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Constraints analysis of mango growers in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

A study was conducted in Rampur Maniharan Block of district Saharanpur selected purposely. A total number of 100 Mango growers were selected through random sampling from five villages. The structured schedule was developed keeping in view the objectives and variable to be studied. The respondents were contacted personally for data collection. Out of 13 common problems the maximum number of the respondents 95% with adopt a rank of first were agreed with the statements that "Low price for produce" is the common problem, followed by "High cost of chemical fertilizers" 92% at ranks second, "Lack of Education" 91% at rank third, respectively. The maximum number of the respondents 85% with adopt a rank of first were agreed with the statements that "Flexible sources of credit" is the common problem, followed by "Training for Mango grading" 82% at ranks second, "Mango processing unit should establish" 79% at rank third, "Efforts should be made for providing fertilizers on appropriate rate" 78% at rank fourth, respectively.

Keywords: Adoption, constraints, Practices and suggestion

1. Introduction

Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) is one of the most important fruit of India and as the "king of fruits". It belongs to the family *Anacardiaceae* and genus *Mangifera* and species *indica*. It is indigenous to Indo-Burma region. It is under cultivation in India for more than 4000 years and hence conspicuous bonds have been between the fruit and cultural history of the country. India still dominates the world mango production and rank first with a total production of 18431.0 thousand Million tonnes from an area of 2516.0 thousand ha. In India, mango is cultivated almost all the states, where as Uttar Pradesh is leading state in production with 4300.98 thousand Million tonnes from an area of 262.16 thousand ha. (NHB Data base, 2014) [5]. India has the richest collection of mango cultivars. Mango is recognized as one of the choicest and well accepted fruit all over the world due to its taste, flavour, attractive colour and nutritive value. It plays important role in balancing the diet of human being by providing about 64-66 calories per hundred grams of ripe fruits. It is a good source of vital protective nutrients like vitamins such as vitamin A (1400 I.U.), and C. Mango fruit contains 73.0-86.7 per cent moisture, 11.6-24.3 per cent carbohydrate, 0.3-1.0 per cent protein, 0.1-0.8 per cent fat, 0.3-0.7 per cent mineral, 650-25900 µg vitamin 'A' and 3-83 mg vitamin 'C' per 100 gram fruit. Seed kernels contain 9.5 per cent protein, 8-12 per cent fat, 79.2 per cent starch, 2 per cent mineral matter and 2 per cent fibers (Dock Worth, 1979) [2]. Raw fruits are also used for making chutney, amchur, pickles and juices. The ripe fruits are also utilized for preparing several productions like ready to serve, nectar, squash, panna syrup, mango leather, mango powder, toffee, jams, jelly etc. Maximum 57.50 per cent mango orchardists have full adoption of 10 m x 10 m planting distance. Most of the orchardists have full adoption of Dashehari, Langra and Chausa varieties for plantation in mango orchard (Tanwar, 2013) [6]. In fertilizers and manure application, most of the mango growers were have full adoption. Most of orchardists have partial adoption of ring and furrow method for irrigation, while 67.50 orchardists have full adoption of flood method for irrigation, There was 100 per cent full adoption in wettable sulphur, 97.50 per cent karathan and hexaconazol for disease control. Most of the orchardists have full adoption in Monocrotophos, Endosulphan and Imidacloprid for pest management. Maximum farmers were having full adoption in grading and packing of mango, while few orchardists have partial adoption in processing practices in mango. The 100 per cent mango orchardists have full adoption in Mandi samities for marketing of fruits, while most of the orchardists have no adoption of direct sale of fruits to consumers and whole sellers in same town, village and export of fruits. Mango post-harvest diseases cause maximum losses in the quality and marketing of fresh mango fruits.

Ultimately, post-harvest diseases become major hurdle in the export and cause high economic loss in international and national markets. In Pakistan decline in mango export is increasing every year due to the lack of proper post-harvest handling. The objective of present study is to provide a review on the symptoms, epidemiology, etiology and management of post-harvest diseases so that a background history is available for various strategies and new techniques may develop to mitigate the loss (Iram and Ahmad, 2013) [4]. The advantage of washing of fruits was known to 60.56%. But a very less percentage of farmers (10.83%) were know the fact of chilling injury leads to reduction in fruit quality and method for increasing shelf life of fruits. Majority of mango growers (84.17%) had knowledge of susceptible variety (Alphanso) to spongy tissue (Gajendra *et al.* 2014) [3]. Higher number 52 of the respondents reported that they sell their produce immediately after the harvest whatever may be the price. Majority (85.00%) of the respondents market their produce to the commission agents.

2. Methodology

Saharanpur district was selected purposely for the study under taken. Another reason for its selection is the close familiarity of investigator with respect to area, people, officials, etc. The Saharanpur district is located in the western plain zone of Uttar Pradesh. It is considered to be the most climatically suitable area for Mango practices. The analysis of data was done with the use of correlation coefficient to collection. Out of 79 villages of community development block in Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur district, and 5 villages were selected purposely for the study because of the criteria of nearness to researcher villages and its easy accessibility. A complete list of all Mango growers in each selected village was prepared from the list. A total number of 100 Mango growers were selected through random sampling technique. The researcher himself had collected the data from the respondents with the help of pre-tested interview schedule.

Analysis was done with the use of percentage as well as correlation coefficient to see the relationship between different variables and adoption and knowledge, extent of knowledge with respect to scientific practices in mango cultivation. The study also highlighted the problems and their solutions as perceived by Mango growers. The response of respondents was open ended problems regarding were observed as per perception of the respondents there after tabulated on the basis of frequency of the respondents and ranked order was given to each constraint respectively. The response of respondents was open ended suggestion regarding were observed as per perception of the respondents there after tabulated on the basis of frequency of the respondents and ranked order was given to each constraint respectively.

3. Results and Discussion

A perusal of the Table-1 indicate that the maximum number of the respondents 95% with adopt a rank of first were agreed with the statements that "Low price for produce" is the common problem, followed by "High cost of chemical fertilizers" 92% at ranks second, "Lack of Education" 91% at rank third, "Lack of knowledge about high yielding varieties." 89% at rank fourth, "High labour cost" 79% at rank fifth, "Lack of post-harvest management" 78% at ranks sixth, "Lack of proper information" 76% at rank seventh, "High transportation cost" 71% at rank eighth, "Lack of interest viewing the new practices" 66% at rank ninth, "Lack of knowledge about pest and disease" 65% at the ranks tenth,

"High cost of grafts planting materials." 47% at the ranks eleventh, "Lack of skilled labour" 35% at the ranks twelfth and "Lack of storage facilities" 30% at the ranks thirteen, respectively.

Table 1: The problems in mango cultivation perceived by the respondents: N=100

S. No.	Problems/Constraints	Respondents		Ranks
		NO.	%	
1.	Lack of knowledge about high yielding varieties.	89	89.00	IV
2.	Lack of proper information.	76	76.00	VII
3.	High cost of grafts planting materials.	47	47.00	XI
4.	Lack of interest viewing the new practices.	66	66.00	IX
5.	Lack of Education.	91	91.00	III
6.	High cost of chemical fertilizers.	92	92.00	II
7.	Lack of post-harvest management.	78	78.00	VI
8.	Lack of knowledge about pest and disease.	65	65.00	X
9.	Lack of skilled labour.	35	35.00	XII
10.	High labour cost.	79	79.00	V
11.	Low price for produce.	95	95.00	I
12.	High transportation cost.	71	71.00	VIII
13.	Lack of storage facilities.	30	30.00	XIII

A perusal of the Table-2 indicate that the maximum number of the respondents 85% with adopt a rank of first were agreed with the statements that "Flexible sources of credit" is the common problem, followed by "Training for Mango grading" 82% at ranks second, "Mango processing unit should establish" 79% at rank third, "Efforts should be made for providing fertilizers on appropriate rate" 78% at rank fourth, "Government provided irrigation facilities." 77% at rank fifth, "Village level Training camp on post-harvest management." 69% at ranks sixth, "A permanent source of information should be among the farmers related Mango cultivation" 65% at rank seventh, "Demonstrations of different culture methods should be organized" 57% at rank eighth and "Contact from nearest K.V.K. for Mango cultivation technique" 45% at ranks ninth, respectively.

Table 2: Remedial measures/ suggestions for better Mango cultivation: (N=100)

S No.	Solution	Respondents		Ranks
		No.	%	
1.	A permanent source of information should be among the farmers related Mango cultivation.	65	65.00	VII
2.	Contact from nearest K.V.K. for Mango cultivation technique.	45	45.00	IX
3.	Mango processing unit should establish.	79	79.00	III
4.	Efforts should be made for providing fertilizers on appropriate rate.	78	78.00	IV
5.	Village level Training camp on post-harvest management.	69	69.00	VI
6.	Government provided irrigation facilities.	77	77.00	V
7.	Training for Mango grading.	82	82.00	II
8.	Demonstrations of different culture methods should be organized.	57	57.00	VIII
9.	Flexible sources of credit.	85	85.00	I

4. Conclusion

We are concluded that out of 13 common problems the

maximum number of the respondents 95% with adopt a rank of first were agreed with the statements that “Low price for produce” is the common problem, followed by “High cost of chemical fertilizers” 92% at ranks second and out of 9 common suggestion maximum number of the respondents 85% with adopt a rank of first were agreed with the statements that “Flexible sources of credit” is the common problem, followed by “Training for Mango grading” 82% at ranks second respectively.

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