

A Study on Constraints Faced by Villagers Regarding Agriculture of Different Districts of Uttar Pradesh (India)

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Abstract

A study was done in the month of October 2017 and study was done by preparing survey schedule on the pilot study bases and villages were selected as per suitability and convenience of the students. The selected villages were Rajepur (District Hardoi), Jalalabad (District Kannoj), Kukradev (District Kanpur) and Bhairapur Khajuri and Gauriganj (District of Amethi). Eight respondents were selected randomly for the study from each village, thus total 40 respondents were selected for the study. The study revealed that the constraints were, unavailability of information sources/center regarding agriculture (57.50%), followed by unavailability of irrigation sources (55.00%), lack of knowledge regarding agriculture production technology (50.00%), less adaptability of new practices due to risk of economic loss (40.00%), Poor marketing channel (35.00%), lack of knowledge regarding plant protection measures (32.50%), poor transportation facilities (30.00%) and unavailability of storage and processing facilities (17.50%) respectively.

Keywords- Economic loss, Poor marketing channel, production Technology, Plant Protection Measures

Introduction

Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about 58 per cent of India's population. Ranking second in the world farm output, the agricultural sector is the backbone of Indian Economy contributing majorly to the country's GDP. India's agriculture is composed of many crops, with the foremost food staples being rice and wheat. Indian farmers also grow pulses, potatoes, sugarcane, oilseeds, and such non-food items as cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, and jute. In India there are many states which contribute a lot in a field of agriculture viz. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala etc. In Uttar Pradesh main crops grown are rice, maize, pigeon pea, sorghum, pearl millet, moong beans during kharif and wheat, Bengal gram, green peas, rapeseed and mustard and lentil during rabi season. Sugarcane is the main cash crop. The economy of Uttar Pradesh is the fourth largest of all the states of India. According to the state budget for 2017-18, Uttar Pradesh's gross state domestic product is 16.89 lakh crore rupees (Wikipedia; economic of Uttar Pradesh). The condition of agriculture is getting worse day by day not only in India but worldwide. There are many problems in a field of agriculture in India and most of the problems are very serious and to be concerned. Every state of India facing the almost same problem in agriculture and directly related with the

farmers, who are facing many difficulties in farming. Thus, the study was focused to know the constraints faced by the farmers in farming as well as to aware students about present condition of the farmers in a real condition. (Wikipedia; economic of Uttar Pradesh)

Method and Material

The Study was done by using ex-facto design and by preparing survey schedule on the pilot study bases and villages was selected as per suitability and convenience of the students. The selected villages were Rajepur (District Hardoi), Jalalabad (District Kannoj), Kukradev (District Kanpur) and Bhairapur Khajuri and Gauriganj (District of Amethi). Eight respondents were selected randomly for the study from each village, thus total 40 respondents were selected for the study.

Result and Discussion

The study revealed that the constraints were, unavailability of information sources/center regarding agriculture (57.50%), followed by unavailability of irrigation sources (55.00%), lack of knowledge regarding agriculture production technology (50.00%), less adaptability of new practices due to risk of economic loss (40.00%), Poor marketing channel (35.00%), lack of knowledge regarding plant protection measures (32.50%), poor transportation facilities

(30.00%) and unavailability of storage and processing facilities (17.50%) respectively.

Table:- Constraints faced by villagers regarding agriculture

Sr. No.	Constraints	Percentage	Rank & Order
1.	Unavailability of information sources/center regarding agriculture	57.50	I
2.	Unavailability of irrigation sources	55.00	II
3.	less adaptability of new practices due to risk of economic loss	50.00	III
4.	less adaptability of new practices due to risk of economic loss	40.00	IV
5.	Poor marketing channel	35.00	V
6.	lack of knowledge regarding plant protection measures	32.50	VI
7.	Poor transportation facilities	30.00	VII
8.	Unavailability of storage and processing facilities	17.50	VIII

Top Three Constraints

Unavailability of information sources/center regarding agriculture:- This constraints has found as Ist in rank and order with 57.50 percent and it has observed that, the information sources regarding agriculture is crucial part of agriculture to promote farmer and their economic condition.

Unavailability of irrigation sources:- This constraints has found has rank IInd with 55.00 percent and observed that, the irrigation sources are still problem of farming and there are many programmes which ,are running by the govt. of Uttar Pradesh to provide water for every field but still, it is a main constraints of farming.

Less adaptability of new practices due to risk of economic loss:- This constraints has found has rank IIIrd with 40.00 percent and observed that, the farmers has knowledge about new technique and ideas about farming, but they are not adopting any new ideas or technology due to risk of economical loss.

Conclusion

The study revealed that the constraints were, unavailability of information sources/center regarding agriculture (57.50%), followed by unavailability of irrigation sources (55.00%), lack of knowledge regarding agriculture production technology (50.00%), less adaptability of new practices due to risk of economic loss (40.00%), Poor marketing channel (35.00%), lack of knowledge regarding plant protection measures (32.50%), poor transportation facilities (30.00%) and unavailability of storage and processing facilities (17.50%) respectively. it has observed that, the information sources regarding agriculture is crucial part of agriculture to promote farmer and their economic condition. Irrigation sources are still problem of farming and there are many programmes which ,are

running by the govt. of Uttar Pradesh to provide water for every field but still, it is a main constraints of farming. Farmers have knowledge about new technique and ideas about farming, but they are not adopting any new ideas or technology due to risk of economical loss.

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