

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

Constraints faced by beneficiary and non-beneficiary red gram farmers

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SUMMARY : The research was conducted in Vijayapura district of Karnataka during the year 2019-20 with the sample size of 120 respondents. The findings revealed that, in case of beneficiary farmers were majority (73.33 %) of the farmers expressed non-availability of labour, followed by lower price of produce at the time of harvesting (68.33 %), storage pest problem (63.33 %) and lack of storage facilities and non-availability of credit in time (61.67 %) as problems faced by them. It was also found that, 58.33 per cent of the farmers expressed non-availability of fertilizers at the peak time as the constraint, followed by lack of transportation facilities (48.33 %), high cost of fertilizers (43.33 %), lack of marketing facilities (41.67 %) and knowledge about use of weedicides (28.33 %). In order of priority in case of non-beneficiary farmers were majority (71.67 %) of the farmers expressed lack of storage facilities, followed by lower price of produce at the time of harvesting (66.67 %), non-availability of labour and non-availability of credit in time (61.67 %) and storage pest problem (60.00 %) as problems faced by them. It was also found that, 56.67 per cent of the farmers expressed high cost of fertilizers and lack of transportation facilities, followed by lack of marketing facilities (51.67 %) and knowledge about use of weedicides (40.00 %).

KEY WORDS:

Constraints faced, Beneficiary, Non-beneficiary, Red gram farmers

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

India is a leading pulse growing country. The pulse cultivation is an important part of the cropping system of the farmers in the country because these crops fit well in the crop rotation and crop mixtures. Pulses are highly adaptive to dry land areas of the country. Pulses are also good source of farmer's income, as well an important source of daily diet. Protein requirements of food and nutrition are met by consumption of cooked

pulses *i.e.* Arhar, urd, moong, gram, pea and lentil are the important pulses. Majority of Indian population is vegetarian and they mostly eat "*Dal*" *i.e.*, popularly known as Turdal. It occupies the major source of daily diet. It is the product obtained by Red gram

North Eastern Karnataka is popularly known as pulse bowl of Karnataka, where red gram is one of the major pulse grown region with an area of 5.36 lakh ha under dry land situation. The major varieties of red gram grown by the farmers were medium and short

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duration such as Maruthi and Gulyal local. However, these varieties are susceptible for *Fusarium wilt* disease. The major lacuna is the non-availability of the varieties which are resistant or tolerant to the wilt disease. In the field conditions some patches of the land has been affected and it can be clearly visible as the dry patches in the red gram field due to wilt disease leads to yield loss upto 2-3 q/acre. Considering these problems in red gram, Agricultural Research Station, Gulbarga of UAS, Raichur identified new wilt resistant red gram variety TS-3R, which is 8-10 days earlier to Maruthi variety and high yielding than the existing varieties and it is the major advantage to the farmer.

Looking to the importance of red gram crop of the area and importance of frontline demonstration conducted by KVK, the present study was conducted to understand the influence of farmers' frontline demonstration and the constraints faced by beneficiary and non-beneficiary red gram farmers during cultivation by farmers of Vijayapura district with the following specific objectives. To measure the constraints faced by beneficiary and non-beneficiary red gram farmers during cultivation.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The research study was conducted in Vijayapura district of Karnataka. A list of FLD beneficiary farmers was obtained from the KVK Vijayapura from the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. From the list 60 FLD beneficiary farmers was selected randomly. A list of non-beneficiary farmers of Non-FLD villages who have

grown Red gram for three years was obtained from the Karnataka State Department of Agriculture (KSDA). From the list 60 FLD non-beneficiary farmers will be selected randomly. Therefore 60 beneficiaries and 60 non-beneficiaries was selected. Thus, the total sample size was 120.

A schedule was developed and personal interview method was administered to collect the information in the light of objectives of the study. Package of practices recommended by University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad for the cultivation of red gram was considered for the study. The data collected were tabulated and analyzed by using suitable statistical tools like mean, frequency, percentage, standard deviation and correlation test.

To identify the constraints faced by farmers in the red gram cultivation, the probable constraints of red gram farmers in the study area were listed out in discussion with progressive farmers, scientists and experts in the field. Then responses were obtained from the red gram farmers. Later on frequency and per cent were calculated to analyse the problems.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

From the Table 1 it is clear that, in order of priority in case of beneficiary farmers were majority (73.33%) of the farmers expressed non-availability of labour, followed by lower price of produce at the time of harvesting (68.33%), storage pest problem (63.33%) and lack of storage facilities and non-availability of credit in

Sr. No.	Constraints	Beneficiary farmers (n ₁ =60)		Non-beneficiary farmers (n ₂ =60)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Non-availability of labour	44	73.33	37	61.67
2.	Lack of storage facilities	37	61.67	43	71.67
3.	High cost of fertilizers.	26	43.33	34	56.67
4.	Non-availability of fertilizers at the peak time	35	58.33	36	60.00
5.	Non-availability of credit in time	37	61.67	37	61.67
6.	Knowledge about use of weedicide	17	28.33	24	40.00
7.	Lower price of produce at the time of harvesting	41	68.33	40	66.67
8.	Storage pest problem	38	63.33	36	60.00
9.	Lack of transportation facilities.	29	48.33	34	56.67
10.	Lack of marketing facilities	25	41.67	31	51.67

Note: Multiple responses recorded

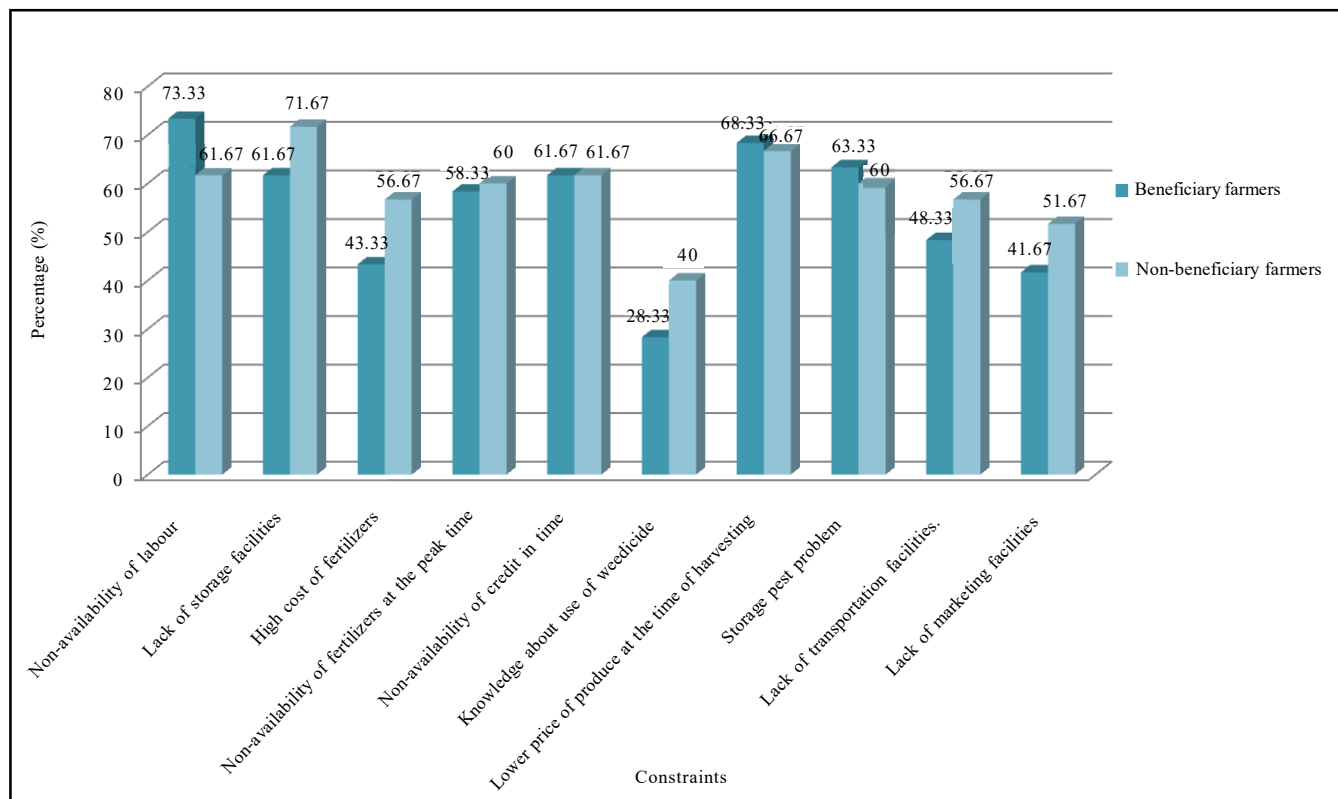


Fig. 1: Constraints faced by beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers

time (61.67%) as problems faced by them.

It was also found that, 58.33 per cent of the farmers expressed non-availability of fertilizers at the peak time as the constraint, followed by lack of transportation facilities (48.33 %), high cost of fertilizers (43.33%), lack of marketing facilities (41.67%) and knowledge about use of weedicides (28.33%).

In order of priority in case of non-beneficiary farmers were majority (71.67%) of the farmers expressed lack of storage facilities, followed by lower price of produce at the time of harvesting (66.67%), non-availability of labour and non-availability of credit in time (61.67%) and storage pest problem (60.00%) as problems faced by them.

It was also found that, 56.67 per cent of the farmers expressed high cost of fertilizers and lack of transportation facilities, followed by lack of marketing facilities (51.67%) and knowledge about use of weedicides (40.00%).

The major constraints faced by red gram farmers are the non-availability of labour for farm operations is an major problem at each stage of crop production. This is due to the fact that migration to nearby cities in search of better opportunities might have lead non-availability

of labour. Non-availability of credit in time to buy inputs leads to delay and cease of work in production activity. Lack of storage facility is also one of the major constraints which force the farmer to sell the produce at current price. Further, the high cost and non-availability of fertilizers as their other problem because of trader who are creating artificial demand. Lower price of produce is due to high production of the same crop leading to drop in price also due to middlemen problem. Due to improper storage of produce leads to infestation of storage pests. The results are in conformity with the finding of Raghavendra (2010); Suresh (2014) and Ahire *et al.* (2015).

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