

STUDY ON CONSTRAINTS FACED BY GARLIC GROWERS IN ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED GARLIC PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

A study was carried out in Junagadh district of South Saurashtra Agro-Climatic zone of Gujarat state to identify the various constraints faced by garlic growers in adoption of recommended garlic production technology. A random sample of 120 garlic growers was selected from Visavadar and Mendarada taluka of Junagadh district. The main constraints faced by garlic growers in adoption of recommended garlic production technology were weight and quality loss during storage and transportation, inadequate and irregular power supply, high charges of electricity, weight and quality loss during storage and transporting, inadequate storage facilities, lack of marketing infrastructure facilities, lack of post-harvest management facilities and fluctuation of garlic price in the market. The important suggestions offered by the respondents were sufficient and timely credit facility should be imparted to the garlic growers, financial procedure should be simple, soil testing facilities should be available at least at taluka level, effective soil moisture conservation technology should be developed and agriculture literature should be provided.

KEY WORDS: Constraints, Garlic Growers, Garlic Production Technology, Suggestions.

INTRODUCTION

Garlic (*Allium Sativum L.*) is one of the important bulb crops grown and used as a spice or a condiment throughout the India. It is also an important foreign exchange earning crop for India. Garlic is used for foods and popular remedy for various ailments and disorders. Use of modern inputs and latest technological know-how in agriculture are undoubtedly more important in increasing farm productivity. A big gap is observed between technology generation and its utilization by the farmers. Garlic is the important vegetable crop of the Junagadh district. However, majority of the

garlic growers did not know and had not yet adopted recommended garlic production technology, due to lack of technical knowledge and several constraints experienced by them in adoption of recommended garlic production technology. Keeping the above fact in view, the study entitled "Constraints faced by garlic growers in adoption of recommended garlic production technology" was undertaken with an objectives to study the constraints experienced by the garlic growers in adoption of recommended garlic production technology, and also to seek suggestions from the garlic growers to overcome the

constraints in adoption of recommended garlic production technology.

METHODOLOGY

A study was carried out in Junagadh district of South Saurashtra Agro-Climatic zone of Gujarat state by adopting an *ex-post-facto* research design suggested by Kerlinger, 1964. A purposive random sampling technique was used for the study. Two talukas Visavadar and Mendarda of Junagadh district were purposively selected as these talukas, which occupied more area under garlic cultivation as compared to other talukas in Junagadh district. The list of villages was sought from the Taluka Panchayats of the selected Talukas and from each selected taluka five villages were selected by purposive random sampling method. Thus, the total numbers of 10 villages were selected for the study. The 120 respondents were selected by using the proportionate random sampling method with a condition that the farmers have possess at least 3 years' experience in garlic cultivation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Constraints experienced by the respondents in adoption of recommended garlic production technology

The constraints which observed the high mean score were weight and quality loss during storage and transportation, inadequate irregular power supply, high charges of electricity, inadequate storage facilities, lack of marketing infrastructure facilities, lack of proper post-harvest management facilities and fluctuation of garlic price in the market, ranked first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively (Table 1). The moderate mean score was observed in constraints were insufficient plant protection measures (rank eighth), high cost of weedicide (rank ninth), high cost of seeds (rank tenth) and high price of fertilizers (rank eleventh). Less important constraints

faced by the farmers were lack of knowledge about recommended garlic production technology (rank twelfth) followed by non-availability of irrigation water at the development of bulb, high wages of labour, insufficient availability of quality seed, high cost of pesticides, soil testing laboratory is far away from village, inadequate guidance by extension personnel, lack of training at village level and less availability of FYM. The results are in accordance with those reported by Patel *et al.* (2000) in cotton, Jadhav (2001) in onion and Prajapati *et al.* (2002) in chilli.

Suggestions offered by the respondents to overcome the constraints in adoption of recommended garlic production technology

The most important suggestions offered by more than 50.00 per cent of the garlic growers to overcome the constraints in adoption of improved technology were, irrigation sources should be increases (81.57 %), remunerative price should be given the garlic growers (73.33 %), market facilities should be strengthened (72.50 %), regular supply of electricity for irrigation purpose should ensure (71.67 %), inputs should be made available at subsidized rate (60.00 %) and availability of organic manure should be increased (54.17 %) (Table 2). The comparatively less important suggestions as expressed by less than 50 per cent the garlic growers were, sufficient and timely credit facility should be made available (49.17 %), training should be imparted to the garlic growers (39.17 %), financial procedure should be simple (35.83 %), soil testing facilities should be available at least at taluka level (31.67 %), effective soil moisture conservation technology should be developed (26.67 %) and agriculture literature should be provided (23.33 %). The results are in accordance with those reported by Patel *et al.* (2000) in cotton, Jadhav

(2001) in onion and Prajapati *et al.* (2002) in chilli.

CONCLUSION

The important constraints faced by garlic growers were: weight and quality loss during storage and transportation, inadequate irregular power supply, high charges of electricity, inadequate storage facilities, lack of marketing infrastructure facilities, lack of post-harvest management facilities, fluctuation of garlic price in the market. The important suggestion offered by the garlic growers to overcome the constraints in adoption of recommended garlic production technology were provision of irrigation water, remunerative price should be given the garlic growers, market facilities should be strengthened, regular supply of electricity for irrigation purpose should ensure, inputs should be made available at subsidized rate.

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Table 1: Constraints experienced by the respondents in adoption of recommended garlic production technology

N=120			
Sr. No.	Constraints	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Insufficient availability of quality seed	1.48	XV
2.	Inadequate storage facilities	1.83	IV
3.	lack of marketing infrastructure facilities	1.76	V
4.	Insufficient plant protection measures	1.68	VIII
5.	Weight and quality loss during storage and transportation	2.33	I
6.	Lack of proper post-harvest management facilities	1.73	VI
7.	High wages of labour	1.56	XIV
8.	Non-availability of irrigation water at the development of bulb	1.60	XIII
9.	High price of fertilizers	1.64	XI
10.	Inadequate irregular power supply	2.26	II
11.	High cost of pesticides	1.37	XVI
12.	Lack of knowledge about recommended garlic production technology	1.62	XII
13.	High cost of seeds	1.66	IX
14.	High cost of weedicide	1.65	X
15.	Inadequate guidance by extension personnel	1.33	XVIII
16.	Lack of training at village level	1.25	XIX
17.	High charges of electricity	1.85	III
18.	Fluctuation of garlic price in the market	1.70	VII
19.	Soil testing laboratory is far away from village	1.35	XVII
20.	Less availability of FYM	1.21	XX

Table 2: Suggestions offered by the respondents to overcome the constraints in adoption of recommended garlic production technology

N=120			
Sr. No.	Suggestions	Percentage	Rank
1.	Inputs should be made available at subsidized rate	60.00	V
2.	Regular supply of electricity for irrigation purpose should ensure	71.67	IV
3.	Sufficient and timely credit facility should be made available	49.17	VII
4.	Soil testing facilities should be available at least at taluka level	31.67	X
5.	Availability of organic manure should be increased	54.17	VI
6.	Remunerative price should be given the garlic growers	73.33	II
7.	Market facilities should be strengthened	72.50	III
8.	Financial procedure should be simple	35.83	IX
9.	Effective soil moisture conservation technology should be developed	26.67	XI
10.	Agriculture literature should be provided	23.33	XII
11.	Training should be imparted to the garlic growers	39.17	VIII
12.	Irrigation sources should be increases	81.17	I

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