Agriculture Update | Vol. 6 | Issue 1| February, 2011 | 119-121 | *RESEARCH ARTICLE*

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

R.P. KHULE, G.K. SASANE AND U.D. JAGDALE

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :
R.P. KHULE
Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, KOLHAPUR (M.S.) INDIA
rahul44khule@gmail.com

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.

Khule, R.P., Sasane, G.K. and Jagdale, U.P. (2011). Sources of information used and constraints faced by the farmers about adoption of food grain storage practices. *Agric. Update*, **6**(1):119-121.

Key words : Source of information, Constraints, Suggestions, Adoption, Food grain storage practices

Received: December, 2010; Accepted : January, 2011

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

Table 1: Distribution of farmers according to the sources of information used (N=130)

Sr. No.	Sources of information	Parentages		
		Always	Sometimes	Never
Personal contact sources				
1.	Agriculture assistant of agriculture university	104 (80.00)	025 (19.23	01(0.77)
2.	Gram sevak	74 (56.92	49 (37.69)	07 (5.39)
3.	Agriculture supervisor	43(33.08)	63 (48.46)	24(18.46)
4.	Agriculture officer	13 (10.00)	53 (40.77)	64 (49.23)
5.	Relatives	062 (47.69)	58 (44.62)	10(07.69)
6.	Friends	73 (56.15)	52 (40.00)	05(3.85)
7.	Progressive farmers	96(73.85)	34(26.15)	-
8.	Local leaders	67 (51.54)	59 (45.38)	04 (3.08)
9.	Scientists from agriculture university	36 (27.69)	67(51.54)	27(20.77)
Group contact				
1.	Crop demonstrations	35 (26.92)	91(70.00)	04(3.08)
2.	Subject matter specialists	22 (16.92)	81(65.31)	27(20.77)
3.	Farm visit	42(32.31)	65(50.00)	23(17.69)
4.	Study tour	23(17.69)	76(58.46)	31(23.85)
Mass contact				
1.	Radio	83(63.85)	43(33.07)	04(3.08)
2.	Television	121(93.08)	07 (5.38)	02(1.54)
3.	Newspapers	90 (69.23)	36(27.69)	04(3.08)
4.	Agricultural publications	93 (71.54)	28(21.54)	09 (06.92)
5.	Agricultural exhibitions	77(59.23)	44(33.85)	09(6.92)
6.	Farmers educational tour	65(50.00)	49(37.69)	16(12.31)

*Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

demonstrations as a group contact sources. More than 65.00 per cent of the farmers sometimes used information given by the Subject Matter Specialist (SMS). The study tour sources were sometimes used by more than half (58.46 per cent) of farmers for seeking information.

Mass contact sources used by farmers:

A large majority (93.08 per cent) of the farmers always obtained information through television and 71.54 per cent farmers obtained information through reading of agricultural publications as a source of mass contact method.

A similar type of investigation was carried out by Uplap and Lohar (2010 a).

Table 2: Constraints faced by the farmers in adoption of food grain storage practices (n=130)

Sr. No.	Constraints	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Higher prices of gunny bags	124	95.38
2.	Unavailabity of good quality gunny bags	117	90.00
3.	Higher prices of pesticides for control of food grains	120	92.30
4.	Unavailability of Celphos tablet and EDB ampules	108	83.07
5.	Lack of technical knowledge about use of proper method of food grain storage	115	88.16

Constraints faced by the farmers:

The constraints faced by the farmers are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 reveals that 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 grains (92.30 per cent), unavailabity of good quality gunny bag(90.00 per cent) and 88.16 per cent had lack of technical knowledge about use of proper method of food grain storage. The findings is in line with Darbha *et al.* (1997), Uplap and Lohar (2010).

Suggestions made by the farmers in adoption of food grain storage practices :

Table 3 indicates that a large majority (96.92 per

Table 3: Suggestions of the farmers in adoption of food grain storage practices (n= 130)

Sr. No.	Suggestions	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Needs of availability of gunny bags in reasonable rates	119	91.54
2.	Needs to give training to women about food grain stoarage practices	126	96.92
3.	Needs to make available Celphos tablet and EDB ampules in large scale	123	94.61
4.	Needs of supply of pesticides for control of food grain storage at reasonable price	116	89.23

cent)of the farmers suggested needs to give training to women about food grain storage practices followed by 94.61 per cent farmers suggested to available Celphos tablet and EDB ampules in large scale and needs of availability of gunny bags in reasonable rates (91.54 per cent). The findings of the present study are similar to those of Uplap and Lohar (2010 b).

Authors' affiliations:
G.K. SASANE AND U.D. JAGDALE, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, KOLHAPUR (M.S.) INDIA

REFERENCES

Darbha, Sudha, Bhople,R.S. and Shinde,P.S. (1997). Constraints in adoption of scientific grains storage practices. *Maharashtra J. Extn.Edu.,* **16**:90.

Uplap,P.J. and Lohar,N.S. (2010 a). Sources of information used by farm women in adoption of food grain storage. *Agric. Update,* **5** (3&4):493-494.

Uplap,P.J. and Lohar,N.S. (2010 b). Constraints faced and suggestions given by the farm women with reference to food grain storage practices followed in Pune (M.S.). *Agric. Update,* **5**(3&4):309-311.

****
******