

Constraints in Adoption of Recommended Paddy Cultivation Practices in Narmada District.

V. K. Poshiya* & M. V. Tiwari P. D. Verma*****

*Asst. Prof. TWTC, Dediapada NAU, Narmada, Gujarat, Scientist (H.Sc) KVK, NAU, Narmada ** senior scientist and Head (Ext.Edu), KVK NAU, Narmada ***

ABSTRACT

The present study reports strategies to overcome constraints in adoption of improved paddy cultivation practices and it was conducted in Narmada district of the year 2019-2020 with 100 respondent paddy growers, strategies were developed by prior identification of constraints and suggestions from respondent paddy growers and experts opinion. Majority of the respondent paddy growers reported Input supply constraint for (93.00 per cent) Lack of availability of irrigation followed by Economical constraint (91.00 per cent) More cost of cultivation, Technological constraint (85.00 percent) Lack of knowledge about export of the crops followed by Extension constraint (92.00 per cent) The visit are not organized by the extension workers to the Agricultural Universities, Research Centers Marketing constraint (89.00 per cent) The rates are not according to the grades of the crops were the major constraints faced by the tribal farmers recommended paddy production technologies the suggestions were “The technical guidance should be made available in time (90.00 percentage) first ranked followed by(83.00 percentage), Timely information about crop prices should be made available The seeds should be available in time with reasonable price (78.00 percentage) and The improved varieties of crop should be made available (73.00 percentage). The proposed strategies must be implemented effectively by implementing agencies for counteracting the constraints faced by the paddy growers in adoption of improved paddy cultivation practices.

Key words: Constraints , Paddy, Recommended technologies, South Gujarat

Introduction

Narmada district is a tribal dominated district with 78 % tribal population. The 89.6 % of the population resides in the villages and depends on Agriculture. The district is blessed with fairly good amount of well distributed rainfall varying from 800 to 1100 mm. The district has 44.36 % cultivable land with 39.36 % irrigated land. The major crops of the district are Cotton, Gram, pigeon pea, Paddy and Maize, Paddy growers this area are depending on only monsoon rainfall. The literacy rate of man and women is very poor and unaware new agricultural practices. However, recent studies have shown that majority of paddy growers’ adoption level was medium (Sasane et al. 2012). Other studies suggest wider scope for increasing production and productivity, by increasing the level of adoption of improved technologies. the present study was undertaken to study the level of adoption of recommended paddy production technologies in paddy growers of Narmada District.

OBJECTIVE

- 1.To study the personal profile of selected paddy growers in Narmada District.
- 2.Constraints faced by adoption in Paddy recommended technologies for tribal community and seek their suggestions to overcome them.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in Narmada district of Gujarat State as it is the jurisdiction of KVK, Dediapada. there are Total Ten adopted villages namely; kham,Almavadi, Tabda, Gopliya, Kunbar, Sorapada, Panchpairi, Kel, Bordifali,Mahupada in which KVK,Dediyapada had under taken extension activities. Out of these adoptive villages in which area under GNR-2 and Purna variety of Paddy crop highest were selected for study. Ten of farmers(Paddy growers) were from each selected villages as were selected as respondents Thus, sample size was 100 respondents. Data were collected from the respondents through a well structured interview schedule by employing face to face interview. The opinion of technical experts on constraints and suggestions offered by the respondent paddy growers was screen out and propose the strategy to overcome major constraints on priority basis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1.Socio-economic profile of the respondents

Socio-economic status of the respondents is an important and integral part of any social science research. The profile study reveals that, half of the respondents (71.00%) belonged to middle age category, majority of the respondents (35.00%) had education up to the secondary level of education, (35.00 percent) of them had medium (1.1 to 2 ha) land holding, majority of the respondents (27.00 per cent) tribal hilly area occupied to farming +Animal husbandry with more than 50.00 percent respondents belonged to medium categories in following variables, risk preference (63.00%), Economic motivation (60.00%), Scientific Orientation (51.00%), social participation (64.00%),Attitude of Paddy growers(53.00%)

2. Distribution of respondents according to constraints faced by them in the adoption of Paddy recommended Technologies

Table-1: Constraints faced by the respondents of Paddy recommended technologies

Sr. No.	Constraints	Number of respondents	Percentage	Rank
1	Input supply constraints			
(a)	Lack of availability of guaranteed and improved variety of crop	86	86.00	II
(b)	Lack of compost and chemical fertilizer	76	76.00	IV
(c)	Lack of availability of irrigation	93	93.00	I

(d)	Lack of supply of insecticides and pesticides in times	62	62.00	V
(e)	Lack of availability of skilled labour	83	83.00	III
2	Economical constraints :			
(a)	Non-availability of credit	69	69.00	IV
(b)	More cost of cultivation	91	91.00	I
(c)	High rates of labour wages	79	79.00	III
(d)	Insufficient capital	87	87.00	II
(e)	Non-availability of finance by the co-operative societies in time	39	39.00	VI
(f)	High rates of interest on the loans	46	46.00	V
3	Technological constraints :			
(a)	Lack of knowledge about time of planting and spacing	74	74.00	II
(b)	Lack of knowledge about availability of seedlings/grafts	54	54.00	IV
(c)	Lack of knowledge about timely application of fertilizers	65	65.00	III
(d)	Lack of knowledge about export of the crops	85	85.00	I
4	Extension constraints :			
(a)	The visit of the extension personnel is not in time	35	35.00	VI
(b)	The extension personal are lacking in the knowledge of the crop cultivation	78	78.00	II
(c)	Result and method demonstrations are not conducted	64	64.00	IV
(d)	The visit are not organized by the extension workers to the Agricultural Universities, Research Centers etc.	92	92.00	I
(e)	Audiovisual aids are not used by the extension workers	76	76.00	III
(f)	Lack of availability of literature in local language	53	53.00	V
5	Marketing constraints :			
(a)	Fluctuation in the prices of crops	76	76.00	II
(b)	The rates are not according to the grades of the crops	89	89.00	I
(c)	More cost of the packaging	43	43.00	IV
(d)	Middlemen takes more commission	64	64.00	III

Table-1 Revealed that Major constraints faced by paddy growers to Input supply constraint for (93.00 per cent) Lack of availability of irrigation followed by Economical constraint (91.00 per cent) More cost of cultivation, Technological constraint (85.00 percent) Lack of knowledge about export of the crops followed by Extension constraint (92.00 per cent) The visit are not organized by the extension workers to the Agricultural Universities, Research Centers

Marketing constraint (89.00 per cent) The rates are not according to the grades of the crops respectively. all the major constraints faced by the tribal farmers recommended paddy production technologies

Table-2: Important suggestions made by the respondents

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Number of Respondents	Percent age	Rank
1.	The improved varieties of crop should be made available	73	73.00	IV
2.	The seeds should be available in time with reasonable price	78	78.00	III
3.	The chemical fertilizers should be made available timely and as per the requirements	68	68.00	V
4.	The insecticides and pesticides should be made available in time and at cheaper rates	50	50.00	VIII
5.	The co-operative institutions and banks should provide loans in time	38	38.00	XII
6.	There is a necessity of nearby markets	63	63.00	VI
7.	Timely information about crop prices should be made available	83	83.00	II
8.	The co-operative organizations should be established for marketing	48	48.00	IX
9.	The crop processing industries should be established	43	43.00	X
10.	The technical guidance should be made available in time	90	90.00	I
11	The export of crops should be done through co-operatives	42	42.00	XI
12	The availability of skilled labour at required time and reasonable wages	58	58.00	VII

It is clear from the Table-2 that most Respondents that the suggestions were “The technical guidance should be made available in time (90.00 percentage) first ranked followed by(83.00 percentage) Timely information about crop prices should be made available, (78.00 percentage) The seeds should be available in time with reasonable price and (73.00 percentage)The improved varieties of crop should be made available, respectively.

CONCLUSION

Findings of the study presented above can be concluded that the majority of the respondents were paddy growers reported the constraints Input supply constraint for (93.00 per cent) Lack of availability of irrigation followed by Economical constraint (91.00 per cent) More cost of cultivation, Technological constraint (85.00 percent) Lack of knowledge about export of the crops followed by Extension constraint (92.00 per cent) The visit are not organized by the extension workers to the Agricultural Universities, Research Centers Marketing constraint (89.00 per cent) The rates are not according to the grades of the crops respectively. with the suggestions were “The technical guidance should be made available in time (90.00 percentage) first ranked followed by(83.00 percentage)Timely information about crop prices should be made

available, (78.00 percentage) The seeds should be available in time with reasonable price and (73.00 percentage)The improved varieties of crop should be made available, respectively. The proposed strategies must be implemented effectively by the implementing agencies for counteracting the constraints faced by the paddy growers in adoption of recommended paddy technologies by tribal farm women.

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