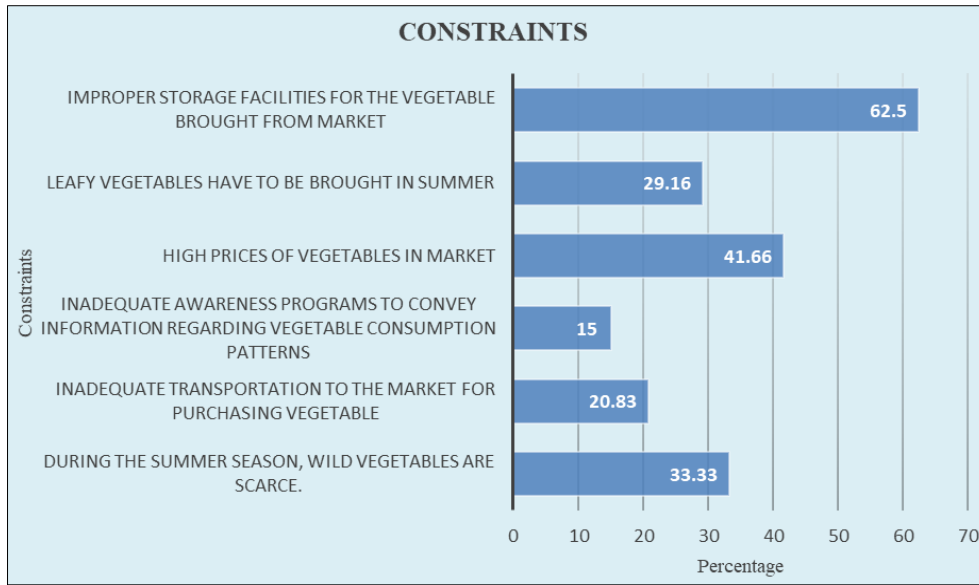


Fig 1: Constraints faced by the tribal families in vegetable consumption

The tribal households in the research region were also asked for their thoughts on how to overcome the limitations in their vegetable consumption patterns

Table 2: Suggestions faced by the tribal families in vegetable consumption pattern

Sl. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Water-saving strategies should be implemented in villages.	120	100	I
2.	Wild vegetables should be conserved.	40	33.33	III
3.	Transport should be provided in remote areas.	25	20.83	V
4.	Village panchayats should hold awareness campaigns to convey information regarding food consumption patterns.	30	25	IV
5.	Grow own vegetable in kitchen garden	100	83.33	II

It is observed from table 24 that, all the respondents i.e. ‘100 percent’ reported ‘Water-saving strategies should be implemented in villages’ followed by ‘83.33 percent’ reported that ‘Grow own vegetable in kitchen garden’ followed by ‘33.33 percent’ reported ‘Wild vegetables should be

conserved’. Only ‘25 percent’ and ‘20.83 percent’ respondents reported ‘Village panchayats should hold awareness campaigns to convey information regarding food consumption patterns’ and ‘Transport should be provided in remote areas’ respectively.

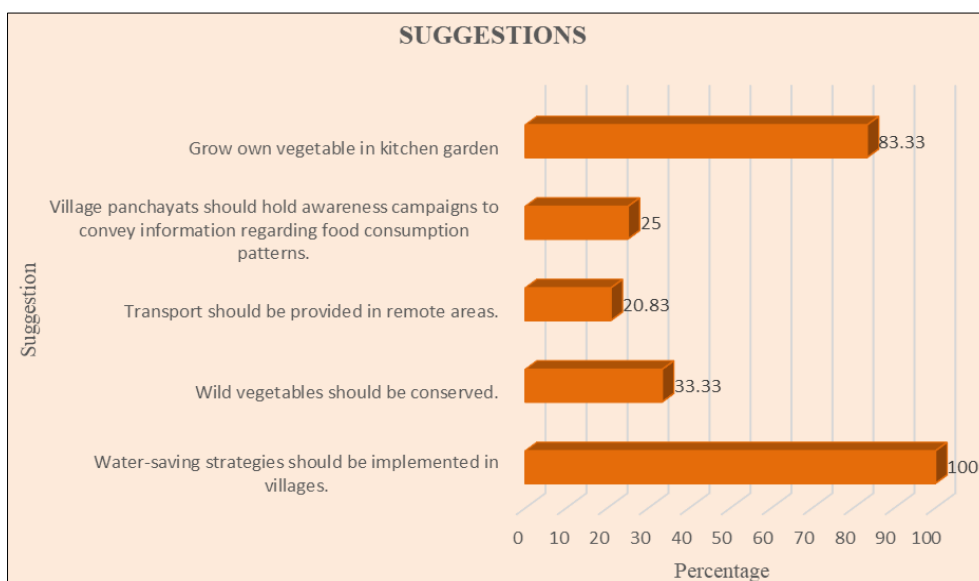


Fig 2: Suggestions faced by the tribal families in vegetable consumption

Conclusion

With regards to constraints experienced, majority of the respondents experienced 'Improper storage facilities for the vegetable brought from market' followed by 'High prices of vegetables in market'.

Majority respondents suggested that 'Water-saving strategies should be implemented in villages' followed by 'Grow own vegetable in kitchen garden'.

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