



A study on adoption of scientific storage practices of food grains

S.H. GOTYAL, S.G. ASKI, M.B. PATIL AND R.H. HANUMANAIKAR

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

R.H. HANUMANAIKAR
Department of
Agricultural Extension
Education, College of
Agriculture, UAS (D),
BIJAPUR
(KARNATAKA)
INDIA

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Bijapur district of Karnataka state during the year 2008 with the objective to study the adoption level of scientific grain storage practices of food grains by the farmers and also to study the relationship between profile of farmers with their adoption level of scientific food grain storage practices. 160 farmers were randomly selected as respondents for the study and pre-structured schedule was used to collect the data. The results of the study revealed that majority of the farmers had medium level of adoption behaviour of food grains. The variables like education, annual income, mass media exposure and scientific orientation had positive and significant relationship with adoption of scientific storage practices. Regarding improved storage structures, use of fumigation and use of chemical measures for food grain storage, majority of farmers have not adopted these practices. This needs to be tackled by educating through different extension methods and transfer of scientific information.

Gotyal, S.H., Aski, S.G., Patil, M.B. and Hanumanaikar, R.H. (2011). A study on adoption of scientific storage practices of food grains. *Agric. Update*, 6(1): 142-144.

INTRODUCTION

Food grains form an important part of the vegetarian Indian diet. Grain production has been steadily increasing due to advancement in production technology, but improper storage results in high losses in grains. The post-harvest losses in India amount to 12 to 16 million metric tons of food grains each year. The monetary value of these losses amounts to more than Rs 50,000 crores per year .

Grain storage plays an important role in preventing losses which are caused mainly due to weevils, beetles, moths and rodents. It is estimated that 60-70% of food grain produced in the country is stored at home level in indigenous storage structures. The percentage of overall food crop production retained at the farm-level and the period of storage is largely a function of farm-size and yield per acre, family-size, consumption pattern, marketing pattern, form of labour payment, credit availability and future crop expectations. The storage methods range from mud structures to modern bins. The containers are made from a variety of locally available materials differing in design, shape, size and functions. The

present investigation was an attempt to ascertain the adoption of scientific grain storage practices by the farmers., Keeping this in view ,the present study was carried out with the specific objectives as follows: to study the profile of respondents, study the adoption of scientific storage practices of grains and to study the relationship between the profile of respondents and adoption of scientific storage practices of grains.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Bijapur district during the year 2009. In order to determine the adoption behaviour of farmers about scientific storage practices of food grains, the study was conducted purposively selected Talukas of Bijapur district namely, Indi and Sindagi Talukas. From each Taluka eight villages were randomly selected 10 farmers from each village, thus constituting total sample size of 180 respondents.

The data were collected by using prestructured schedule. The data were analysed by using frequency and percentage and correlation.

Key words :

Storage practices,
Pest control
practices,
Adoption level

Received:
November, 2010;
Accepted :
February, 2011