Sources of information used and constraints faced by the farmers about adoption of food grain storage practices

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ABSTRACT
The study was conducted in the College Development Block situated in Hatkanangle, Radhanagari and Bhudharghad Tahsils of Kolhapur district. A large majority (80.00 per cent) of farmers were always obtaining information through Agriculture Assistants of Agricultural University. Majority (70.00 per cent) of farmers sometimes obtained information from crop demonstrations as a group contact source. A large majority (93.08 per cent) of the farmers always obtained information through television as a mass contact source. A large majority (95.38 per cent) of farmers faced the constraints of higher prices of gunny bags followed by higher prices of pesticides for control of food grain (92.30 per cent). A large majority (96.92 per cent) of the farmers suggested needs to give training about food grain storage practices followed by 94.62 per cent farmers suggested for availability of Celphos tablets and EDB ampules in large scale.

INTRODUCTION
In Agriculture, the contribution made by Agricultural Universities not only helped to increase the production and productivity of food crops but also they have helped in storage of food grains. If there is bumper production of food grain then market prices are lower down so, there is highly need to store the food grains by use of new innovative storage practices. For instance Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth has given many practices of food grain storage such as use of new gunny bags, use of metallic bins (kothi), drying of food grains in sunlight, use of neem leaves, use of boric powder, celphos tablet and EDB ampules. The present study was designed with the following objectives to study the sources of information used by the farmers and to study the constraints faced and suggestions made by the farmers about adoption of food grain storage practices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The results obtained from the present investigation are presented in Table 1 to 3:

Sources of information used by the farmer:
The data in respect of the various sources of information used by the farmers for adoption of food grain storage practices are given in Table 1.

Personal contact sources used by farmers:
It is observed from Table 1 that a large majority (80.00 per cent) of farmers were always obtaining information through Agril. Assistant of Agricultural University.

Similarly, majority (73.85 per cent) of them always obtained information through progressive farmers as a source of personal contact.

Group contact sources used by farmers:
Majority (70.00 per cent) of farmers sometimes obtained information from crop
demonstrations as a group contact sources. More than 65.00 per cent of the farmers sometimes used information given by the Subject Matter Specialist (SMS). The study tour sources were sometimes used by more than half (58.46 per cent) of farmers for seeking information.

**Mass contact sources used by farmers:**

A large majority (93.08 per cent) of the farmers always obtained information through television and 71.54 per cent farmers obtained information through reading of agricultural publications as a source of mass contact method.

A similar type of investigation was carried out by Uplap and Lohar (2010 a).

**Constraints faced by the farmers:**

The constraints faced by the farmers are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 reveals that large majority (95.38 per cent) of farmers faced the constraints of higher prices of gunny bags followed by higher prices of pesticides for control of food grains (92.30 per cent), unavailability of good quality gunny bag (90.00 per cent) and 88.16 per cent had lack of technical knowledge about use of proper method of food grain storage. The findings is in line with Darbha et al. (1997), Uplap and Lohar (2010).

**Suggestions made by the farmers in adoption of food grain storage practices:**

Table 3 indicates that a large majority (96.92 per...
cent) of the farmers suggested needs to give training to women about food grain storage practices followed by 94.61 per cent farmers suggested to available Celphos tablet and EDB ampules in large scale and needs of availability of gunny bags in reasonable rates (91.54 per cent). The findings of the present study are similar to those of Uplap and Lohar (2010 b).

**Table 3: Suggestions of the farmers in adoption of food grain storage practices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Suggestions</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Needs of availability of gunny bags in reasonable rates</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>91.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Needs to give training to women about food grain storage practices</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>96.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Needs to make available Celphos tablet and EDB ampules in large scale</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>94.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Needs of supply of pesticides for control of food grain storage at reasonable price</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>89.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REFERENCES**


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