

Constraints and suggestions of chickpea production in Madhya Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

An interview schedule was administered on the respondents to find out the constraints faced and suggestions made by chickpea growers. About 120 chickpea growers were selected from Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. Data pertained to the year 2008-09. Frequency and percentage method was used to analyse the opinion. The results revealed that, constraints like non-availability of improved seed was expressed by 89.16 per cent of chickpea growers. In next order, wilt problem and resistant to pod borer (85.0 per cent) and high cost of input (80.0 per cent) were major constraints by the chickpea growers. In regards to suggestions, timely availability of improved seed was suggested by 78.33 per cent followed by wilt and pod borer resistant variety should be developed (72.50 per cent) and availability of input through co-operatives by 70.0 per cent farmers.

KEY WORDS : Constraints, Suggestions, Chickpea growers

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INTRODUCTION

India is the largest producer, importer and consumer of pulses in the world. In India more than a dozen of pulse crops including chickpea, pigeonpea, urdbean, mungbean, lentil, field pea and other are grown on 22-24 million hectares producing 13-15 million tonnes of grains with an average productivity of 600-650 kg/ha (Shakya *et al.*, 2008). Chickpea is an important pulse crop of Madhya Pradesh.

The main reason of low productivity of chickpea are (i) non-availability of high yielding variety, disease and pest resistant variety (ii) lack of an adequate understanding of production technology (iii) the chickpea is generally grown under limited soil moisture and poor management conditions which largely account for low yield. Therefore, there is a wide gap between the average yield and potential yield of the crop. This indicates that the farmers might be facing certain problem in chickpea cultivation.

Looking to this situation, a study was undertaken with the specific objectives: to identify the constraints faced by farmers in adoption of recommended production technology of chickpea and seek the suggestions from the chickpea growers to overcome the constraints faced by them in adoption of recommended production technology of chickpea.

METHODS

Raisen district was selected for the study. Sanchi,

Gairatganj, Begamganj and Silwani blocks of Raisen district were purposively selected, because these blocks have more chickpea growing area as compared to other blocks. From each selected village, ten chickpea growers in cultivation were selected randomly making a total sample of 120 chickpea growers. A sample ranking technique was applied to measure the constraints faced by chickpea growers and suggestions given by them. The data were collected with the help of well structured, pretested, schedule through personal interview method for the year 2008-2009 and data were then compiled, tabulated and analysed to get proper answer for the objectives of the study. The statistical tools used were frequency and percentage.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussions have been summarized under the following heads.

Constraints faced by chickpea growers:

Constraints faced by chickpea growers in production and marketing of chickpea were calculated in frequency and percentages are presented in Table 1. It was observed that the majority (89.16 per cent) of the chickpea growers informed non-availability of improved seed and wilt problem and resistant to pod borer by 85.0 per cent as the major constraint faced by them. In the next order, high cost of

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Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1.	Non-availability of improved seed	107	89.16	I
2.	High cost of input	96	80.0	III
3.	Non-availability of desired fertilizer in time	92	76.66	IV
4.	Lack of knowledge about bio fertilizer and bio pesticide	44	36.67	XI
5.	Wilt problem and resistant to pod borer	102	85.00	II
6.	Labour problem in weeding	59	49.16	IX
7.	Lack of knowledge about insect pest at crop growth stage	81	67.50	V
8.	Shortage of labour at the time of harvesting	72	60.00	VII
9.	Non-availability of threshing machine in time	53	44.16	X
10.	High transportation cost	69	57.50	VIII
11.	Low price of chickpea at the time of harvesting	78	65.00	VI

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1.	Timely availability of improved seed	94	78.33	I
2.	Availability of input through co- operatives	84	70.00	III
3.	Provision of supply of fertilizer in time	79	65.83	IV
4.	Assured availability of bio fertilizer and bio pesticide	52	43.34	XI
5.	Wilt and pod borer resistant variety should be developed	87	72.50	II
6.	Post emergence weedicide should be available	60	50.00	IX
7.	Provision of training in regards to insect pest at crop growth stage	73	60.83	V
8.	Contract system of harvesting	65	54.16	VII
9.	High speed harvesting technology to be provided	58	48.33	X
10.	Reduction in transportation cost through cp-operatives	63	52.50	VIII
11.	Provision of high rate for chickpea	71	59.16	VI

input was expressed by 80.0 per cent. In case of non availability of desired fertiliser in time (76.66 per cent) followed by lack of knowledge about insect-pest at crop growth stage (67.50 per cent), low price of chickpea at the time of harvesting(65.0 per cent) shortage of labour at the time of harvesting (60.0 per cent),high transportation cost (57.50 per cent), labour problem in weeding (49.16 per cent), non-availability of threshing machine in time(44.16 per cent) and lack of knowledge about bio fertiliser and bio pesticide(36.67 per cent).

Suggestions made of chickpea grower:

Suggestions of chickpea growers in production and marketing of chickpea were calculated in frequency and percentages are presented in Table 2. It was observed that about 78.33 per cent of chickpea growers suggested for timely availability of improved seed. In the next order, wilt and pod borer resistant variety should be developed and availability of input through co-operatives 72.50 per cent and 70.0 per cent, respectively. In next order were the provision of supply of fertiliser in time (65.83 per cent),

provision of training in regards to insect and pest at crop growth stage (60.83 per cent), provision of high rate of chickpea produce (59.16 per cent), contract system of harvesting (54.16 per cent), reduction in transportation charges through Co-operatives (52.50 per cent), post-emergence weedicide should be developed (50.0 per cent), high speed harvesting technology to be provided (48.33 per cent) and assured availability of bio fertiliser and bio pesticide (43.44 per cent) as important suggestion given by the chickpea growers.

It can be concluded that major suggestion given by chickpea growers was the timely availability of improved seed, fertilizer, bio fertiliser and bio pesticide and wilt and pod borer resistant variety should be developed.

LITERATURE CITED

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