

## Constraints faced by farmers in cauliflower production technology

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### ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in ten villages of two taluka of Parbhani and Nanded district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State on 80 cauliflower growers with an object to study the constraints faced by the cauliflower growers in adoption of recommended production technology of cauliflowers. The research design adopted was ex-post-facto, since the data were collected by personally interviewing the cauliflower growers and analyzed statically. The results was observed that the maximum farmers in adoption of recommended production technology of cauliflower can be summarized as failure of electric supply, market price fluctuation, more labours charges, constraints of transportation, lack of knowledge about correct doses and higher price of insecticides and chemical fertilizer, lack of skilled labour for harvesting and knowledge of correct proportion of insecticidal solutions, - non availability of labour at important stages of crop.

## INTRODUCTION

Vegetables play an important role in providing vitamins and minerals in the diet, besides proteins and energy. Cauliflower is highly nutritious vegetable, good source of minerals and vitamins. It is a rich source of protein and carbohydrates, it provides 30 K cal of energy. Cauliflower is low in fat, high in dietary fibre, foliate, water and vitamin C, possessing a very high nutritional density. The adoption of recommended cultivation practices by farmers is conditioned by many factors that interact with each others. In such situation, it was essential to know which of these factors influence the adoption behaviour of cauliflower growers. Keeping this in view, a study was conducted with specific objective to study the constraints faced by the cauliflower growers in adoption of recommended production technology of cauliflower.

## METHODS

The present study was conducted in ten villages of two taluka of Parbhani and Nanded district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State on 80 cauliflower growers with an object to study the constraints faced by the cauliflower growers in

adoption of recommended production technology of cauliflowers. The research design adopted was ex-post-facto, since the data were collected personally by interviewing the cauliflower growers and analyzed statically. The problems faced by the farmers in adopting recommended production technology of cauliflower were assigned through structured schedule. The respondents were asked to indicate the problem which they were facing.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under following heads:

### Constraints in adoption of recommended production technology of cauliflower:

From Table 1, it was revealed that 97.50 per cent of the respondents expressed that failure of electricity supply was major constraint, followed by 93.75 per cent of the respondents expressed that changes in market prices as major problem, while 91.25 per cent of the respondents expressed more labour charges.

It was further observed that 88.75 per cent respondents

<b>Table 1 : Constraints experienced by cauliflower growers in adoption of recommended production technology of cauliflower</b>			
Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Preparatory tillage</b>			
1.	More labour and more cost for preparing ridge and furrows	26	32.50
2.	No time for making ridges and furrows	30	37.50
3.	Non-availability of labour when required	44	55.00
4.	higher labour charges	73	91.25
<b>Seed and sowing</b>			
1.	Seeds are costly	25	31.25
2.	Non availability of reliable seed	32	40.00
<b>Inter cultivation, fertilizers and irrigation</b>			
1.	Non-availability of seed at proper time	39	48.75
2.	At proper time loan is not available	26	32.50
3.	Chemical fertilizer are costly	62	77.50
4.	Less knowledge about proper dose of fertilizer	41	51.25
5.	Non availability of labour for inter cultivation	20	25.00
6.	Non availability of water resources for irrigation	16	20.00
7.	Irregular supply of electricity due to load shedding	78	97.50
<b>Plant protection</b>			
1.	Less knowledge about disease and pest identification	40	50.00
2.	No knowledge about insecticide etc.	44	55.00
3.	Sprayers are costly	16	20.00
4.	Insecticides are costly	60	75.00
5.	Less knowledge about correct quantity of insecticides	66	82.50
6.	Lack of knowledge of correct proportion of insecticide solution	58	72.50
<b>Marketing problem</b>			
1.	Lack of skilled labour for harvesting	60	75.00
2.	Transportation problem	71	88.75
3.	Market price fluctuation	75	93.75

had faced the constraints of transportation, where as, 82.50 per cent of the respondents expressed lack of knowledge about correct doses of insecticides, while 77.50 per cent of respondents expressed higher prices of chemical fertilizer, 75.00 per cent respondents expressed lack of skilled labour for harvesting and insecticides are costly, 72.50 respondents expressed that lack of knowledge of correct proportion of insecticidal solution.

As much as 55.00 per cent of respondents expressed constraints of lack of knowledge of insecticides and 55.00 per cent respondents felt the constraints of non-availability of labour at time, 51.25 per cent respondents lacks knowledge of correct dose of fertilizer, 50.00 per cent respondents lacks knowledge of disease and pest identification, 48.75 per cent respondents expressed the constraint of non-availability of seed at proper time, 40.00 per cent respondents felt the constraint of non-availability of reliable seed.

It seen that 37.50 per cent of them expressed the constraint of lack of time requirement for preparing ridges and furrows,

32.50 per cent respondents expressed the constraints of higher labour charges and more cost for preparing ridges and furrows and non-availability of loan at proper time. 31.25 per cent respondents expressed that seeds are costly, 25.00 per cent of the respondents felt the constraint of non-availability of labour for intercultivation, and 20.00 per cent respondents expressed the constraints of higher prices of spraying instruments and non availability of water resources for irrigation.

#### **Conclusion:**

The maximum farmers in adoption of recommended production technology of cauliflower can be summarized as failure of electric supply, market price fluctuation, more labours charges, constraints of transportation, lack of knowledge about correct doses and higher price of insecticides and chemical fertilizer, lack of skilled labour for harvesting and knowledge of correct proportion of insecticidal solutions, - non availability of labour at important stages of crop.

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