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CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE GREEN GRAM GROWERS IN ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED GREEN GRAM PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Navsari district of Gujarat state. Sample of 120 respondents were selected by proportionate random sampling technique for the study purpose. Response of green gram growers was taken by personal interview schedule. The purpose of this study was to find out the constraints faced by green gram growers in adoption of recommended green gram production technology and their suggestions to overcome these constraints. The major constraints with regards to green gram production technology were high cost of inputs (93.33 per cent), fluctuations in market rates (90.00 per cent), unavailability of healthy seedlings (85.00 per cent), non-availability of labours (81.66 per cent), high cost of transportation (77.50 per cent), lack of technical guidance (75.00 per cent), high rates of labours (71.66 per cent), non-availability of timely credits (60.83 per cent), lack of market facilities (55.83 per cent), irregular supply of irrigation (39.16 per cent). The important suggestion endorsed by green gram growers were), provide timely technical guidance (86.67 per cent), good and healthy seedlings should be provided (80.83 per cent), rate of agricultural produce should be regulated (69.17 per cent), training on new technology should be imparted (45.00 per cent) and regular visit of horticultural officer should be necessary (22.50 per cent) .

Keywords: *constraints, suggestion, production technology, green gram growers*

INTRODUCTION

Green gram (Vigna radiata L.) commonly known as golden gram is one of the most important short duration pulse crops in India. It ranks third among all the pulse crops grown in India. Contribution of pulses to Indian agriculture and daily life has been tremendous besides being one of the important constituents of our diet. India is the largest producer, consumer and importer of pulses. Pulses are the major sources of dietary protein in the vegetarian diet in our country. Besides being a rich source of protein, they maintain soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation in soil and thus play a vital role in sustainable agriculture. Pulses are a good and chief source of protein for a majority of the Indian population. Pulses contribute 11% of the total intake of proteins in India (Reddy, 2010). In India, frequency of pulses consumption is much higher than any other source of protein, which indicates the importance of pulses in their daily food habits. The domestic production of pulses was around 18.1 million tonnes over the last three years. Pulses production in India has not kept up with growth in demand calling for import to the tune of 2.0 to 4.0 million tones (Raj et al., 2013). It is consumed in different ways as dal, halwa, snack and so many other preparations. Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) is synthesized in sprouted seeds of greengram with increment in riboflavin and thiamine. It is also used as green manure crop. Being a short duration crop it also provides an excellent green fodder to the animals. It fits well in various multiple and intercropping systems. The seeds are highly nutritious with protein content of 23-14%. In India.

OBJECTIVE

To know the constraints faced by the green gram growers in adoption of recommended green gram production technology

METHODOLOGY

Navsari district, where the researcher study were chosen for the study. Navsari, Vasnda, Chikali and Khergam talukas of Navsari district was purposively selected, because these talukas have green gram growing area as compared to other talukas. Twelve green gram growing villages was randomly selected from those four talukas. For these study 120 green gram growers, who had minimum 3 years of experience in green gram cultivation were selected randomly. All 120 green gram growers will consider as a sample and as respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Constraints faced by green gram growers in adoption of recommended production technology of green gram

(n = 120)

Sr. No.	Constraints	Number	Per cent	Rank
1	Unavailability of healthy seedlings	102	85.00	III
2	High cost of inputs	112	93.33	I
3	High cost of transportation	93	77.50	V
4	Non-availability of labours	98	81.66	IV
5	High rates of labours	86	71.66	VII
6	Non-availability of credit in time	73	60.83	VIII
7	Lack of timely technical guidance	90	75.00	VI
8	Irregular supply of irrigation	47	39.16	X
9	Irregular supply of electricity	43	35.83	XI
10	Lack of market facility	67	55.83	IX
11	Lack of stress of product	38	31.66	XII
12	Fluctuations in market rate	108	90.00	II

As seen from the table major constraints faced by green gram growers are high cost of inputs (93.33 per cent), fluctuations in market rates (90.00 per cent), unavailability of healthy seedlings (85.00 per cent), non-availability of labours (81.66 per cent), high cost of transportation (77.50 per cent), lack of technical guidance (75.00 per cent), high rates of labours (71.66 per cent), non-availability of timely credits (60.83 per cent), lack of market facilities (55.83 per cent), irregular supply of irrigation (39.16 per cent), irregular supply of electricity (35.83 per cent) and lack of stress of product (31.66 per cent).

Table 2: Suggestions given by green gram growers to overcome constraints faced by them (n = 120)

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Number	Per cent	Rank
1	Price of seed should be minimized.	112	93.33	I
2	Good and healthy seedlings should be provided.	97	80.83	III
3	Regular and timely visit of the farm should be necessary by agriculture officer.	27	22.50	X
4	Rate of produce should be regulated.	83	69.17	IV
5	Proper marketing facility should be established.	76	63.33	V
6	Training on new technologies should be imparted to the farmers.	54	45.00	VIII
7	Timely technical guidance should be provided to the farmers.	104	86.67	II
9	Guidance should be provided to raise nursery.	58	48.33	VII
10	Sufficient electric power should be available for long time.	36	30.00	IX

Table 2 that the green gram growers suggested that prices of inputs should be minimized (93.33 per cent), provide timely technical guidance (86.67 per cent), good and healthy seedlings should be provided (80.83 per cent), rate of agricultural produce should be regulated (69.17 per cent), training on new technology should be imparted (45.00 per cent) and regular visit of agriculture officer should be necessary (22.50 per cent) .

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that major constraints expressed by the green gram growers were high cost of inputs, fluctuations in market rates, unavailability of healthy seedlings, non-availability of labours, high cost of transportation, lack of technical guidance, high rates of labours, non-availability of timely credits, lack of market facilities, irregular supply of

irrigation. The important suggestion endorsed by green gram growers were provide timely technical guidance , good and healthy seedlings should be provided , rate of agricultural produce should be regulated , training on new technology should be imparted and regular visit of agriculture officer should be necessary .

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