



Sources of information used and constraints faced by the farmers about adoption of food grain storage practices

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in the College Development Block situated in Hatkanangle, Radhanagari and Bhudharghad Tahsils of Kolhapur district. A large majority (80.00 per cent) of farmers were always obtaining information through Agriculture Assistants of Agricultural University. Majority (70.00 per cent) of farmers sometimes obtained information from crop demonstrations as a group contact source. A large majority (93.08 per cent) of the farmers always obtained information through television as a mass contact source. A large majority (95.38 per cent) of farmers faced the constraints of higher prices of gunny bags followed by higher prices of pesticides for control of food grain (92.30 per cent). A large majority (96.92 per cent) of the farmers suggested needs to give training about food grain storage practices followed by 94.62 per cent farmers suggested for availability of Celphos tablets and EDB ampules in large scale.

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INTRODUCTION

In Agriculture, the contribution made by Agricultural Universities not only helped to increase the production and productivity of food crops but also they have helped in storage of food grains. If there is bumper production of food grain then market prices are lower down so, their is highly need to store the food grains by use of new innovative storage practices. For instance Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth has given many practices of food grain storage such as use of new gunny bags, use of metallic bins (kothi), drying of food grains in sunlight, use of neem leaves, use of boric powder, celphos tablet and EDB ampules. The present study was designed with the following objectives to study the sources of information used by the farmers and to study the constraints faced and suggestions made by the farmers about adoption of food grain storage practices.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in the College Development Block situated in Hatkanangle, Radhanagari and Bhudharghad Tahsils of Kolhapur district. In all, 13 villages from College Development Block were selected randomly. From these selected villages, 10 farmers from

each village were selected randomly. The farmers were interviewed with the help of structured interview schedule personally. In all 130 farmers were interviewed for this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation are presented in Table 1 to 3:

Sources of information used by the farmer:

The data in respect of the various sources of information used by the farmers for adoption of food grain storage practices are given in Table 1.

Personal contact sources used by farmers:

It is observed from Table 1 that a large majority (80.00 per cent) of farmers were always obtaining information through Agril. Assistant of Agricultural University.

Similarly, majority (73.85 per cent) of them always obtained information through progressive farmers as a source of personal contact.

Group contact sources used by farmers:

Majority (70.00 per cent) of farmers sometimes obtained information from crop

Key words :

Source of information, Constraints, Suggestions, Adoption, Food grain storage practices

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