



E-ISSN: 2278-4136  
P-ISSN: 2349-8234  
JPP 2018; 7(1): 614-616  
Received: 23-11-2017  
Accepted: 27-12-2017

**Manoj Kumar**

Department of Agricultural  
Extension and Communication  
SVPUA&T Modipuram Meerut,  
Uttar Pradesh, India

**DK Singh**

Department of Agricultural  
Extension and Communication  
SVPUA&T Modipuram Meerut,  
Uttar Pradesh, India

**Prakash Singh**

Department of Extension  
Education, College of  
Agriculture, NDU&T,  
Kumarganj, Faizabad, Uttar  
Pradesh, India

**RK Doharey**

Department of Extension  
Education, College of  
Agriculture, NDU&T,  
Kumarganj, Faizabad, Uttar  
Pradesh, India

**Subodh Kumar**

Department of Veterinary  
Extension, Collage of Veterinary  
Science, NDU&T, Kumarganj,  
Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Kaushik Prasad**

Department of Extension  
Education, College of  
Agriculture, NDU&T,  
Kumarganj, Faizabad, Uttar  
Pradesh, India

**Correspondence****Manoj Kumar**

Department of Agricultural  
Extension and Communication  
SVPUA&T Modipuram Meerut,  
Uttar Pradesh, India

## Constraints faced by the mango growers in western Uttar Pradesh

**Manoj Kumar, DK Singh, Prakash Singh, RK Doharey, Subodh Kumar and Kaushik Prasad**

**Abstract**

The present study was carried out in Saharanpur and Bulandsahar district of Western Uttar Pradesh. The Saharanpur and Bulandsahar district having of eleven and sixteen blocks respectively. Two blocks from each district were selected. Sixteen villages were selected from the blocks by using simple random sampling technique and a sample of 160 respondents were selected from villages by using simple random sampling with proportion to the size of sample in the selected villages. The purpose of this study is to find out the constraint of Mango Grower Practices. The finding indicate that most of constraints faced by the respondent in mango Practices, i.e. High susceptibility of disease and insect pests which ranked first followed by Lack of knowledge about scientific cultivation practices under Technical constraints perceived by the mango grower.

**Keywords:** mango growers, constraints. technology, mango market, social

**Introduction**

India is a country of peasants and agriculture provides sustenance to about two-third of the Indian population. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy and no planning for economic growth can be fruitful without development of agriculture sector. This sector in India assumes special importance in the context of the population explosion and it is required that agricultural planning should be so devised that agricultural productivity should keep pace with the growing population. Efficient agricultural management to ensure better and still better productivity may make valuable contribution to the balanced growth of Indian economy. It contributes 13.9 per cent of GDP and employing 56.4 per cent of the country's workforce. Indian agriculture is characterized by poor yields, stagnant diversification, imperfect market conditions and traditional production practices. There are a number of sub-fields in the agriculture sector like sericulture, floriculture, and horticulture. Among those fields, horticulture has played a dominant role in the agricultural output throughout India (Anonymous, 2015).

Technological breakthrough in Indian agriculture has brought about rapid increase in the productivity levels of crops. This has generated new problems in marketing for which adequate attention has not been paid even though it has been recognized that the solution for these problems is exquisite condition for agricultural prosperity. For the farmers, disposal of their produce have become as important as the adoption of new agricultural technology for improving his income from agriculture. Unless marketing system is improved, no incentive to increase production will attract the cultivators. It is often observed that the farmers do not get their remunerative prices for their produce while the consumers have to pay higher prices.

India has a wide variety of climate and soils on which a large number of horticulture crops such as fruits, vegetables, potato, tropical tuber crops, mushroom, ornamental and aromatic plants, plantation crops, spices, cashew, cocoa and betel vine. India has the largest producer of coconut, areca nut, cashew and tea, and second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. The changing scenario encourages private investment. Resultantly, horticulture has moved from rural confines to commercial venture attracting youth, since it has proved to be intellectually-satisfying and economically rewarding. Horticulturists are cultivating a variety of fruits in their field. Among the different fruits produced by growers the cultivation of mango is higher in terms of area as well as in output compared to other fruits. India has occupied number one position in the mango cultivation in the world.

**Research Methodology**

The present study was carried out in Saharanpur and Bulandsahar district of Western Uttar Pradesh. The Saharanpur and Bulandsahar district consists of eleven and sixteen blocks

respectively. Out of which two blocks were selected from each district. Sixteen villages were selected from the selected blocks by using simple random sampling technique and a sample of 160 respondents was selected from these villages by using simple random sampling with proportion to the size of sample in the selected villages. An interview schedule was developed consisting of identified constraints. The constraints faced by the respondents were categorized into four categories namely Technical constraints perceived by the mango grower, Economic constraints perceived by the mango growers, and

Storage and marketing constraints perceived by the mango growers. For measuring these constraints, a schedule was developed. The mango growers faced many problems and difficulties that is affecting the rate of adoption of mango production technologies. The sample percentage was calculated and finally ranked had given on the basis of frequency from highest to lowest.

## Result and Discussion

**Table 1:** Identify the problems of mango growers.

S. No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score value	Rank Order
(I)	Technical constraints perceived by the mango grower			
1	Non-availability of reliable varieties and plant material	119	74.37	III
2	Lack of knowledge about scientific cultivation practices	127	79.37	II
3	High susceptibility of disease and insect pests	138	86.25	I
4	Inadequate training for acquiring skill about scientific mango production technology	116	72.50	IV
5	Long juvenile period i.e. unproductive period	82	51.25	V
(II)	Economic constraints perceived by the mango growers			
6	High cost of transportation of fruit and plant material	143	89.37	I
7	High cost of establishment of mango orchards	127	79.37	III
8	High price of reliable plant materials	126	78.75	IV
9	Lack of finance and credit	136	85.00	II
10	Inadequate subsidy on mango cultivation	118	73.75	V
11	Costly hired labour	112	70.00	VI
(III)	Storage and marketing constraints perceived by the mango growers			
12	Lack of storage facility in the area	133	83.12	III
13	Inadequate marketing system	138	86.25	II
14	Poor cooperative marketing network	144	90.00	I
15	Mal practices of the middlemen	117	73.00	V
16	Inadequate and unreliable marketing channels	127	79.37	IV

### Technical constraints perceived by the mango growers

A perusal of data presented in Table 1 reveal that High susceptibility of disease and insect pests was the most important constraint perceived by the mango growers with per cent score 86.25 and was ranked first and followed by Lack of knowledge about scientific cultivation practices with percent 79.37 and was rank II, Non-availability of reliable varieties and plant material with percent 74.37 and was rank III, Inadequate training for acquiring skill about scientific mango production technology with percent 72.50 and was rank IV and Long juvenile period i.e. unproductive period with percent 51.25 and was rank V respectively. The realization of this problem might be due to the fact that majority of the farmers were unaware about the training institutions and facilities available at the district head quarter for organizing various trainings for mango growers.

### Economic constraints perceived by the mango growers

Table 1 further shows that "High cost of transportation of fruit and plant material" was also expressed as important constraint with percent score 89.37 and was rank I followed by Lack of finance and credit with percent score 85.00 and was rank II, High cost of establishment of mango orchards with percent score 79.37 and was rank III High price of reliable plant materials with percent score 78.75 and was rank IV, Inadequate subsidy on mango cultivation with percent score 73.75 and was rank V and Costly hired labour with percent score 70.00 and was rank VI respectively.

### Storage and marketing constraints perceived by the mango growers

An observation of Table 1 indicates that "Poor cooperative marketing network" was expressed as a constraint with

90.00per cent and was rank I followed by Inadequate marketing system with 86.25per cent and was rank II, Lack of storage facility in the area with 83.12per cent and was rank III, Inadequate and unreliable marketing channels with 79.37per cent and was rank IV, and Mal practices of the middlemen with 73.00per cent and was rank V respectively.

### Conclusion

The study reveals those respondents were facing various constraints on Mango Grower. The majority of the mango growers were reported the constraints viz. High susceptibility of diseases and insect pests, lack of knowledge about scientific cultivation practices, Non-availability of reliable varieties plant material, inadequate training for acquiring skill about scientific mango production high cost of transportation of fruit and plant material, inadequate and unreliable marketing channels was the most important constraint perceived by the mango growers.

### Acknowledgment

Author is thankful to Dr. D.K. Singh, Professor and Head, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, SVBPUA&T Modipuram, Meerut -250110 (U.P.) India for his kind guidance, motivation and unconditional support for this work.

### References

- Mohsin M, Jamal F, Ajmal F. Impact of mango orchard diseases on growers' economic life in Ahmedpur East, Bahawalpur, Pakistan. Academic Research International. 2014; 5(2):196-204.
- Okorley EL, Acheampong L, Abenor MT. The current status of mango farming business in Ghana: a case study

- of mango farming in the Dangme West District. Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science. 2014; 47(1):73-80.
3. Jawale SV, Ghulghule JN. Constraints and suggestions of Kesar mango production in export zone of Marathwada region International Journal of Commerce, Business and Management (IJCBM), ISSN. 2015; 4(5):2319-2828.
  4. Thakur Sayali V, ShirkeVS. Constraints Faced by the Mango Growers in Adoption of Plant Protection Measures International Journal of Science and Research. 2016; 5(5).
  5. Thorat. A study on technological gap and constraints in adoption of recommended cultivation practices of mango growers. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, 2003.
  6. Thorat KS, Suryawanshi DB, Ban SH. Technological gap in adoption of recommended cultivation practices of mango growers and constraints faced by them. *Mysore Journal of Agricultural Sciences*. 2012; 46(1):160-163.
  7. Yadav RN, Sharma TD, Singh D, Singh VK. Constraints faced by mango orchardists and suitable strategy for promotion of quality mango production. *Progressive Agriculture*. 2010; 10(1):106-110.