

## CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE BENEFICIARIES OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION PROGRAMME IN ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED PIGEON PEA PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

S. K. Maheta<sup>1</sup> and P. S. Gorfad<sup>2</sup>

1 PG student, Dept. of Agricultural Extension, COA, JAU, Junagadh - 362001  
2 Associate Professor, College of Agriculture, JAU, Khapat (Porbandar) – 360579  
E mail: sachinmaheta69@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

The research was carried out in Amreli district during 2019-20 with sample size of 120 beneficiaries of National Food Security Mission programme to identify the constraints in adoption of recommended pigeon pea production technology. The results revealed that the major constraints were “lack of adequate knowledge about pigeon pea production technology” and they are ranked at first position followed by the constraints “Lack of irrigation facility”, “Non-availability of appropriate market price on farm produce”, “Lack of knowledge about plant based botanical insecticides” and “Genuine problem of damage caused by Neelgay” which were ranked at second, third, fourth and fifth position, respectively. Moreover, the constraints “Lack of constant availability of electricity at the time of irrigating crops”, “Lack of knowledge about Minimum Support Price”, “Lack of knowledge about pheromone trap” and “High labour wages” which were ranked at sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth position, respectively.

**Keywords:** constraints, beneficiaries, adoption, pigeon pea production technology, NFSM programme

### INTRODUCTION

Pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan* L.) is an important pulse crop of the *fabaceae* family. Pigeon pea also known as red gram (arhar or tur in local language) is an important pulse crop of India. Among total pulses, the red gram accounts for 15.19 per cent in area, production is 4.180 million tonne and productivity are 937 kg/ha (Anon., 2018). Red gram (pigeon pea), occupies an area of around 2.71 lakh hectares in Gujarat with a production of 3.21 lakh tonne which accounts for a productivity of 1184 Kg/ha. (Anon., 2018).

Accordingly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), was launched in October 2007. The Mission met with an overwhelming success and achieved the targeted additional production of rice, wheat and pulses. The major objective of this scheme is to increase production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses on a sustainable basis so as to ensure food security of the country. The approach is to bridge the yield gap in respect of these crops through dissemination of improved technologies and farm management practices.

The low yield of pigeon pea could be attributed to the fact that the farmers have not still adopted production technology of the crop to the desired extent, in spite of

continuous efforts of the extension functionaries. Adoption or rejection of any recommended technology depends upon personal, socio-economic, communicational, psychological and situational factors which act as a carriers or stimulant for new technology. It may thus be emphasized that there may be several factors related with individual which affect the rate of adoption of recommended crop production technology measures. Therefore, the detailed study on “Constraints faced by the Beneficiaries of National Food Security Mission Programme in Adoption of Recommended Pigeon Pea Production Technology” is thought to be undertaken.

### OBJECTIVE

To find out constraints faced by the beneficiaries of NFSM programme in adoption of recommended pigeon pea production technology

### METHODOLOGY

The research was carried out in Amreli district during 2019-20. The Amreli district comprises of eleven talukas, among which Dhari, Savarkundla and Lathi taluka were selected purposively because number of frontline demonstrations on pigeon pea crop have been conducted under NFSM by KVK, Amreli, during last three years. Four villages were selected purposively from each selected

taluka. Thus, total 12 villages were selected for study. From each selected village, ten pigeon pea farmers were selected purposively who were the beneficiary of NFSM FLDs conducted by KVK, Amreli, during last three years. Thus, total 120 pigeon pea beneficiary farmers were selected for the study. An Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. Based on objectives, an interview schedule was developed and respondents were interviewed personally at their farms. The collected data was analysed by using percentage, mean and rank was assigned accordingly.

**Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their constraints**

(n=120)

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Lack of adequate knowledge about pigeon pea production technology	101	84.16	I
2	Lack of irrigation facility	98	81.66	II
3	Non availability of appropriate market price on farm produce	93	77.50	III
4	Lack of knowledge about plant based botanical insecticides	89	74.16	IV
5	Genuine problem of damage caused by <i>Neelgay</i>	86	71.66	V
6	Lack of constant availability of electricity at the time of irrigating crops	81	67.50	VI
7	Lack of knowledge about M.S.P. (minimum support price)	77	64.16	VII
8	Lack of knowledge about pheromone trap	73	60.83	VIII
9	High labour wages	64	53.33	IX

The data in table 1 showed that the respondents experienced some constraints as major level. These constraints were; “lack of adequate knowledge about pigeon pea production technology” (84.16 per cent) and they are ranked at first position followed by “lack of irrigation facility” (81.66 per cent), “non-availability of appropriate market price on farm produce” (77.50 per cent), “lack of knowledge about plant based botanical insecticides” (74.16 per cent), “genuine problem of damage caused by *Neelgay*” (71.66 per cent) which were ranked second, third, fourth and fifth position, respectively. Moreover, the constraints “lack of constant availability of electricity at the time of irrigating crops” (67.50 per cent), “lack of knowledge about M.S.P.” (minimum support price) (64.16 per cent), “lack of knowledge about pheromone trap” (60.83 per cent) and “high labour wages” (53.33 per cent) which were ranked at sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth position, respectively.

## CONCLUSION

From the above study, it can be concluded that the beneficiaries of National Food Security Mission programme were facing many problems in adoption of recommended pigeon pea production technology in Amreli district. The Major constraints faced by the respondents were; “lack of adequate knowledge about pigeon pea production technology” with first rank, followed by “lack of irrigation facility”, “non-availability of appropriate market price on farm produce”, “lack of knowledge about plant based botanical insecticides”

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study related to constraints faced by the beneficiaries of National Food Security Mission Programme in adoption of recommended pigeon pea production technology, they were asked to give constraints experienced by them. The collected data were tabulated. The frequency and percentage for each constraint was calculated and then rank was assigned to the constraint. The results of this study was depicted in table 1.

and “genuine problem of damage caused by *Neelgay*” respectively.

## REFERENCES

- Gorfad, P. S. 2012. Farmers’ perception and adoption of groundnut production technology. Ph.D. (Agri.) Thesis (Unpublished). Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh.
- Gorfad, P. S.; Chovatia, J. V. and Kalsariya B. N. 2019. Impediments in adoption of bio fungicide – trichoderma in groundnut production technology. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.*, 30(2): 145-148.
- Jadhav S. R. 2013. Knowledge and adoption of recommended package of practices in rabi groundnut. M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis (Unpublished). Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (M.S.).
- Khodifad, P. B. 2010. Sustainability of groundnut based cropping system of south Saurashtra agro-climatic zone of Gujarat state, Ph.D. Thesis (Unpublished). Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh.
- Vihariya, P. H.; Patel, M. R. and Patel, P. C. 2019. Constraints perceived by the vegetable growers in adoption of recommended environmental protection measures. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.*, 30(2): 158-159.