International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Applications
Volume 8, Issue 1 Jan-Feb 2023, pp: 1263-1265 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

Constraints faced by Gram Growers of Farmer Field School to gram cultivation in Parbhani District

Biradar V.V, Khalge M.I. and Lade A.H.
[1] *Department of Agril. Extension Education, COA, VNMKV, Parbhani*
[2] *Assistant Professor, Department of Agril. Extension Education, COA, VNMKV, Parbhani*
[3] *Ph. D. Scholar, Department of Agril. Extension Education, COA, VNMKV, Parbhani*

Submitted: 12-01-2023 Accepted: 25-01-2023

ABSTRACT
The present study was conducted in Parbhani district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The study "**Constraints faced by Gram Growers of Farmer Field School to gram cultivation in Parbhani District**" was conducted in Parbhani, Manvat and Selu talukas of Parbhani district, from each taluka four villages selected and from each village ten respondents were selected, total tune of 120 respondents were randomly selected for study. Ex-post-facto research design was used for the research study. The data were collected by personal interview method with the help of structured interview schedule. The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted. Distribution of the respondents according to the constraints and suggestions face by the respondents to gram cultivation.

Key words: Farmer Field School (FFS), Gram grower, Constraints, Suggestion, Marathwada

I. INTRODUCTION

India is the world largest producer of pulses, The low productivity of chickpea is serious problem for cultivators and development agencies because chickpea is mostly grown in soils poor in fertility and moisture retention capacity. It is also observed that the cultivators mostly less taken care in production process of chickpea or may be said that the management practices in chickpea cultivation the farmers are not taking care which contribute to low yields. The chickpea is raised mostly by marginal and sub marginal farmers and is grown unwillingly with no adequate fertilizer, plant protection measure, sufficient irrigation and low management practices. In present scenario there is a tremendous scope for increasing the productivity of chickpea with adoption of yield attributing inputs and better management practices.

Pulses production and consumption are important in maintaining food security. Pulses occupy an important place in human diet. Pulses contain more protein than any other grains and vegetables. Cultivation of pulses helps to maintain soil fertility through the nitrogen fixation. India is the world's largest producer of pulses with 27 to 28 per cent share in worldwide production and 35.00 per cent of the global area. Chickpea, pigeonpea, mungbean, lentil, and field pea are important pulses crop contribute about respectively 39 per cent, 21 per cent, 11 per cent, 10 per cent, 7 per cent and 5 per cent of the total nation production of pulses. The total pulse production was estimated 168.45 Lakh tonne and an area of 153.53 Lakh ha with average productivity 1097 kg/ha in 2020-21. In India, total gram cultivation area under rabi crop was 96.96 Lakh ha and production was 119.11 Lakh tonne with average productivity 1192 kg/ha. In Maharashtra, cultivated area was 22.31 Lakh ha and production 23.96 Lakh tonne with average productivity 1074 kg/ha (DES, GoI, Min of Agri. & FW, 2021). In Parbhani district during year 2021-22, the area under gram cultivation was 1360.59 ("00" ha) and production 1697.68 ("00" tonne) with average productivity 1247.75 kg/ha.

Specific objective of the study :
To study Constraints faced by Gram Growers of Farmer Field School to gram cultivation in Parbhani District

Materials and Methods :

The research study was carried out in Parbhani district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Parbhani, Manvat and Selu talukas were purposively selected because these three talukas found to represent the farmers' field school by department of agricultural in Parbhani district. From each taluka four villages selected and from each village ten respondents were selected, total tune of 120 respondents were randomly selected for study. Ex-post-facto research design of social research was used for present study. The

International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Applications
Volume 8, Issue 1 Jan-Feb 2023, pp: 1263-1265 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

statistical methods and tests such as frequency and percentage were used for the analysis of data.

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION :

Table 1: Constraints faced by the gram growers

Sr. No.	Statements	Frequency (n=120)	Percentage	Rank
1.	crop economic loss as a result of natural disasters	82	66.33	II
2.	Farmer having money problems at the time of sowing	74	61.66	V
3.	Farmers didn't receive a fair price for their harvest	76	63.33	IV
4.	Chemical fertilizers and insecticides are quite expensive	69	57.50	VI
5.	Lack of labour availability for interoperations	68	56.66	VII
6.	Farmers are not empowered to set the price for their crop	83	69.16	I
7.	Gram cultivation tools and machinery are expensive.	79	65.83	III

It was observed from Table 1. that, near about seventy per cent (69.16%) of the respondents faced constraints such as Farmers are not empowered to set the price for their crop, followed by crop economic loss as a result of natural disasters (66.33%), Gram cultivation tools and machinery are expensive (65.83%), Farmers didn't receive a fair price for their harvest (63.33%), Farmer having money problems at the time of sowing (61.66%), Chemical fertilizers and insecticides are quite expensive (57.50%) and lack of labour availability for interoperations (56.66%), respectively. These findings are similar with the findings of Raghuvanshi (2012) and Kumar (2012).

Table 2: Suggestions to overcome the constraints of gram growers

Sr.No.	Statements	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Every farmer need to have PMFBY crop insurance	77	64.16	III
2.	Bank should be provides agriculture loan to farmers at the time of sowing	85	70.83	I
3.	Farm produce purchases have to be covered under MSP	73	60.83	IV
4.	To make chemical fertilizers and insecticides more widely available at reasonable prices	82	68.33	II
5.	Government should be provided Subsidies for better agriculture equipment and machinery	67	55.83	V

It was observed from Table 2. that, more than two third of the respondents (70.83%) suggested that Bank should be provides agriculture loan to farmers at the time of sowing, followed by To make chemical fertilizers and insecticides more widely available at reasonable prices (68.33%),

International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Applications
Volume 8, Issue 1 Jan-Feb 2023, pp: 1263-1265 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

Every farmer need to have PMFBY crop insurance (64.16%), Farm produce purchases have to be covered under MSP (68.33%) and Government should be provides subsidies for better agriculture equipment and machinery (55.83%), respectively. These findings are similar with the findings of Deshmukh (2012) and Raghuvanshi (2012).

III. CONCLUSION:

Majority of gram growers face constraints like Farmers are not empowered to set the price for their crop, followed by crop economic loss as a result of natural disasters, Gram cultivation tools and machinery are expensive and Majority of gram growers were suggested that every farmer insure their crop under PMFBY, followed by provide agriculture loan to farmers at the time of sowing, purchase farm produce on MSP, respectively.

REFERENCES:

[1]. DES, GoI, Min of Agri. & FW (2021). Crop wise area, production and productivity of pulses from 2010-11 to 2020-21, DPD, GoI, Bhopal.

[2]. Raghuwanshi R. (2012). Impact of FFS on knowledge and adoption level of wheat crop in Sanwer block of Indore district, Madhya Pradesh. M.Sc. (Agri.). Thesis submitted to the RVSKVV, Gwalior.

[3]. Deshmukh, A. A. 2012. Impact of IPM farmers field school cotton growers. M.Sc. (Agri.). Thesis, MPKV, Rahuri.

[4]. Kumar.A, R. Athod, M.K. and Kalantri L.B. (2012). Behaviour of farmers in adoption of recommended technology of soybean. Indian Resh.J. of extension education 2: 223-227.