Constraints faced by green house adopters in zone 1 b of Rajasthan

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Green house means polythene film covered house in which climatic factors controlled for cultivation of crops. Green house having close structure so that stored carbon dioxide of it utilized by plant itself for food preparation and for plant growth. Crops grown in the green house under controlled condition, so yield is higher.

Type of green house changes from place to place and it is depending upon topography. For covering green house various types of poythene used. In north Rajasthan 200 micron usually used. In Sriganganagar and Hanumangargh districts farmers already adopted green house but they are facing some constraints with new technology adoption. Present study was conducted to know the constraints faced by them with the following specific objectives:

– To identify the constraints faced by green house adopters.

– To study type and structure of green house adopted by the farmers.

The study was conduced in Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. The list of green house adopters was obtained from agriculture and horticulture. In all 50 green house adopters were selected. Purposive sampling was done. The schedule was designed. The green house adopters were interviewed with the help of structured interviewed schedule personally. The data were presented through primary and secondary tables. The data were analyzed. The frequenting and percentage were used for presenting the data.

Table 1 revealed that out of 50 respondent, majority of the respondents (60.00%) facing the problem of lack of technical knowledge. These finding are in line with Singh *et al.* (1998) and availability of soil analysis report.

It is observed that 56.0 per cent respondents getting expected rate and rest (44.00%) of respondents not satisfied with the rate. It is revealed that majority of green house adopters (44.00%) face the problem of middle men which one giving own rates. The findings are in line with findings of Shaikh *et al.* (1993) and Singh *et al.* (1998). The 40.00 per cent respondents reported that they are not getting technical knowledge in time.

It is revealed from Table 2 that 70.0 per cent respondents having GH-1 type green

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Table 1 : Distribution of constraints faced by green house adopters

Sr. No.	Nature of constraints	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	**Technical constraints**		
	Lack of technical knowledge and unavailability of soil analysis report	30	60.00
	Unavailability of technical knowledge in time	20	40.00
2.	**Marketing constraints**		
	Not getting expected rates	28	56.00
	Middlemen and getting lower rates	22	44.00
3.	**Other constraints**		
	Bank delayed in giving loan	16	32.00
	Loans are not getting as per project report	13	26.00
	Local leader troubled	19	38.00

Table 2 : Distribution of green house adopter according to type of green house

Sr. No.	Type of green house	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	GH-1	35	70.00
2.	GH-2	15	30.00

Table 3 : Distribution of respondents according to structure of green house

Sr. No.	Structure of green house	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Gable	41	84.00
2.	Ridges of furrows	19	38.00
3.	Tunnel	14	28.00
4.	Ground to ground	12	24.00
5.	Cosent	5	10.00

house while 30.00 per cent respondents having GH-2 type.

It is revealed from Table 3 that according to structure 84.00 per cent green house adopters had gable type green house followed by 38 per cent respondents had ridges and furrows type of green house. 28 per cent, 24 per cent and 10 per cent, respondents had tunnel, ground to ground and cosent type green house, respectively.

Conclusion :

Technical knowledge, marketing infrastructure will help the green house adopters to raise more produce and will give the batter prices. It is necessary to carry out researches for low cost structure of green house suitable for Indian conditions.

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