

## Constraints faced and suggestions given by the farm women with reference to food grain storage practices followed in Pune (M.S.)

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### ABSTRACT

The storage of foodgrains is an important aspect in agricultural industry. In order to understand the constraints faced by the women in Pune district, this study was undertaken. Majority (75.88 per cent) of farm women faced constraints in foodgrains storage *i.e.* inadequate space for storage, lack of knowledge regarding the use of chemical fumigant (71.17 per cent), lack of guidance from extension worker (68.82 per cent), high cost of improved storage structure (60.58 per cent), lack of knowledge about proper storage and method of storage (58.82 per cent) and unavailability of storage structures (54.70 per cent). Majority (70.00 per cent) of farm women suggested that information on the use of insecticides to be given for storage of foodgrains. About (66.47 per cent) women expressed that the information on use of insecticides should be provided by the extension agencies.

### INTRODUCTION

Constraints are the circumstances which prohibit the farm women in performing the storage activity about storage of foodgrains. Farm women, while performing the storage activity face many problems like lack of guidance, high cost of improved structures, knowledge constraints. Hence, to overcome these constraints, efforts have been made to identify the constraints which are acting as obstacles in foodgrains storage practices and to improve their skills in order to increase their involvement more efficiently and effectively in the agricultural industry.

Suggestions refer to the idea or information given by the farm women to overcome the constraints faced by them in foodgrains storage activity. Thus the suggestions will be useful to planners, policy makers and administrative officials for deciding future policies and new strategies on storage of foodgrains. An attempt has been made to know the additional methods practiced by farm women, the constraints they face and the suggestions given by farm women to overcome the constraints, which will be helpful to minimize the loss of foodgrains at the time of storage practices.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in the college development block of Agricultural College,

Pune. Out of 112 villages, 10 villages were randomly selected for the purpose of study. A list of farm women who perform the village activities the constraints they face and suggestions given by them for the same purpose were prepared. From the list of 350 farm women, 170 farm women were selected by using random sampling method.

An interview schedule was prepared in Marathi language in order to get accurate information. Suitable questions were included to determine the constraints and suggestions given by farm women. For analysis of data, the statistical tools and test such as percentages mean, standard deviation and correlation coefficient method were used in study.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The constraints faced by farm women are presented in Table 1. The various constraints were as under:

#### Lack of knowledge:

Table 1 reveals that most of farm women (71.17 per cent) faced constraints about lack of knowledge regarding use of chemical fumigants and 58.82 per cent had no knowledge regarding proper storage and methods of storage. This finding is in the line with Nkhade and Nimje (1988), in which 51.17 per cent of farm women had no knowledge regarding proportion of chemicals to be used for storage

#### Key words :

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