



Short communication

Study of Constraints in Cultivation of Major Crops of Hingoli District

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ABSTRACT

The major crops of the district are soybean, turmeric, cotton, pigeon pea, red gram and gram. This district suffers from various natural calamities like climate change, flood, droughts and non season rainfall and changes in temperature, urbanization, and fragmented land holding. To overcome above problems in agriculture there is need to commercialize agriculture, change is farming system, cropping pattern and adoption of allied agricultural related activities in order to ensure an all-round development of farming families and improving standard of living of farmers from Hingoli district. The present study was conducted in Hingoli district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. From nineteen villages 110 KVK connected farmers were selected purposively for present study. The data were collected using a well-structured and pretested interview schedule by covering all dimensions. It was revealed that 75.45% and 45.45% of respondents faced constraints of girdle beetle infestation and shattering problem in soybean, while 51.81 % wild animals attack, 35.45 % lack of awareness about market price of crops and constraints in cultivation of major crops.

Key Words: Constraints, Crops, Cultivation, Suggestion.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is backbone and primary source of livelihood for both men and women in our India. The agriculture can be considered as a system where crop grown and other enterprise that are compatible and complementary with each other. The farming system includes all components of land such as soil, crop, livestock, water, insect, labour, and other resources. The Hingoli district is situated in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. The average annual rainfall received in district is about 908 mm and climate of region is hot and dry, temperature ranging from 11.2°C to 41.6°C. This study of constraints and suggestions of farming system and its application of farming system approaches can bring a hope for the betterment of farmers. Keeping all these components in mind, the

present study was conducted to know the constraints in cultivation of major crops of Hingoli district and suggestions to overcome constraints.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Present study was conducted in Hingoli District of Marathwada Region of Maharashtra. Hingoli district of 5 blocks namely Hingoli, Kalamnuri, Sengaon, Aundha Nagnath and Basmat. Out of these blocks Kalamnuri, Aundha Nagnath and Hingoli blocks were selected purposively. Thus, total 110 KVK connected farmers were selected for present study. The data were collected using a well-structured and pretested interview schedule.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was revealed (Table 1) that 75.45 % and 51.81

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Table 1. Constraints faced by farmers of Hingoli district in cultivation of major crops.

Sr. No.	Crop	Statement	Frequency (N=110)	Percentage (N=110)	Rank
1.	Soybean	Girdle beetle infestation	83	75.45	I
2.		Shattering problem	50	45.45	III
3.		Stem fly attack	7	6.36	X
4.		Leaf spot problem	3	2.72	XI
5.	Turmeric	Infestation of rhizome rot	35	31.81	V
6.	Gram	Wilt problem seen at early stage	29	26.36	VI
7.		Attack of leaf eating caterpillar	10	10.00	VIII
8.	Red gram	Wilt problem	12	10.90	VII
9.	Cotton	Bollworm complex	7	6.36	X
10.	Other	Wildanimals attack	57	51.81	II
11.		Lack of awareness about market price of crops	39	35.45	IV
12.		Lack of knowledge about fertilizer management	13	10.00	VIII
13.		Lack of knowledge about integrated diseases and pest management	9	8.18	IX

% of respondents faced constraints girdle beetle infestation and wild animals attack, whereas 45.45 % shattering problem in soybean, 35.45 % lack of awareness about market price of crops, 31.81 % infestation of rhizome rot in turmeric 26.36 % wilt problem at early stage in gram followed by 10.90 % wilt problem in red gram, 10.00 % attack of leaf eating caterpillar in gram whereas, 10.00 % lack of knowledge about fertilizer management, 8.18 % Lack of knowledge about integrated diseases and

pest management and 6.36 % boll worm complex observed in cotton is constraints in cultivation of major crops.

It was revealed (Table 2) that 80.90 % respondents were of the opinion that training should be provided on life cycle of girdle beetle, 55.45 % suggested to conduct demonstration on non-shattering variety of soybean, 48.18 % asked for availability of non-shattering seed of soybean, 38.18 % told that KVK should provide package of practice

Table 2. Suggestions of farmers to overcome constraints in cultivation of major crops.

Sr. No.	Statement	Frequency (N=110)	Percentage (N=110)	Rank
1.	Training should provide on life cycle of girdle beetle.	89	80.90	I
2.	Conduct demonstration on non-shattering variety of soybean.	61	55.45	II
3.	Availability of non shattering seed of soybean.	53	48.18	III
4.	Package of practices for residue free turmeric should provide.	42	38.18	IV
5.	Bank should provide adequate support for infrastructure development in agriculture	39	35.45	V
6.	Provide information on prevailing market price of crops	34	30.90	VI
7.	Provide training in fertilizer management.	31	28.18	VII
8.	Afforestation nearby village to reduce attack of wild animals	31	28.18	VII

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for residue free turmeric, 35.45 % told that bank should provide adequate support for infrastructure development in agriculture, 30.90 % admitted that there is lack of knowledge about prevailing market price of crops. While 28.18 % suggest providing training on fertilizer management and afforestation in nearby villages to reduce attacks of wild animals.

CONCLUSION

The concerned agencies should provide training support to farmers on integrated pest and disease management and provide packages of practices for residue free turmeric cultivation. The forest department should conduct afforestation programme on massive scale in villages to reduce attack of wild animals in farming. The GOI (Ministry of Skill

Development and Entrepreneurship) sponsored ASCI skill-based training program should be conducted for farmers to provide need-based training support.

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Received on 6/8/2023

Accepted on 16/10/2023