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## Constraints analysis of maize cultivation in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh

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**Abstract**

Study was conducted in Tejwapur block of Bahraich district of U. P. A sample of 100 respondents were chosen through purposive cum proportionate random sampling and were categorise as marginal, small and medium size group of farms. technical, managerial and financial problem were noticed as major constraints.

**Keywords:** Maize, tabular analysis, technical, managerial and financial problem

**Introduction**

Maize is a one of the most important cereal crop in the world agricultural economy both as food for man and feed for animals. It is a miracle crop having high yield potential. There is no cereal on the earth which has so immense potentiality and that is why it is called 'Queen of Cereals'. Maize is the only cereal which can be grown throughout the year in all three season of kharif, rabi and zaid.

Maize crop is utilized in many ways like other grain crop. Over 85% of maize produced in the country consumed as human food. Several food dishes including 'Chapattis' are prepared out of maize flour and grains. Green cobs are roasted and eaten by people with great interest. The special variety called 'Pop corn' the grains of which are converted into the popped form which is the favorites food for childrens in cities. It is also a good source of feed and fodder for cattle, Poultry and piggery. The green fodder can be fed to milch cattle to boost the milk production to a considerable extent; "South African Maize" is a best suited variety for fodder. The crop has to be harvested when the grains are in milky stage, This variety is supposed to have Lactogenic effect hence specially suited for milch cattle. The digestibility of maize fodder is higher than sorghum, bajra and other non-leguminous forage crops. Maize plant does not have any problem of poisoning due to hydrocyanic acid, hence if necessary crop can be harvested and fed to cattle at any stage of its growth. The high carotene content of yellow maize is considered to be very useful in importing yellow colour to egg yok and yellow tinge to the milk. No other concentrate is yet known to substitute maize in this respect.

Maize stand on second place among all the kharif crops after rice, and on third place after rice and wheat among the food grown crops. Seeing the importance of the crop, it seems necessary to study the economicof maize cultivation in order to find the costs involved in its cultivation and profit received from a hectare, the result of the study can guide the framers to allocate the opportunity area o this crop in his crop production plan the study on costs and income analysis was conducted in Bahraich district with following objectives:

1. To study the different type of costs involve in maize cultivation.
2. To study the various income measure received from maize cultivation.
3. To study the major constraints affecting the maize cultivation.

**Methodology**

**Sampling Technique:** Purposive cum random sampling technique was used to select the 100 respondents, from 5 villages of Tejwapur block of Bahraich district. For the further study all selected sample farmers were grouped in three categories of marginal, small and medium. To justify the representation of all category of farmers proportionate random sampling technique was applied.

**Analytical tools:** The data collected from the sample farmers through personal interview with the help of prestructured scheduled were analysed and estimated with certain statistical and economical technique like:

**Average:** The simplest and important measures of average which have been used into statistical analysis were the simple mean and weighted average. The formula used to estimate the average is:

$$(i) \bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$(ii) W.A. = \frac{\sum W_i X_i}{\sum W_i}$$

Where,

W. A. = Weighted average

$X_i$  = Variable

$W_i$  = Weights of  $X_i$

## Result and Discussion

### Constraints in maize cultivation and suggestion to overcome them

Major problems and constraints faced by the maize growers of the district were basically divided in four part i.e. (i) Technical knowledge and skill (ii) Management problem (iii) Financial problem and (iv) Miscellaneous problem ( risk and uncertainty) table: A. As per the average score found against the respective problems, technical knowledge was ranked I<sup>st</sup> followed by managerial, financial and miscellaneous problems ranked as II<sup>nd</sup>, III<sup>rd</sup> and IV<sup>th</sup> respectively.

Major suggestion received from the respondent side to overcome the mentioned problems were to strengthen the extension services improvement of input supply system and financial support from financial institution. Detail knowledge about decision making crops planning and budgeting as well as disposal of farm produce along with market information should be extended.

**Table A:** Constraints/Problem of maize production on different size of sample farms

S. No.	Particular	Size of sample farms									Total	Rank		
		Marginal			Small			Medium						
		A	N	D	A	N	D	A	N	D				
1.	Technical problem	105 (29.17)	14 (14.58)	10 (25.00)	60 (30.30)	20 (23.81)	5 (15.63)	24 (30.76)	6 (15.78)	2 (15.38)	246 (26.20)	I		
2.	Managerial problem	81 (22.50)	30 (31.25)	10 (25.00)	45 (22.73)	24 (28.57)	8 (25.00)	18 (23.08)	12 (31.58)	3 (23.08)	231 (24.60)	III		
3.	Financial problem	96 (26.67)	26 (27.08)	7 (17.50)	54 (27.27)	16 (19.05)	9 (28.13)	21 (26.93)	10 (26.32)	3 (23.08)	242 (25.77)	II		
4.	Miscellaneous problem	78 (21.66)	26 (27.09)	13 (32.50)	39 (19.70)	24 (28.57)	10 (31.24)	15 (19.23)	10 (26.32)	5 (38.46)	220 (23.43)	IV		
Grand total		360 (100)	96 (100)	40 (100)	198 (100)	84 (100)	32 (100)	78 (100)	38 (100)	13 (100)	939 (100)			

Where, A= Agree, N=Neutral and D= Disagree

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