

Constraints Faced by Indian Bean Growers in Adoption of Improved Indian Bean Production Technology

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ABSTRACT

Indian bean is one of the most popular perennial vegetable crops in India. Basically, Indian bean is a multi-purpose crop which is being primarily grown for its green pod. However, it is consumed as vegetable, pulse and forage. In India, most of the rural people grow this vegetable at home. It was observed that there is a wide gap in adoption of improved cultivation practices. Looking to the importance of the problem, a study was conducted on constraints faced by Indian bean growers in adoption of improved Indian bean production technology. The study indicated that major constraints high cost of inputs, non-availability of improved seeds in required quantity in time, lack of knowledge to diagnose the pests and diseases in the crop, high incidence of pests & diseases, high price of insecticides/ pesticides & fungicides and irregular supply of electricity were major constraints faced by the Indian bean growers in adoption of improved Indian bean production technology. The important suggestions offered by the respondents were quality seed supply should be ensured, input should be supplied at subsidized rate, remunerative price of farm produce, timely technical guidance should be provided to the farmers and sufficient electricity should be provided.

Keywords Indian bean growers; constraint; suggestion

Indian bean is the most cultivated vegetable in Narmada district. This crop normally grown by the farmer in rainy season with mix cropping and inter cropping. The farmers are generally adopting old cropping system and cultivation practices like without definite inter space, high /low population per unit area and inadequate nutrient management practices which gave low yield. It showed improvement in Indian bean production is needed through conservation, diversification of agriculture and to enhance adoption level of improved Indian bean production technology. So to increase the productivity, particularly under rainfed, Indian bean growing regions is one of the major challenges and concern which need to be addressed on priority basis.

Keeping this fact in view, it is necessary to study

constraints faced by Indian bean growers in adoption of improved Indian bean production technology, with following specific objectives.

1. To study constraints faced by Indian bean growers in adoption of improved Indian bean production technology.
2. To seek the suggestions from the Indian bean growers in adoption of improved Indian bean production technology.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An explorative study was made to ascertain the constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of improved Indian bean production technology. The study was conducted in two talukas of Narmada districts viz. Dediapada & Sagbara. Five villages from Dediapada taluka and five villages from Sagbara taluka were selected purposively. Ten respondents were selected from each village by simple random sampling method. Thus total 100 respondents were selected. The data collect from the personal interview method then tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the light of the objectives. The statistical measures like percentage and rank were used. The constraints were kept open before the respondents to offer their difficulties. The practice wise constraints were collected from the respondents and percentage was worked out for each constraint. To trace the relative importance of constraints, overall ranks were assigned based on percentage. To overcome the practice wise problems, the suggestions were kept open before the respondents. The suggestions were collected from the respondents and percentage was worked out. To trace the relative importance of the suggestion, the overall ranks were assigned based on percentage.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data presented in table 1 revealed that high cost of inputs were major constraints faced by the majority (83.00 per cent) of the Indian bean growers in adoption

Table: 1 Constraints experienced by the respondents in adoption of improved Indian bean production technology n=100

S. N	Constraints	Percent	Rank
1	High cost of inputs	83.00	I
2	Non-availability of improved seeds in required quantity in time	75.00	II
3	Lack of knowledge to diagnose the pests and diseases in the crop	68.00	III
4	High incidence of pests and diseases	61.00	IV
5	High price of insecticides/ pesticides & fungicides	59.00	V
6	Irregular supply of electricity	54.00	VI
7	High wage rates	49.00	VII
8	Fluctuations in prices	46.00	VIII
9	Lack of irrigation water	42.00	IX
10	Non availability of rhizobium, thiram and zincsulphate	39.00	X
11	High cost of transportation	37.00	XI
12	Farmers get less price of their products in local market	33.00	XII
13	Shortage of labors	31.00	XIII

of improved Indian bean production technology and got rank 1st followed by non-availability of improved seeds in required quantity in time (75.00 per cent) rank 2nd, lack of knowledge to diagnose the pests and diseases in the crop (68.00 per cent) rank 3rd, high incidence of pests and diseases (61.00 per cent) rank 4th, high price of insecticides/ pesticides & fungicides (59.00 per cent) rank 5th, irregular supply of electricity (54.00 per cent) rank 6th, high wage rates (49.00 per cent) rank 7th, fluctuations in prices (46.00 per cent) rank 8th, lack of irrigation water (42.00 per cent) rank 9th, non-availability of rhizobium, thiram and zincsulphate (39.00 per cent) rank 10th, high cost of transportation (32.50 per cent) rank 11th, farmers get less price of their products in local market (33.00 per cent) rank 12th and shortage of labors (31.00 per cent) got rank 13th. This finding agrees with that of Maheriya (2013), Thombre (2009) and Dangar (1996).

The data related to suggestions given by the respondents are presented in the table 2 concluded that quality seed supply should be ensured (89.00 per cent) was major suggestion and got rank 1st followed by input should be supplied at subsidized rate (83.00 per cent), remunerative price of farm produce (76.00 per cent), timely technical guidance should be provided

to the farmers (72.00 per cent), sufficient electricity should be provided (64.00 per cent), disease and pest resistance varieties should be developed (61.00 per cent), micro irrigation facilities should be subsidized (52.00 per cent) and provision of sufficient and timely credit facilities (46.00 per cent) got rank 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th respectively. This finding agrees with that of Maheriya (2013), Thombre (2009) and Dangar (1996).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, it may be concluded that most important constraints faced by the Indian bean growers were high cost of inputs, non-availability of improved seeds in required quantity in time, lack of knowledge to diagnose the pests and diseases in the crop, high incidence of pests & diseases, high price of insecticides/ pesticides & fungicides and irregular supply of electricity. The most important suggestions given by respondents to overcome the constraints were quality seed supply should be ensured, input should be supplied at subsidized rate, remunerative price of farm produce, timely technical guidance should be provided to the farmers and sufficient electricity should be provided.

Table 2: Suggestions offered by Indian bean growers to overcome constraints faced by them

			n=100
S. N	Suggestions	Per cent	Rank
1.	Quality seed supply should be ensured	89.00	I
2.	Input should be supplied at subsidized rate	83.00	II
3.	Remunerative price of farm produce	76.00	III
4.	Timely technical guidance should be provided to the farmers	72.00	IV
5.	Sufficient electricity should be provided	64.00	V
6.	Disease and pest resistance varieties should be developed	61.00	VI
7.	Micro irrigation facilities should be subsidized	52.00	VII
8.	Provision of sufficient and timely credit facilities	46.00	VIII

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