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## Constraints in Adoption of Vegetables Production Technology in Uttarakhand Hills

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### Abstract

The present study was conducted in Bageshwar district of Uttarakhand in the year of 2010-11. Out of three blocks (Bageshwar, Garur and Kapkot) only Bageshwar block was purposely selected. In this block 10 villages were randomly selected, from these villages 6 vegetables growers were selected from each village by simple random sampling method. Thus the total numbers of 60 vegetables growers were selected. Average productivity of vegetables crop in Uttarakhand is very low (97.32 q./ha.) and far from the national average yield of 154.6 q. ha<sup>-1</sup>. It is mainly because of poor knowledge as well as adoption of scientific technologies of vegetable cultivation. A wide gap exists between the yields obtained and the potential yields. By adopting improved varieties and technologies, the production and productivity can be increased. Promotion of hybrid vegetable technology or improved varieties is major strategy for increasing productivity. The major constraints could be detected to vegetable production technology like lack of knowledge about improved variety, seed rate and sowing time (88.33%), lack of knowledge of IPM technologies (85.0%), unavailability of improved seeds of vegetables(83.33%), lack of irrigation facilities (80.0%), non-remunerative price (78.33%), lack of training of scientific vegetable production technology (75.0%), and lack of subsidy (75.0%).