

Study of constraints faced and suggestions made by the grape growers in adoption of recommended grape production technology

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ABSTRACT

A sample of 150 grape growers was drawn in Barshi tahsil of Solapur. The major constraints reported by the grape growers were lack of knowledge about control measures of insect, pests and diseases, doses of manures and fertilizers, high cost of insecticides and pesticides and cold storage facilities for harvested grape. They expressed that adequate provision for obtaining remunerative prices be made and information about market prices of different markets should be made available to them were the suggestions made by majority of grape growers.

INTRODUCTION

Grape (*Vitis vinifera*) is an important fruit crop of the world. It is one of delicious refreshing and nourishing fruit crops. The crop is mainly grown for wine making to a limited extent for preparation of raisins and certain extent for table purpose.

Grape is an important cash crop in western Maharashtra region (Chiprikar, 1988; Ahire, 1997). Solapur is one of the leading grape producing districts. There is need to promote and maintain the grape production technology among the grape growers by knowing their existing level of knowledge and extent of adoption for deciding the future strategy in respect of promoting the grape production technology. In view of this the study was concluded with the objectives to study the constraints faced by the grape growers in adoption of recommended grape production technology and to obtain the suggestions made by the respondents to overcome the constraints faced by them in the adoption of recommended grape production technology.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Barshi tahsil of Solapur district comprising of 136 revenue villages. The study was carried out because the grape is extensively grown in Barshi tahsil of Solapur. The list of grape growing villages

of was obtained from TAO. From this list, 15 villages were selected on the basis of maximum area under grape cultivation purposively. The list of grape growers was prepared, arranged and classified into different strata on the basis of the area under grape cultivation. Out of 270 grape growers from the selected villages, a sample of 150 grape growers was drawn by proportionately. An interview schedule based on the objectives of the study was prepared in local language. The data were collected with the help of pre-designed interview schedule by contacting the grape growers personally. The information collected from grape growers through the personal interview schedule was processed through primary and secondary tables. The data thus, quantified were used to find out the nature of relationship between selected independent and dependent variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was observed from Table 1 that lack of knowledge about control measures of insects, pests and diseases and lack of technical knowledge about doses of manures and fertilizers were the major constraints made by 81.33 % and 80.67 % of the grape growers, respectively. High cost of insecticides and pesticides was the constraint faced by 76.67 % grape growers. Respondents further expressed that they faced the problem of non

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