



## **Constraints and Suggestion for mango growers in Lucknow**

**Satyendra Kumar Singh<sup>1</sup>, Sneha Singh<sup>2</sup>**

Research Scholars

Department of Extension Education

Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University

Varanasi- 221005

E-mail: [satye1985@gmail.com](mailto:satye1985@gmail.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

*The present investigation was undertaken to study the problems faced by mango growers of Lucknow district. Results of the study revealed that mango growers have lack of knowledge of storage and information about recommended technology which were the top most (ranked 1st) constraint faced by growers. Some suggestions related to all these constraints were training about technology techniques required before season, government subsidy, assured irrigation and fertilizer availability.*

*Key words: Problems, Mango Growers, Suggestions*

Received 08.08.2017

Revised 19.08.2017

Accepted 29.08.2017

### **INTRODUCTION**

India having varied agro-climatic conditions, occupies a prominent place in the horticulture map of the world. In the country, horticulture crops, which occupied an area of 24.20 million hectares with a production of 277.40 million tonnes during 2013-14 and have generated ten per cent of the total income and over 30 to 40 per cent of the income derived from combined agriculture sector. In fruit production, India has emerged as the world leader with a production of 88.97 million tonnes from an area of 7.21 million ha (Indian Horticulture Database-2014). The unscientific post-harvest handling will result in increased post-harvest loss rate. Therefore, loss rate has to be gradually cut down in order to achieve the target of surplus produce for industry and export after meeting the nutritional requirement of the country. Uttar Pradesh is the largest mango growing state with an area of 0.274 million hectares and production of 4.39 million tones but the post harvest losses are about 15-33 per cent of total production. This heavy loss is due to the unscientific management of post harvest practices. Various studies revealed that there is a gap between knowledge and adoption of these technologies among farmers. Uttar Pradesh under different climate, temperature and highlight the constraint and problems as well as the necessary steps required to mango production. Lucknow has best for mango production since a long time.

Local knowledge, participation and better targeting by extension agent are critical establishing a long term commitment to mango post harvest management in India. Extension agent in India has established the scientific base and technical back ground to support mango adoption, however, they have yet to measure the socio-economic tools to analyze communities and enhance local social starters that enable the adoption of mango and facilitate knowledge exchange and generation, critical components of successful agro-ecosystem. Extension agents can use socio economic analysis for better understanding the local condition in which they operate, constantly the adoption rate of mango post harvest management will increase, and the overall environmental benefits will also be realized. These environmental benefits are critical to sustaining agricultural production to feed burgeoning population.

### **OBJECTIVE**

1. To find out the various problems and suggestion for recommended package of practices of Mango.

### **Research Methodology**

The present study was carried out in Uttar Pradesh State. In order to collect data with regard to the objectives formulated for the research work, a questionnaire was developed by the researchers.

### Sample

Lucknow district was selected purposively because it is having highest area and production of mango in Uttar Pradesh and all over India. Its total geographical area is 2528 square kilometers. It has four Tehsils, namely Sarojninar, Bakshi ka talab, Malihabad, and Mohanlalganj, and consisting 8 Community development blocks, namely: Malihabad, Bakshi ka talab, Chinhat, Gosaiganj, Kakori, Mal, Mohanlalganj and Sarojni Nagar in which two blocks were selected i.e. Malihabad block and Mal Block for study. These blocks were selected purposively on the basis of highest area and production. The list of respondents were prepared separately for each sample village and thus, the number of 100 mango growers and 10 sample villages were selected from both blocks (total 200 mango growers and 20 sample villages) through proportionate random sampling technique on the basis of size of land holding. The list of all mango growers developed with the help of officials documents. The structural interview schedule was used for the data collection. The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the light of the objective. The statistical measures like percentage and average were used.

### Data Analysis and Findings

#### Rational of the problem

During investigation, the growers expressed many reasons due to which they could not use recommended technologies on their farms. These factors or causes were termed as problems in this study and are expressed in the given table.

S.No.	Problems	No. of respondent	Per cent	Rank
1	Lack of technical knowledge and guidelines about improved post harvest technologies of mango	114	57.0	IX
2	Small size of land holding	140	70.0	V
3	Technological instrument are costly	116	58.0	VIII
4.	Time consuming process in adopting technologies	156	78.0	III
5.	High fluctuation in market price	162	81.0	II
6.	Non adaptability of post harvest technologies and equipment	104	52.0	X
7.	Lack of storage facilities	132	66.0	VI
8.	Non availability of input & facilities	124	62.0	VII
9.	Lack of processing units	164	82.0	I
10	High transportation cost	144	72.0	IV

This table reveal that 82.00 per cent were facing problem of lack of processing units and 81.00 per cent growers were facing problem High fluctuation in market price, followed by 78.00 per cent mango growers were facing problem Time consuming process in adopting technologies and 72.00 per cent were facing High transportation cost. Small size of land holding was reported by 70.00 per cent mango growers. "Lack of storage facilities" and "Non availability of input & facilities" were most serious problem for mango growers respectively 66.00 % & 62.00 %. Technological instrument are costly, Lack of technical knowledge and guidelines about improved post harvest technologies of mango and Non adaptability of post harvest technologies and equipment as considered as problem by minimum number of mango growers respectively 58.00 %, 57.00% and 52% because they are not have sufficient knowledge about technologies of mango.

This finding supports the view expressed by *Badodiya et al (2011)* and *Borkar et al (2000)* that the high cost of inputs was major problem as experience by the farmers 76.6 per cent and 'Difficult methods for preparation' reported by 67.50 per cent respondents. Lack of input & raw materials was reported by 60.00 per cent respondents. The problem was logically true that the 45.83 per cent of the respondents reported 'lack of proper training at grass root level'. The other constraints in the descending order of seriousness were as non availability of appropriate literature (45.00%).

#### Suggestion for removal of problem

The suggestions confronted by farmers to remove constraints in non adoption of improved technology for mango practice. Lack of technical knowledge and guidelines about improved post harvest technologies of mango is serious problem because mango growers have lack knowledge about technology handle and use of available resources in proper scientific manner. Technological instrument are costly and Non adaptability of post harvest technologies and equipment are the major problem which found in the research. But technologies are being developed which are being certainly helping in improvement of productivity of mango. For transfer of improved technologies to the mango growers, various extension activities like trainings and demonstrations are carried out. It is obvious that mango growers are trying their best for increasing production levels by using the traditional and modern methods and their

experiences. Government and non government organizations have made efforts to disseminate the recommended technologies among the growers.

### CONCLUSION

Poor level of knowledge about technology and less profitable techniques of storage available to the mango growers of lucknow. It can be improved through training how to use technology and frontline demonstration about new technology techniques, spread knowledge about how to increase storage capacity, required amount of fertilizers and irrigation needs. Also in mango the major constraints perceived by growers were unavailability of storage facilities, high cost of storage and packaging.

### REFERENCES

1. Badodiya, S.K., Yadav,M.K., Daipuria, O.P. and Chauhan, S.V.S. (2011). Impact of Training Programmes on Adoption of Organic Farming Practices. *Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu.* 11 (2), May, 2011 45
2. Borkar, M.M., Chothe, G.D. and Lanjewar, A.D. (2000). Characteristics of farmers influencing their knowledge about use of bio-fertilizers. *Mah. J. Ext. Edu.*, **19** : 59-63.
3. Government of India, Annual report *Indian Horticulture Database-* 2014-15

### CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

Satyendra Kumar Singh,Sneha Singh- Constraints and Suggestion for mango growers in Lucknow.Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci., Vol 6 Special issue 1, 2017: 234-236