

Constraints Faced by the Mango Growers Towards Scientific Cultivation in Mango Orchards

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ABSTRACT

The probable reasons for low productivity of mango in Panchmahal district area are many, but the adverse effect of climate as well as less scientific management of mango orchard is major one. As a result, the quality of mango is not up to the standard. Today farming enterprise is becoming more complex and complicated and therefore, management is a key to face these problems. The data were collected with the help of personal interview schedule using proportionate random sampling method. The ex-post-facto research design was used for the study. Major constraints faced by mango growers are irregular irrigation supply, lack of awareness about recommendations, lack of modern spraying equipment, high price of fertilizers, natural hazards, lack of grafts, lack of improved agricultural implement, lack of labours, lack of effective pesticides, lack of electricity supply, high price of pesticides and lack of technical suggestions.

Keywords: Mango orchards, Scientific cultivation

INTRODUCTION

Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) undoubtedly deserves to be national fruit of India. In area, production, nutritive value and popularity of apple, no other fruit can compete with it. It occupies the same position in India as is occupied by the apple in temperate climates and grape in sub tropical. Among all the fruit crops, mango is being cultivated commercially in a number of countries of the world, but no where does it achieve the same premier position as in the subcontinent of India, where it is actually the king of all fruits.

Gujarat is one of the mango producing states in India. Mango has an important place among all the fruit crops growing in the state. The leading mango producing states are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat. The yield of mango in U.P and Karnataka is 12.2 and 10.1 metric tonnes/ha, respectively. While in Gujarat state, yield of mango is only 8.5 metric tonnes/ha which is quite low as compared to other states of the country. The area under mango in Panchmahal district was 3552 ha. and the yield was 592 metric tonnes/ha(NHB database, 2008).

Cultivation of fruit is a specialized field where efficient management will help a lot to yield results, which are

anticipated. Therefore, management is a pivotal component in a scientific cultivation of mango. The mango growers have also to perform a role of manager to get maximum production from minimum available resources. The managerial ability of the mango growers was directly affecting the mango production and therefore an attempt was made to know the constraints faced by the mango growers about scientific cultivation in mango orchards.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Panchmahal district of Gujarat state. Halol, Lunavada, Santrampur and Ghogamba talukas of Panchmahal district were purposively selected for the study as they have the maximum area under mango crop. Twelve mango growing villages were randomly selected from those four talukas. For this study 120 mango growers were selected by proportionate random sampling. The data were collected with the help of well-structured, pre-tested, Gujarati version interview scheduled. For measuring constraints in adoption of recommended production technology of mango crop the respondents were asked to give the information about the constraints countered by them was ascertained. The frequencies obtained were from highest to lowest.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constraints in adoption of new technology never end. However they can be minimized. The respondents were requested to express the constraints faced by them in scientific cultivation of mango orchard. Frequency and percentage for each constraint were calculated and on that basis of that, the constraints were ranked and presented in Table 1.

Table:1 Constraints faced by mango growers in scientific cultivation of mango orchards

n = 120

SR. No.	Constraints	Number	Per cent	Rank
1	Irregular irrigation supply	72	60.00	I
2	Lack of awareness about recommendations.	70	58.34	II
3	Lack of modern spraying equipment	65	54.16	III
4	High price of fertilizers	62	51.66	IV
5	Natural hazards	61	50.84	V
6	Lack of grafts.	58	48.34	VI
7	Lack of improved agricultural implement.	56	46.66	VII
8	Lack of labours.	54	45.00	VIII
9	Lack of pesticides.	50	41.66	IX
10	Lack of electricity supply.	48	40.00	X
11	High price of pesticides.	35	29.16	XI
12	Lack of technical suggestions	21	17.50	XII

As seen from the table major constraints faced by mango growers are irregular irrigation supply (60.00 per cent), lack of awareness about recommendations (58.34 per cent), lack of modern spraying equipment (54.16 per cent), high price of fertilizers (51.66 per cent), natural hazards (50.84 per cent), lack of grafts (48.34 per cent), lack of improved agricultural implement (46.66 per cent), lack of labours (45.00 per cent), lack of effective pesticides (41.66 per cent), lack of electricity supply (40.00 per cent), high price of pesticides (29.16 per cent) and lack of technical suggestions (17.50 per cent).

CONCLUSION

Major constraints faced by mango growers are irregular irrigation supply, lack of awareness about recommendations, lack of modern spraying equipment, high price of fertilizers, natural hazards, lack of grafts, lack of improved agricultural implement, lack of labours, lack of effective pesticides, lack of electricity supply, high price of pesticides and lack of technical suggestions.

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