



"A Study On Constraint Faced By Farmers Towards Chilli Cultivation In Khargon District Of Madhya Pradesh"

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Abstract:

Agriculture has been and will continue to be the life line of the Indian economy. As the largest private enterprise in India, agriculture contributes nearly one fourth of the national G.D.P., sustains livelihood of about two third of the population and is the backbone of agro-based industry. The study was conducted in khargon District of Madhya pradesh, with 130 respondents. Maximum constraints in it is difficult to pay the entire land lease rent in the form of cash, Most of the land owners demand payment of land leased rent before the commencement of the cropping season and Developmental departments do not offer agricultural trainings for tenant farmers. Low constraints in tenancy tenures are mostly short term , Lack of financial support from banks and No fixed land lease rents.

Keywords : chilli cultivation, and canstraint .

Introduction:-

Agriculture has been and will continue to be the life line of the Indian economy. As the largest private enterprise in India, agriculture contributes nearly one fourth of the national G.D.P., sustains livelihood of about two third of the population and is the backbone of agro-based industry. Chilli (*Capsicum annum L.*) belongs to Solanaceae family and used as vegetable as well as condiment but it is mainly used globally as spices due to its characteristic pungency and distinct flavour. In India is an important spice of day to day food recipes. Chillies are in huge demand in international market. In India Chilli has become almost an essential element of diet of rich and poor. India is not only the largest producer but also the largest consumer of Chilli in the world. India is known as the "Land of spices or spice bowl of the world".

Methodology -

The study in khargon district of Madhya Pradesh in 2022-23. 10 village (from 9 block) and from each village 13 respondents Total 130 respondents purposely selected for study . The data was collected through per- tested structured and personal interview by the respondents. Frequency, percentage were used for analysis the data.

Result and discussion :**Table : Distribution of respondent on the basis of constraints (n= 130)**

S. no.	Constraints	Frequency	Percent
1.	Land lease rents are hiked and more	68	52.30
2.	Most of the land owners demand payment of land leased rent before the commencement of the cropping season	109	83.84
3.	Lack of financial support from banks	38	29.23
4.	It is difficult to pay the entire land lease rent in the form of cash	116	89.23
5.	Money lenders are main source of credit lending money at high interest rates	63	48.46
6.	Tenancy tenures are mostly short term	29	22.30
7.	Developmental departments do not offer agricultural trainings for tenant farmers	101	77.69
8.	Input subsidy is not applicable for tenant farmers	76	58.46
9.	No fixed land lease rents	47	36.15
10.	No vouchers are given for payment of lease rents for the land.	92	70.76
11.	Lease contracts are verbal and no written agreements are made.	79	60.76
12.	Crop insurance is not applicable for tenant farmers	55	42.30
13.	Weather insurance is not applicable for tenant farmers	88	67.69

Above table shows that the maximum respondents were faced the constraints that is difficult to pay the entire land lease rent in the form of cash (89.23 %) followed by Most of the land owners demand payment of land leased rent before the commencement of the cropping season (83.84 %), Developmental departments do not offer agricultural trainings for tenant farmers (77.69%), No vouchers are given for payment of lease rents for the land (70.76 %), crop insurance is not applicable for tenant farmers (67.69 %), Lease contracts are verbal and no written agreements are made (60.76%), Input subsidy is not applicable for tenant farmers (58.46 %), Land lease rents are hiked and more (52.30%), Money lenders are main source of credit lending money at high interest rates (48.46 %), Crop insurance is not applicable for tenant farmers (42.30 %), No fixed land lease rents (36.15 %), Lack of financial support from banks (29.23 %) and lowest farmers were faced Tenancy tenures are mostly short term (22.30 %) respectively .

Conclusion :

The maximum respondents were faced the difficult to pay the entire land lease rent in the form of cash, Most of the land owners demand payment of land leased rent before the commencement of the cropping season and Developmental departments do not offer agricultural trainings for tenant farmers.

Reference :

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