

CONSTRAINS IN PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF MAIZE IN KOREA DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH

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Abstracts: Agriculture forms the backbone of the Indian economy and despite concerted industrialization in the last five decades; agriculture occupies a pride of place. Maize is one of the most important cereal crops after rice. Maize is widely cultivated throughout the world, and a greater weight of maize is produced each year than any other grain. In India, maize is grown in an area of 7.7 M ha with a production around 15.1 Mt and productivity 2.0 t/ha it ranks next to rice, wheat, sorghum and pearl millet. Though consumed all over the country, it is the staple food in hilly and sub mountain tracts of northern India. Though consumed all over the country, it is the staple food in hilly and sub mountain tracts of northern India. As a fodder and grain crop .it is extensively grown in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka. Largest area under maize is in Rajasthan (1.0 M ha) followed by Karnataka (0.93 M ha) while the production is highest in Andhra Pradesh (3.05 Mt) followed by Karnataka (2.65 M t).

Keywords: Grain crop, Production, Maize, Korea district

INTRODUCTION

Maize in Chhattisgarh is one of major cereal crop as it contributes 171.2 areas in thousand hectares which have production 246.38 thousand tones and productivity 1439 kg per hectare in the year 2010-2011. In Chhattisgarh it is the second important crop after rice it's because of favorable climatic condition of maize in Chhattisgarh. In Chhattisgarh area, production and productivity was continuously increasing. People of this state uses maize in many purposes many people grow maize for commercial purpose some use to grow it for animal feedings and for personal consumption too. Maize in Chhattisgarh is generally grown in basis (area behind the house). It is generally grown in all season but kharif is highly suitable for its cultivation in this state. Maize is emerging crop in Chhattisgarh and the economic aspects of maize production and marketing are not adequately known to narrow down the gap. The present study was undertaken in the maize growing area of Chhattisgarh with following specific objective. To find out the constraints in the

production and marketing of maize in study area and suggest suitable measures to overcome them.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The present study was conducted in Korea district of Chhattisgarh. Sixty farmers were selected randomly from three villages namely Paradol, Banji, and Bundeli. The primary data were collected from randomly selected maize growers of three maize growing villages of Manendragarh block for the year 2010-11.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The constraints narrated by the respondents selected practices are presented in table I. Major constraints pertaining to cultivation of maize were lack of irrigation facilities (96.33 per cent) followed by lack of HYV seed (91.66 per cent) and Lack of technical knowledge (88.33 per cent). Other constraints are Lack of resources (83.33 per cent), lack of financing (80.00 per cent) and Lack of recommended package practices of crop (75.00 per cent).

Table I: Farmer Perception on Constraints in Maize Cultivation.

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of : Farmers	percent
1.	Lack of technical knowledge	53	88.33
2.	Lack of irrigation facilities	58	96.66
3.	Lack of resources	50	83.33
4.	Lack of HYV seed	55	91.66
5.	Lack of financing	48	80.00
6.	Lack of recommended package practices of crop	45	75.00

Table II. Shows that the constraints in the marketing of Maize were lack of storage facilities (91.66 per cent) followed by lack of transportation (88.33 per cent) and small marketable surplus (83.33. per cent) and Lack of market intelligence (66.66 per cent).

Table II: Farmer Perception on Constraints In Marketing Of Maize Crops.

S. No.	Particulars	No. of : Farmers	Percent
1.	Small marketable surplus	50	83.33
2.	Lack of transportation	52	88.33
3.	Lack of regulated and cooperative market	49	81.66
4.	Lack of storage facilities	55	91.66
5.	Lack of market intelligence	40	66.66
6.	Lack of producers share in consumers rupees	48	80.00

CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

The major constraints pertaining to cultivation of maize crop were lack of irrigation (96.33 per cent) followed by lack of HYV seed (91.66 per cent) and Lack of technical knowledge (88.33 per cent). Other constraints are Lack of resources (83.33 per cent), lack of financing (80.00 per cent) and Lack of recommended package practices of crop (75.00 per cent). Constraints in the marketing of maize crop were lack of storage facilities (91.66 per cent) followed by lack of transportation (88.33 per cent) and small marketable surplus (83.33. per cent) and Lack of market intelligence (66.66 per cent). Establishment of farmers' cooperative societies and sale society will not only solve money problem of small and medium farmers but also reduce the role of commission agent which would result in high producer share in consumer rupees. To improve the production and marketing of maize crops immediate step should be taken to regulate the market in the study area and storage facilities also be provide at sub and main market yards. Suitable extension services regarding new technology of production disposal and extension workers should extend utilization of maize crops to the plant growers without any delay and other agencies involved in the extension, communication in the respective zones.

Irrigation facilities are to be developed in the proper way so that farmers can adopt improved technology with assured irrigation facilities. It is essential to adopt the production system approach by linking the production technology, credit and marketing of maize crops. In tribal district, special marketing institution should be setup for those cereals, commodities which are produced in these areas.

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