



Constraints Faced By Grape Growers Of Maharashtra In Adoption Of Recommended Cultivation Practices.

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Abstract:-

The present study was conducted in Nashik and Sangli districts of Maharashtra state considering the larger area and production of grape. Grape (*Vitis Vinifera L.*) commonly known as angoor most important fruit crop grown in temperate tropical, subtropical and tropical regions of the world. The wide adaptability, hardy nature, low maintenance cost, steady and high yields, fine table and therapeutic values, better keeping quality are some of the qualities which make this fruit crop ideally suitable for semi arid regions. During the study, it was observed that the major constraints faced by grape growers in study area were occurrence of downy mildew, unavailability of labour, unavailability of crop insurance, timely unavailability of recommended fertilizers, occurrence of powdery mildew and mealy bug, adverse climatic condition, fluctuation in market prices, regular updation of recent technology and unavailability of market.

Keywords: Grape, Constraints, Maharashtra

Introduction:

In an agrarian country like India national economy is born by agricultural industries. Agriculture enterprise is the way of life in India. Agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy. India is the second largest producer of fruit in the World after China. The major fruit growing states in India are Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Grape (*Vitis Vinifera L.*) is a temperate fruit crop and also cultivated under tropical and subtropical regions in the world. It is originated in Asia Minor in the region between Black Sea and Caspian Sea which belongs to the family vitiaceae.

The grape is one of the most delicious, refreshing and nourishing fruit. Ripe grapes are easily digestible. It is fairly good source of minerals like calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamins like B1 and B2. Grape juice is a refreshing drink, a stimulant to kidneys and laxative. Ripe fruits are supposed to be the best table fruit. Wine making from grapes is a flourishing industry in many countries. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Haryan are the major grape growing states

in India. Maharashtra is the leading grape producing state, where the total area under grape cultivation is 55,700 ha with annual production of 14.75 lakh million tons (2010). it stands very low as compared to other fruit crops. This is a challenging task for the scientists and the farmers.

Material and Methods:

Nashik and Sangli are the major grape producing districts in the Maharashtra. These two districts together accounted for more than 50.00% of area & production under grape in the state. Hence, based on highest area and production in the Maharashtra, the Nashik and Sangli districts were selected for study.

The primary unit of the sample was talukas of these two districts. The leading talukas of grape cultivation in Nashik districts were Niphad, Dindori, Satana & in Sangli were Tasgaon, Kavathe-Mahankal, and Palus. All six talukas were selected purposively. The secondary unit of the sample was villages. Three villages from each talukas having maximum area under pomegranate cultivation were selected for the study.

For the selection of grape growers, the purposive sampling method was used. Ten grape growers from the list of farmers growing grape were randomly selected from each chosen village. Thus, a total of 180

grape growers were selected and personal interviews with structured schedule was developed for the present study. Data were collected from primary sources to achieve the stated objectives.

Result and Discussion:

Constraints faced by grape growers in adoption of recommended cultivation practices.

Sr. No.	Constraints	N	%
1	Occurrence of Powdery Mildew disease	151	83.88
2	Non availability of Labour	127	70.55
3	Non availability of crop insurance	123	68.33
4	Timely Non availability of recommended fertilizers	114	63.33
5	Occurrence of Downy Mildew disease	112	62.22
6	Adverse climatic condition	110	61.11
7	Fluctuation in market prices	96	53.33
8	Regular updation of recent technology	60	33.33
9	Non availability of market	57	31.66

In the constraints, majority of the respondents reported that, occurrence of Powdery Mildew disease (83.88 Per cent), Non availability of labour (70.55 Per cent), Non availability of crop insurance (68.33 Per cent), timely Non availability of recommended fertilizers (63.33 Per cent) were the major constraints.

Whereas, occurrence of Downy Mildew disease (62.22 per cent), adverse climatic condition (61.11 per cent), fluctuation in market prices (53.33 per cent), regular updation of recent technology (33.33 Per cent) and Non availability of market (31.33 per cent) constraints were also reported by majority of the grape respondents.

Conclusion:

Hence it can be concluded from the study that the major constraints faced by grape growers in study area were occurrence of Powdery Mildew disease, Non availability of labour, Non availability of crop insurance, and timely Non availability of recommended fertilizers. It can also conclude that least felt constraints were occurrence of Downy Mildew disease, adverse climatic condition, and fluctuation in market prices, regular updation of recent technology and unavailability of market. With the help of the above study the researcher tried to understand the related problems of grape growers. Conclusions of this study will be helpful to grape growers and agencies who are engaged in production and marketing of grape for designing future policies.

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