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Constraints Faced by Banana Growers in Adoption of Recommended Production Practices in Fakharpur Block of Bahraich District in Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract: India is the largest banana producing nation in the world. Banana is the second important fruit of the world after apples. Commercial cultivation of banana occurs in about 23 territories in India in hot and temperate conditions. The study was conducted in Fakharpur block of Bahraich district Uttar Pradesh, to understand the constraints faced by Banana growers regarding improved production practices. From this district, one block were purposively selected on the basis of large area under banana production, randomly ten villages were selected purposively and from each village 12 banana growers were selected randomly for this study. The frequency and percentage of each constraint were worked out to measure the constraint encountered by the respondents. The major constraints faced by respondents were non- availability of electricity in time, high cost of fertilizer, labour efficiency and other constraints faced by banana growers like, lack of subsidies for the banana tissue culture plants.

Keywords:- Socio economic status, Production, Constraints

INTRODUCTION

Banana (*Musa paradisaca)* is one of the important fruit crop not only in India but also in the world. It is the earliest fruit known to mankind and always been an important part of diet of million all over the world. It is also known as 'Poor man fruit' due to its availability throughout the year, higher nutritive value and low market price. It is delicious and highly nutritive fruit. The banana culture in India is as old as Indian civilization. In India bananas are so predominant and popular among people that are like both by poor and rich alike. Considering the nutritive value and fruit value of bananas, it could be considered as poor man's apple, and this is the cheapest among all other fruits in the country. Banana fruits are available throughout the year unlike seasonal availability of other fruits, it has been become an inevitable necessity in any household in India for all functions. It was one of the major crop in Bahraich district. In Bahraich district area under banana was 4000 ha. and production 1184000.00 tonnes with 46.00 tonnes per ha. productivity during 2017-18. The present investigation was an attempt to study the constraints faced by banana growers. **(RKVY, 2018-19)**

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Objectives of the study:

- To study the socio economic profile of the banana growers
- To study the constraints encountered by banana growers regarding recommended production practices.

Research methodology:

This study was conducted in Bahraich district which was selected purposively being more concentration of banana cultivation in district (4000 ha). From this district, one block, were purposively selected on the basis of large area under banana production. From these block ten villages of banana growers and from each village 12 banana growers were selected for this study. The frequency and percentage of each constraint were worked out to measure the constraint encountered by the respondents. Relevant information was collected through a survey method with the help of pretested scheduled. The frequency and percentage of each constraint were worked out to measure the constraints encountered by the respondents.

Socio-economic status profile of the banana growers:

Table 1 Profiles of the banana growers

Sr. no	Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	Young(20-35years)	45	37.50
		Middle(36-50 years)	58	48.33
		Old (>50 years)	17	14.17
2	Religion	Hindu	104	86.66
		Muslim	16	13.34
3	Caste	General	57	47.50
		OBC	56	46.67
		SC	7	5.83
4	Education	Illiterate	17	14.16
		Primary	27	22.50
		Middle	39	32.50
		High School	15	12.50
		Intermediate	13	10.83
		Graduate and above	9	7.50
5	Family type	Nuclear	80	66.66
		Joint	40	33.34
6	Farming experience	Up to 5 years	30	25.00
		06-10 years	63	52.50
		Above 10 years	27	22.50
7	Land holding	Below 1 ha	39	32.50
		1-5 ha	76	63.33
		Above 5 ha	5	4.17
8	House type	Kaccha/hut	6	5.00
		Semi- cemented	34	28.33

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		Cemented	80	66.67
9	Annual income	1,00,000-3,00,00 Lakh	51	42.50
		3,00,001- 5,00,000 lakh	34	28.34
		Above to 5,00,001	35	29.16
10	Irrigation facility	Pumping set	60	50.00
		Pumping set + Pond	14	11.66
		Tube well	29	24.17
		Pumping set+ Canal	17	14.17
11	Extension contact	Low(4-6)	58	48.33
		Medium (6-8)	39	32.50
		High(8-10)	23	19.17
12	Mass-media exposure	Low(6-9)	40	33.33
		Medium (9-12)	30	25.00
		High(12-15)	50	41.66
13	Social contact	Low(3-5)	38	31.66
		Medium (5-7)	63	52.50
		High(7-9)	19	15.83
14	Economic motivation	Low(5-7.66)	14	11.66
		Medium (7.66-10.32)	30	25.00
		High(10.32-12.98)	76	63.34
15	Market orientation	Low (6-9)	32	26.66
		Medium (9-12)	32	26.66
		High(12-15)	56	46.68

It shows in the Table 1 that 48.33 per cent of the respondents belonged to middle age group and 37.50 per cent and 14.17 per cent of the respondents young and old age group. It is clear from above table that out of 120 respondents 86.66 per cent belongs to Hindu religion, followed by Muslim 13.34 per cent, 46.67 per cent respondents belongs to Other Backward Caste followed by 47.50 per cent of General caste and 05.83 per cent of Schedule Caste. It was 22.50 per cent were primary school, followed by illiterate were 14.16 per cent, Middle passed 32.50 per cent , High School passed 12.50 per cent, Intermediate passed were 10.83 per cent and Graduate and above were 7.5 per cent. The above table also shows that 66.66 per cent respondents were having nuclear family, while 33.34 per cent were having joint family. Majority 52.50 per cent of the banana growers were in the medium level of farming experience, 63.33 per cent were having medium size of land holding, 67.67 per cent respondents were having cemented house. The data presented in above table revealed that 42.50 per cent respondents were having below 1-3 lakh annual income and 28.34 respondents having annual income of 3-5 lakh followed by 42.50 per cent respondents having annual income of above 5 lakh, 50.00 per cent respondents irrigation with pumping set, 32.50 per cent of the banana growers were in the medium level of extension contact, 41.66 per cent and 33.33 per cent of them were in the high and low level of mass media exposure. It is shows that majority (52.50%) of the banana growers were in the medium level of social participation while, 15.83 per cent and 31.66 per cent of them were in the high and low level of social participation, 63.34 percent them were in the high level of economic motivation, 46.68 per cent them were in the high level of market orientation.

ISSN: 2348-1358
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Table 2: Overall socio-economic status of the respondents of banana growers.

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (25-30)	21	17.50
2	Medium (31-35)	71	59.16
3	High(36-40)	28	23.34
	Total	120	100

It is shows that majority (59.16%) of the banana growers were in the medium level of socio-economic status while, 23.34 per cent and 17.50 per cent of them were in the high and low level of socio-economic status. **Atar (2012), Bhosale (2004).**

Constraints faced by banana growers in adoption of recommended production practices:

Table 3: Distribution of the growers according to constraints encountered.

The table 3 shows that respondents reported 88.33 high cost of fertilizers, 85.83 per cent expressed non-availability of the local markets, 81.66 per cent faced the problem non-availability of transportation facilities and 80.00 per cent of the respondents expressed problem middle man takes more commission, 79.16 per cent of the respondents expressed get low market price for the produce, 77.50 per cent of the respondents expressed problem FYM is not affordable, 74.16 per cent of the respondents expressed problem high costs of the chemicals, 69.16 per cent of the respondents expressed problem labour charges are not affordable, 64.16 per cent expressed problem non-availability of labour in time, 65.00 per cent expressed problem non-availability of fertilizer mixture, 53.50 per cent of the respondents expressed problem low level knowledge in disease and pest.

Sr. No	**Constraints**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Rank**
1	FYM is not affordable	93	77.50	VI
2	Get low market price for the produce	95	79.16	V
3	Non-availability of FYM in time	60	50.00	XII
4	High cost of fertilizers	106	88.33	I
5	Non-availability of fertilizer mixture	78	65.00	X
6	Low level knowledge in disease and pest.	63	53.50	XI
7	High costs of the chemicals	89	74.16	VII
8	Non-availability of labour in time	77	64.16	IX
9	Labour charges are not affordable	83	69.16	VIII
10	Non-availability of transportation facilities	98	81.66	III
11	Market facilities are far away	103	85.83	II
12	Middle man takes more commission	96	80.00	IV

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13	Lack of electric supply	56	46.66	XIII
14	Non- availability of cold storage facility.	40	33.33	XIV

Regarding constraint in non-availability of FYM in time was expressed by 50.00 per cent of the respondents, 46.66 per cent of the respondent expressed problem electric supply (load shedding), 33.33 per cent of the respondents expressed problem non- availability of cold storage facility. **Atar (2012)**

Conclusion

It is conducted that major constraints faced by the respondents were FYM is not affordable, get low market price for the produce, non-availability of FYM in time, high cost of fertilizers. The analysis of these constraints would call for the attention of the administrator of Government, and district level agriculture officers, Department of Horticulture and other concerned departments for planning systematic efforts to encountered these constraints which will go long way for the development of agriculture in general and horticulture in particular.

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A Brief Author Biography

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