



E-ISSN: 2278-4136

P-ISSN: 2349-8234

www.phytojournal.com

JPP 2021; Sp 10(1): 643-645

Received: 22-11-2020

Accepted: 26-12-2020

Neha Vishwakarma

M.Sc. Scholar, Department of
Agricultural Extension, COA,
IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh,
India

PK Sangode

Associate professor, Department
of Agricultural Extension, COA,
IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh,
India

MA Khan

Professor, Department of
Agricultural Extension, COA,
IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh,
India

Problems faced by the sugarcane growers and suggestions given to improve the adoption of recommended sugarcane production technology

Neha Vishwakarma, PK Sangode and MA Khan

Abstract

The study was conducted in Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh state in the year 2019-20. Out of four blocks Kawardha and Pandariya blocks and total 12 villages (Six villages from each block) were selected purposively. A total of 120 respondents were selected for the study. The major problem faced by the sugarcane growers during the adoption of recommended sugarcane production technology were lack of training facilities about package of practices of sugarcane cultivation, non availability and high cost of sugarcane setts for seed, high labour intensive nature of various cultivation practices, delay of payment by sugar factory. The majority of respondents suggested that training on modern sugarcane cultivation technologies should be imparted, improve/treated seed should be made available to sugarcane growers in low price.

Keywords: Sugarcane, sugarcane growers, problems, suggestions, sugarcane production technology

Introduction

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) family Gramineae (Poaceae) is widely grown crop in India. *Saccharum* genus mainly comprises five species in which three are cultivated *Saccharum officinarum*, *Saccharum barberi*, *Saccharum sinense*, and two are wild species *Saccharum spontaneum*, *Saccharum robustum*. Origin of the sugarcane is New Guinea. Sugarcane is one of the world's oldest commercial and viable crops in the tropics and sub-tropics." Sugarcane is becoming an important cash crop for farmers because the domestic market has great potential for sugar production and sugarcane products. The expansion of the sugarcane industry in India would therefore greatly benefit the economy through foreign exchange savings, job and income generation, rural growth and living standard of rural people. "In India, area and production of sugarcane has been fluctuating from year to year depending upon pricing policy and climate conditions. It occupies about 5.06 million hectares. The total production of cane is 341.20 million tonne (Directorate of Economic & Statistics, DAC&FW)."

"In Chhattisgarh the agriculture sector contributes 38.00 per cent to the state's net domestic production. The net cultivated area of the Chhattisgarh state is 4.683 million hectares and the gross sown area is '5.561 million' hectares. Among the different district of Chhattisgarh, the highest area covered under the sugarcane crop is in Kabirdham."

"The Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh is one of the most important sugarcane-growing district and the increase area under sugarcane crops in Kabirdham district has brought a change in the social as well as economic condition of the farmers."

The area under sugarcane crop in the district is 27.447 thousand ha while the production is 2.169 million tonnes and productivity is 79.05 tonnes per hectare in 2017-18. There is tremendous opportunity for making further progress in relation to increase the sugarcane production by way of adoption of modern technology in sugarcane- cultivation. The low yield data of sugarcane are due to so many factors responsible for non-adoption of modern sugarcane technology. Until and unless the farmers have not adopted complete package of practices of sugarcane cultivation the production may not be raised to achieve the desirable target of sugar production. The adoption of improved technology of sugarcane by the farmers is not uniform due to several reasons."

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted, "Problems faced by the sugarcane growers and suggestions given to improve the adoption of recommended sugarcane production technology" purposively in Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh state during 2019-20 due to having highest area and

Corresponding Author:**Neha Vishwakarma**

M.Sc. Scholar, Department of
Agricultural Extension, COA,
IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh,
India

production of sugarcane. Among the four blocks of Kabirdham, Kawardha and Pandariya blocks were selected purposively as the number of farmers who cultivate sugarcane were higher and total 12 villages (Six villages from each block) were selected. From each selected village, 10 respondents who are engaged in sugarcane cultivation will be selected randomly. Thus, the total number of respondents will be 120 (10x12=120). The data were collected by personal interview with the help of well prepared, structured and pretested interview schedule. The data collected were tabulated and analyzed using appropriate statistical tools and methods.

Results and Discussion

The objectives of the study were to identify the problems faced by the sugarcane growers during sugarcane production practices and to obtain the suggestions from them to improve the adoption recommended sugarcane production technology. The results found that multiple responses were taken to ascertain the problems faced by the sugarcane growers in adoption of recommendation sugarcane production technology. On the basis of responses obtained from the respondents, various problems are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents on the basis of problems faced by them

S. No.	Problems	F	%	Rank
1.	Lack of training facilities about package of practices	93	77.50	I
2.	Non availability and high cost of sugarcane setts for seed	75	62.50	II
3.	High labour intensive nature of various cultivation practices	62	51.67	III
4.	Delay of payment by sugar factory	61	50.83	IV
5.	High cost of fertilizer, weedicide and pesticide	59	49.17	V
6.	High labour charges and non-availability of labour	52	43.33	VI
7.	Not getting satisfactory price from the produce	51	42.50	VII
8.	Non availability of transportation facility during selling time	48	40.00	VIII
9.	Non availability and high cost of sugarcane setts for seed	47	39.17	IX
10.	Shortage of fertilizer in market during peak period	38	31.67	X

(F=frequency, %=Per cent)

So far as of the respondents faced problems in adoption of recommended sugarcane production technology were concerned and it was found that majority (77.50%) of the respondents had lack of training facilities about package of practices followed by 62.50 per cent of the respondents had problem of non availability and high cost of sugarcane setts for seed, high labour intensive nature of various cultivation practices (51.67%), delay of payment by sugar factory (50.83%), high cost of fertilizer weedicide and pesticide (49.17%), high labour charges and non availability of labour (43.33%), not getting satisfactory price from the produce (42.50%), non availability of transportation facility during selling time (40%), non availability and high cost of sugarcane setts for seed (39.17%) and 31.67 per cent of the respondents had problem of shortage of fertilizer in market in educate credit facilities 37.50 per cent shortage of fertilizers in market during peak period.

Similar results also observed by Suresh (2014) [7], Shete *et al.* (2015) [6] and Khandre (2015) [2].

In case of suggestions obtain from respondents to improve the adoption recommended sugarcane production technology as

regards to the 'suggestions given by the respondents to overcome the problem faced by them during the adoption of recommended sugarcane production technology the findings are presented in the Table 2.

The data reveals that the majority (78.83%) of the respondents were suggested that, training should be imparted on new technology of sugarcane cultivation followed by 70.00 per cent of the respondents suggested that improve/treated seed should be made available to sugarcane growers in low price, 57.50 per cent of the respondents suggested that knowledge should be provided from respective department regarding the plant protection measures, 46.67 per cent of the respondents suggested that payment should be made in a short time from sugar factory, 30.83 per cent of the respondents suggested that credit should be provided at proper time and as required quantity and 20.83 per cent of the respondents suggested that regular visit and guidance should be done by village level workers.

Similar results also observed by Yadav (1997) [8], Mane (2001) [3], Nissar Hussain *et al.* (2004) [4], Rangarao (2016) [5] and Balasaheb (2015) [1].

Table 2: Distribution of respondents on the basis of suggestions to improve the adoption recommended sugarcane production technology

S. No.	Suggestions	F	%	Rank
1.	Training should be imparted on new technology of sugarcane cultivation	91	78.83	I
2.	Improved/treated seeds should be made available to sugarcane growers in low price	84	70.00	II
3.	Knowledge should be provided from respective department regarding plant protection measures	69	57.50	III
4.	Payment should be made in a short time from sugar factory	56	46.67	IV
5.	Satisfactory price should be provided from sugar factory	45	37.50	V
6.	Credit should be provided at proper time and as required quantity	37	30.83	VI
7.	Regular visit and guidance should be done by village level workers	25	20.83	VII

(F= Frequency, %= Per cent)

Conclusion

It is concluded that major problem faced by the sugarcane growers in adoption of recommended sugarcane production technology were lack of training facilities about package of practices (77.50%) and problem of non availability and high

cost of sugarcane setts for seed (62.50%), high labour intensive nature of various cultivation practices (51.67%), delay of payment by sugar factory (50.83%), high cost of fertilizer weedicide and pesticide (49.17%).

Some of the suggestions obtained from the majority of the respondents that training should be imparted on new technology of sugarcane cultivation and 70.00 per cent of the respondents suggested that improve/treated seed should be made available to sugarcane growers in low price, 57.50 per cent of the respondents suggested that knowledge should be provided from respective department regarding the plant protection measures were the major suggestions.

References

1. Balasaheb, Munde Tukaram. Comparative economics of mechanical vis-a-vis manual harvesting of sugarcane in Latur district. Vasantao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani 2015.
2. Khandre AV, Ekle JV, Ahire RD. Constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of sugarcane production technologies. *Agric. Update* 2015;10(4):307-311.
3. Mane, Mukesh Kumar. A study on extent of adoption of recommended sugarcane technology by the farmers of Dabra block of Gwalior district (M.P.). M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis JNKVV, Jabalpur 2001.
4. Nissar Hussain, Khan GA, Khan MJA. Impediments in the adoption of recommended sugarcane cultivation practices. *Ind. Jour. plant Sci* 2004;3(2):222-223.
5. Rangarao, Anuse Vjay Impact of Integrated Sugarcane Trash Management Technology (ISTMT) on sugarcane growers. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Maharashtra 2016.
6. Shete DS, Ekale JV, Pisure BL. Knowledge and adoption of sugarcane growers about drip irrigation. *Trends in Biosciences* 2015;8(19):0974-8431.
7. Suresh G. A study on constraint analysis in sugarcane production system in Perambalur sugar mills LTD (TASCO), Perambalur district. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, TNAU, Coimbatore 2014.
8. Yadav, Ashok Kumar. A comparative study of the adoption behaviour of tribal nad non-tribal sugarcane growers of Ichhawar block of Sehore district M.P. M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, JNKVV, Jabalpur 1997.
9. WWW.eands.dacnet.nic.in