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Constraints faced by tribal women adoption of Vermi compost technology

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Abstract

The present study reports strategies to overcome constraints vermi compost technology and it was conducted in Narmada district of during the year 2014-2017 with 102 tribal beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers were developed by prior identification of constraints and suggestions from vermi compost technology. Majority of Beneficiary vermicompost demonstration technology indicated that mortality of earthworm due to high temperature (90.20 per cent) was as major constraint by the respondents ranked first followed by inadequate supply of water/organic wastes material (84.32 per cent), lack of availability of earth worm (74.46 per cent), Difficulties in separation of earthworm from vermicompost (72.54 per cent), Attack of birds/predators/insects especially of poultry, ants (70.59 per cent) Mortality of earthworm during transfer (71.00 per cent), Over burdening in house and farm activities (67.65 per cent), Problem of cracking plastic bed as compare to pakka bed (66.69 per cent), Not earning higher price of vermi compost due to higher production (63.72 per cent), respectively.

Keywords: Constraints, suggestion, vermi compost technology, Narmada district

Introduction

A revolution is unfolding in vermiculture studies for vermicomposting of diverse organic wastes by waste eater earthworms into a nutritive “organic fertilizer” and using them for production of chemical free safe food in both quantity & quality without recourse to agrochemicals. Heavy use of agrochemicals since the “green revolution” of the 1960s boosted food productivity at the cost of environment & society. It killed the beneficial soil organisms & destroyed their natural fertility, impaired the power of ‘biological resistance’ in crops making them more susceptible to pests & diseases. Agricultural extension aims is to get new and profitable technology adopted by farmers. Tribal Women Training Centre, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) working for disseminate and popularize new technologies among the farming community. vermicompost is many farmers do not adopt the it due to various reasons. Among the different reasons, poor knowledge and skill in preparing of vermicompost this technology. With this view, vermicompost technology had major constraints faced by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries the tribal women practicing vermi compost technology in Narmada District to work out the following specific objectives.

Objective

1. To Study profile of tribal women.
2. To identify the constraints faced by tribal women in vermicompost demonstration technology and seek their suggestions.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in narmada district of Gujarat State as it is the jurisdiction of Tribal Women

Training Centre, KVK, Dediapada. The Center had organized demonstration on vermi compost technology on 102 beneficiary of women field or home in 13 villages during 2015 to 2017 beneficiary had selected from same villages who were not beneficiaries under vermicompost demonstration technology Thus, altogether 204 respondents from 13 villages were selected for the study. Data were collected from the respondents through a well-structured interview schedule by employing face to face interview. The opinion of technical experts on constraints and suggestions offered by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries the tribal women practicing vermi compost technology was screen out and propose the strategy to overcome major constraints on priority basis.

Findings and Discussion

1. Socio-economic profile of the respondents

Socio-economic status of the respondents is an important and integral part of any social science research. The profile study reveals that half of the respondents had 81.37 per cent of beneficiary and 71.57 per cent of non-beneficiary women belong to middle age group, majority of the respondents 52.94 per cent of beneficiary and 50.00 per cent of non-beneficiary women had educated up to primary level, beneficiaries respondents of 75.49 per cent and (71.57 per cent) non beneficiaries possessed small and marginal land holding, beneficiaries women (88.24 per cent) and (73.53 per cent) non beneficiaries women possessed less number of livestock (1 to 4 animal), the non-beneficiaries respondents were 85.29 per cent lower to medium innovativeness and beneficiaries women (83.33 per cent) medium to higher innovativeness, beneficiaries women (85.29 per cent) medium to higher extension participation, respectively.

2. Distribution of respondents according to constraints faced by the tribal women in adoption of vermi compost technology

Table 1: Constraints experienced by the respondents

Sr. No	Constraints	Category of women			
		Beneficiaries (n=102)		Non Beneficiaries (n=102)	
		Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank
1	Attack of birds/predators/insects especially of poultry and ants	70.59	V	84.31	II
2	Inadequate supply of water /organic wastes material	84.32	II	88.24	I
3	Lack of availability of earth worm	74.46	III	66.67	V
4	Difficulties in separation of earthworm from vermicompost	72.54	IV	63.73	VI
5	Mortality of earthworm during transfer.	69.61	VI	59.80	VII
6	Mortality of earthworm due to high temperature	90.20	I	70.59	IV
7	Problem of Cracking Plastic bed as compare to Pakka bed	66.69	VIII	73.53	III
8	Not earning higher price of varmicompost due to higher production	63.72	IX	34.32	X
9	Lack of transport facilities for supply of vermicompost	57.84	X	50.98	VIII
10	Over burdening in house and farm activities	70.59	VII	47.06	IX

The data presented in table 1 that major constraints beneficiary women that gave first ranked to mortality of earthworm due to high temperature (92.00 per cent) the second rank followed by Inadequate supply of water in vermicompost demonstration (84.32 per cent), third rank of Lack of availability of earth worm (74.50 per cent), Difficulties in separation of earthworm from vermicompost,

(74.50 percent), Attack of birds/predators/insects especially of poultry, ants (70.59 per cent) Mortality of earthworm during transfer (71.00 per cent), Over burdening in house and farm activities (67.65 per cent), Problem of cracking plastic bed as compare to pakka bed (66.69 per cent), Not earning higher price of vermicompost due to higher production (63.72 per cent), respectively.

Table 2: Important suggestions made by the respondents

Sr. No	Suggestions	Category of women			
		Beneficiaries (n=102)		Non-Beneficiaries (n=102)	
		Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank
1.	Species of earthworm should be made available	93.13	I	73.52	II
2.	Special mechanism instrument should be provide for isolation of raw material and earthworm	80.39	II	91.18	I
3.	The co-operative organizations should be established for vermicompost marketing	57.84	IV	46.08	IV
4.	Develop community vermicompost pits to obtain sufficient raw material for vermicompost	78.44	III	65.69	III

It is clear from the table 2 that most respondents had suggested that Species of earthworm should be made available (93.13per cent) followed by Special mechanism instrument should be provide for isolation of raw material and earthworm, (80.39 per cent), Develop community vermicompost pits to obtain sufficient raw material for vermicompost (78.44 per cent) and The co-operative organizations should be established for marketing (57.84 per cent), respectively.

Conclusion

Findings of the study presented above can be concluded that beneficiary women indicated that mortality of earthworm due to high temperature (90.20 per cent) was as major constraint by the respondents ranked first followed by inadequate supply of water/organic wastes material (84.32 per cent), lack of availability of earth worm (74.46 per cent), Difficulties in separation of earthworm from vermicompost (72.54 per cent), Attack of birds/predators/insects especially of poultry, ants (70.59 per cent) Mortality of earthworm during transfer (71.00 per cent), Over burdening in house and farm activities (67.65 per cent), Problem of cracking plastic bed as compare to pakka bed (66.69 per cent), Not earning higher price of varmicompost due to higher production (63.72 per cent), majority of tribal women had suggested that species of earthworm should be made available (93.13 per cent) followed by special mechanism instrument should be provide for isolation of raw material and earthworm, (80.39 per cent), develop community

vermicompost pits to obtain sufficient raw material for vermicompost (78.44 per cent) and The co-operative organizations should be established for marketing (57.84 per cent), respectively.

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