

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY CHILLI GROWERS IN ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted with randomly selected 150 chilly growers of three selected talukas of Vadodara district. The study revealed that high cost of inputs, lack of man power, irregular supply of electricity and lack of finance were the major constraints, while the major suggestions offered by them were: effort should be made to minimize the input cost, timely and sufficient electric power should be provided, sufficient credit at reasonable interest rate should be provided and rate of agricultural produce should be regulated.

INTRODUCTION

Chilly is one of the most important vegetable crops grown in India, for home consumption and export. At world level India contributes about one fourth of world chilly production (Anonymous, 2003). However, the productivity of chilly in India is much below the world average. Further in comparison with other states, Gujarat is far behind in terms of area, production and productivity. One of the major reasons for such situation is lower adoption of the recommended chilly cultivation technology. This demands careful analysis of the constraints faced by the chilly growers which hinder the adoption of new technology.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Vadodara district of Gujarat state. Out of twelve talukas, three talukas having higher land under chilly cultivation were purposively selected. Total 150 chilly growers from 15 villages of these selected talukas were randomly selected for study purpose. The responses were collected through pre tested, well structured, Gujarati version, personal interview schedule. The

respondents were contacted at their home or at their field.

For measuring the constrains in the adoption of recommended chilly technology of chilly crop, the respondents were asked to state the items of difficulties faced by them in three categories such as most important, important and less important and score was assigned 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Total score and mean score were computed for each item and rank order was then given. Further they were asked to give their valuable suggestions to overcome the constraints. The suggestions offered were ranked on the basis of number and percentage of respondents who reported respective suggestions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constraints faced by chilly growers in adoption of recommended chilly technology

Constraints in adoption of new technology never end. However they can be minimized if known to policy makers and planners. The data in this regard are presented in Table: 1.

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Table: 1 Constraints faced by the chilli growers in adoption of recommended technology of chilli crop.

n=150

Sr. No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score	Rank
1	Lack of finance	330	2.20	IV
2	Lack of adequate knowledge	280	1.87	X
3	Lack of man power	340	2.27	II
4	Unavailability of healthy seedlings	235	1.57	XII
5	High cost of inputs	355	2.37	I
6	High cost of transport	315	2.10	VII
7	High cost of labours	295	1.97	IX
8	Non availability of timely credit	300	2.00	VIII
9	Lack of timely technical advice	240	1.60	XI
10	Inadequate irrigation facilities	318	2.12	VI
11	Irregular supply of electricity	336	2.24	III
12	Lack of market facilities	215	1.43	XIII
13	Fluctuation in market price	321	2.14	V

The data presented in Table: 1 reveal that out of thirteen items of constraints experienced by the chilli growers in adoption of chilli cultivation technology, respondents had assigned first rank to high cost of inputs (2.37) followed by lack of man power (2.27), irregular supply of electricity (2.24), lack of finance (2.20), fluctuations in market price (2.14), inadequate irrigation facilities (2.12), high cost of transport (2.10), non-availability of timely credit (2.00), high cost of labours (1.97), lack of adequate knowledge (1.87), lack of timely technical advice (1.60), unavailability of healthy

seedling (1.57) and lack of market facilities (1.43) respectively.

Suggestion made by the chilli growers to overcome the constraints faced by them.

An attempt was made to ascertain suggestions from chilli growers to overcome various constraints faced by them in adoption of recommended chilli technology. The respondents were requested to offer their valuable suggestions against difficulties faced by them in adoption of recommended chilli technology.

The suggestions offered by chilli growers are presented in Table: 2

Table: 2 Suggestions given by the chilli growers to overcome constraints faced by them. n=150

Sr.No	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Effort should be made to minimize the input cost	135	90.00	I
2	Training on new cultivation technology should be imparted	55	36.67	VII
3	Timely and sufficient electric power should be provided	120	80.00	II
4	Disease free seedlings should be provided at reasonable rate	62	41.33	VI
5	Sufficient credit at reasonable interest rate should be provided	110	73.33	III
6	Rate of agricultural produce should be regulated	98	65.33	IV
7	Timely technical guidance should be provided	74	49.33	V

From Table: 2, it is apparent that 90.00 percent of the chilli growers suggested that effort should be made to minimize the input cost followed by timely and sufficient electric power should be provided (80.00 per cent), sufficient credit at reasonable interest rate should be provided (73.33 per cent), rate of agricultural produce should be regulated (65.33 per cent), timely technical guidance should be provided (49.33 per cent), disease free seedlings should be provided at reasonable rate (41.33 per cent) and training on new cultivation technology should be imparted (36.67 per cent).

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that high cost of inputs, lack of

man power, irregular supply of electricity and lack of finance were the major constraints as perceived by the chilli growers in adoption of chilli cultivation technology, while the major suggestions offered by them were: effort should be made to minimize the input cost, timely and sufficient electric power should be provided, sufficient credit at reasonable interest rate should be provided and rate of agricultural produce should be regulated.

REFERENCE

Anonymous (2003). Indian Agriculture-2003, Indian Economic data research, New Delhi.

“Up to now, most scientists have been too occupied with the development of new theories that describe what the universe is to ask the question why. On the other hand, the people whose business it is to why, the philosophers, have not been able to keep up with the advance of scientific theories.....

However, if we do discover a complete theory, it should be in time understandable in broad principal by everyone, not just a few scientists. Then we shall all, philosophers, scientists, and just ordinary people, be able to take part in the discussion of the question of why it is that we and the universe exists, If we find the answer to that, it would be the ultimate triumph reason - for then we would know the mind of God”

-Stephen Hawking