



Indian Journal of AgriVet Research  
Volume 1, Issue 5, 2021, Pp. 189-193  
Available online at <https://aavpublisher.com>  
ISSN: XXX-XXX



ORIGINAL RESEARCH



## Constraints encountered by Munsyari Rajma growers in adoption of improved production technologies.

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Article Received: 01.04.2021

Article Published: 04.05.2021

### ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken with a view to study the constraints faced by rajma growers. Total 100 respondents were selected from fifteen villages in Munsyariblock of Pithoragadh district of Uttarakhand. Data was collected through questionnaire. The findings revealed that respondents were in middle age group, educated upto Intermediate level and possessed high ICT ownership, used all types of ICT including modern, print and electronic. Majority of respondents were facing various constraints as economic, technological and communication.

**Key words:** Rajma, adoption, technology, constraints

### INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays an important role in meeting the basic needs of humans and animals. India has a wide variety of geographical conditions. In India, Agricultural sector accounts of 15.2 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). More than half per cent of population in India directly and indirectly depends on the Agriculture.

Among all the crops, vegetables are counted as an important food crop in hill areas. Fruit and Vegetable sector is acting as a driving force for India's agricultural sector. It plays an important role in India's economy by increasing the income of rural people (Neeraj *et.al.* 2017).

Government has implemented schemes such as Horticulture Mission for North East and the Himalayan States (HMNEH) to boost production and productivity of Horticultural crops in country. These schemes provide support to farmers at several stages of farming, including the production of planting material, seed production of high yielding variety, vegetable production, prevention of postharvest losses, protected cultivation, water resource management, and adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), etc.

In Uttarakhand, 78 per cent of total population dependent on agriculture related activities for livelihood. The yield from field crops is not very high in the hilly areas and it is mainly due to the mountainous terrain that makes it difficult to adopt mechanized modern agriculture techniques and methods in these areas. Thus, these crops are produced in hilly areas mostly to fulfill the subsistence needs of farmers, and sectors like horticulture have a comparative advantage in the region due to its agro-climatic conditions.

Many Vegetables are grown in Uttarakhand. Among all the vegetables potato, cauliflowers, rajma are the main crops in Pithoragadh district. Kidney beans (rajma) are consumed all over the World for their nutritional value. In Uttarakhand, several varieties are grown like Munsyari Rajma from Pithoragarh), Chakrata Rajma in Dehradun, Harsil Rajma of Uttarkashi and Joshimath Rajma (Chamoli). These are distinctive in their quality, taste, and nutritional values.

Past researches revealed that various constraints were faced by the rajma farmers in Uttarakhand state viz; Unavailability of quality seeds, Pest management, Lack of farm machinery, Field management, Lack of post harvest management techniques, Marketing problems, Lack of transportation facility, Irrigation facility, Lack of storage facilities, Lack of technical knowledge for scientific cultivation, lack of extension workers and lack of research, technical guidance and sufficient capital. Thus, there is an urgent need to assess the constraints faced by rajma growers. The research investigation was conducted with the following objectives: [1] To study the socio-economic characteristics of rajma growers. [2] To know the constraints faced by the Rajama growers in adoption of recommended rajma production technology.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Present research investigation was conducted in Munsyari block of Pithoragadh district of Uttarakhand. Total 15 villages were selected for investigation. Among all the villages 100 rajma growers were selected purposively. An interview schedule was developed and respondents were personally interviewed for collection of information. Frequency and percentage were used to analyze the data draw the meaningful conclusion.

**GENERAL INFORMATION OF RAJMA GROWERS**

**Age:** Majority of respondents were age group 31-40 year (45 per cent) followed by less than 30 year (30 per cent) and old people were 25 per cent in number.

**Educational Level:** Majority of respondents (54 per cent) were educated upto the secondary level followed by primary education 29 per cent and No formal education 15 per cent. Only 2 per cent respondents were graduate.

**Use of Information Sources:** All the respondents were using television and mobile phone. Majority of respondents (77 per cent) were using newspaper. Total 49 per cent respondents were interested to take information from Neighbours and Friends followed by extension agents (25 per cent). Total 28 per cent respondents were using radio as an Information Communication tool.

**Use of social media:** Total 100 per cent respondents were using Whatsapp followed by face book (95 per cent) and You Tube (87 per cent).

**Table 1: General Information of Mushroom Cultivators (N=100)**

S.No.	Category	Category	Per Centage
<b>A.</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Young <30	30	30
2.	Middle 31-40	45	45
3.	Old >40	25	25
<b>B.</b>	<b>Educational Level</b>		
1.	No formal Education	15	15
2.	Primary Education	29	2
3.	Secondary Education	54	54
4.	Graduation	2	2
<b>C.</b>	<b>Use of Information Sources</b>		
1.	Television	100	100
2.	Radio	28	28
3.	Newspaper	77	77
5.	Mobile Phone	100	100
6.	Extension Agent	25	25
7.	Neighbours and Friends	49	49
<b>D.</b>	<b>Use of social media</b>		
1.	Facebook	95	95

2.	WhatsApp	100	100
3.	You Tube	87	87

**Table:2. Constraints faced by respondents in adoption of the technology**

Sl. No.	Constraints	No.	Per Cent
	<b>Technological Constraints</b>		
1.	Control on pest and disease	65	65
2.	Dose of fertilizers	54	54
3.	Use of innovative farming technology	98	98
4.	Updated Information on farming tools	97	97
	<b>Communication and Extension Constraints</b>		
1.	Poor connection with extension workers	85	85
2.	Irregularity of extension workers	98	98
3.	Non availability of updated information on farming related schemes	96	96
	<b>Economic Constraints</b>		
1.	High cost of labour charge	89	89
2.	High cost of fertilizers	87	87
3.	Lack of credit and loan facility	96	96
4.	High cost of technologies	90	90
	<b>Marketing Constraints</b>		
1.	Low Market prices	90	90
2.	Lack of Marketing facility	88	88
3.	Lack of local market	89	89

**TECHNOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS**

Majority of respondents (98 per cent) were facing the constraint Use of innovative farming technology followed by Updated Information on farming tools (97 per cent). Total 65 per cent respondents were facing the problem of Control on pest and disease followed by Dose of fertilizers (54 per cent).

**COMMUNICATION AND EXTENSION CONSTRAINTS**

Majority of respondents (98 per cent) were facing the constraint irregularity of extension workers followed by Non availability of updated information on farming related schemes (96 per

cent). Total 85 per cent respondents were facing the constraint Poor connection with extension workers.

### **ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS**

Majority of respondents (96 per cent) were facing the constraint viz; Lack of credit and loan facility followed by High cost of technologies (90 per cent). Total 89 per cent respondents were facing the constraint as High cost of labour charge followed by High cost of fertilizers (87 per cent).

### **MARKETING CONSTRAINTS**

Majority of respondents (90 per cent) were facing the constraint as Low Market prices followed by Lack of local market (89 per cent) and Lack of Marketing facility (88 per cent).

### **CONCLUSION**

On the basis of above discussion, it can be concluded that rajma growers were facing various constraints as economic, technical as well as extension related constraints. Thus, there is an urgent need of extension strategy which can empower the rajma growers as most of the people have less knowledge about the new and innovative technologies related to rajma.

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