

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Constraints faced by beneficiaries of SWC, LEISA and organic farming beneficiaries of Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra Programme in Distress Prone District

A.G. Angaitkar¹, D.M. Mankar², N.M. Kale³, V.S. Tekale⁴ and P.P. Bhole⁵

¹Subject matter specialist, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Wardha, MS.

² Director, Directorate of Extension Education, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

³ Directorate of Extension Education, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

⁴Head of Department, Department of Extension Education, Post Graduate Institute, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

⁵ Professor (CAS), Department of Extension Education, Post Graduate Institute, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

*Corresponding author e-mail address: ankita.angaitkar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out on constraints faced by beneficiaries of soil and water conservation, LEISA and organic farming of Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra programme during the year 2017-2018. Data of 100 respondent's from 12 villages were collected and the interpretation and analysis was done. The findings of the study revealed that, beneficiaries of CAIM programme faced some problems like non availability of good quality input materials, delay in obtaining farm loan, price fluctuation, lack of awareness about subsidiary occupation also faced problem of lack of transport and storage facility

Keywords: *Organizing farming, CAIM, LEISA, Interventions.*

Received 01.11.2019

Revised 08.01.2020

Accepted 26.01.2020

How to cite this article:

A.G. Angaitkar, D.M. Mankar, N.M. Kale, V.S. Tekale and P.P. Bhole | Constraints faced by beneficiaries of SWC, LEISA and organic farming beneficiaries of Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra Programme in Distress Prone District Vol 10 [1] January 2020. 131-133.

INTRODUCTION

Constraints is something that imposes a limit or restriction or that prevents something from occurring. The Government of Maharashtra initiated a programme "Convergence of Agriculture Interventions In Maharashtra" (CAIM) with the support of IFAD (International Fund for Agriculture Development) and Sir Ratan Tata Trust, IFAD undertook a detailed analysis of situation and come up with a comprehensive approach for working in the region [1]. This is an exclusive programme for the poor farmers of the Vidarbha region. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the development of resilient production, sustainable and diversified households [2], on-farm and off-farm livelihoods, allowing households to face production and market risks without falling back into poverty and distress [3]. But there were some problems or constraints faced by beneficiaries of the programme which control the way to behave and prevents from doing what any one wants to do [4 and 5].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The constraints faced by the beneficiary had been ascertained. The constraints encountered by the personnel of implementing agency were also has been probed into [6]. The constraints faced by beneficiaries in the CAIM Programme. There were many constraints in implementation of this programme which hinder the impact and the effectiveness of the CAIM Programme. The constraints were discussed with the beneficiary.

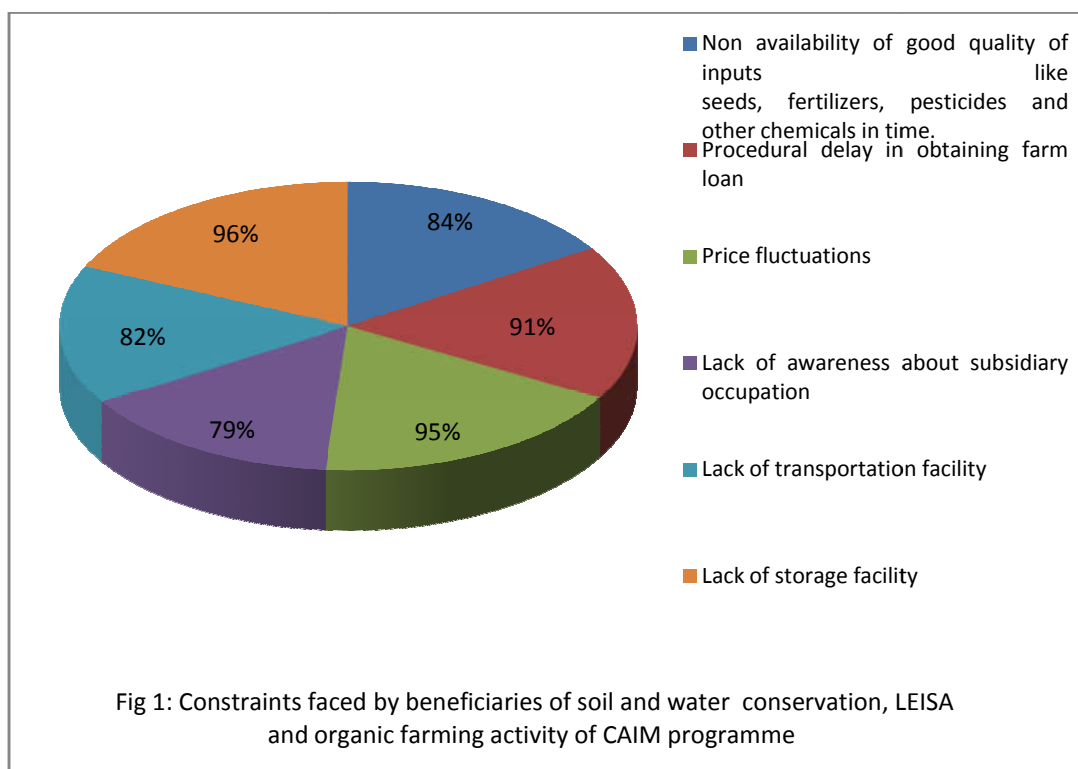
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constraints faced by beneficiary of Soil and water conservation, LEISA and organic farming in CAIM programme.

Constraints faced by beneficiary farmers of Soil and water conservation, LEISA and organic farming in CAIM programmes, has been studied and presented in Fig 01.

Table 01: Constraints faced by beneficiaries of Soil and water conservation, LEISA and organic farming in CAIM programme (n=100)

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
1	Non availability of good quality of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and	84	84.00
2	Procedural delay in obtaining farm loan	91	91.00
3	Price fluctuations	95	95.00
4	Lack of awareness about subsidiary occupation	79	79.00
5	Lack of transportation facility	82	82.00
6	Lack of storage facility	96	96.00



A critical look at Table 01 reveals that variety of difficulties were experienced by the beneficiaries. The data presented in Table 01 observed that the majority of beneficiaries expressed the constraint of lack of storage facility (96.00%), followed by 95.00 per cent beneficiaries faced problem of price fluctuation then, procedural delay in obtaining farm loan (91.00%), whereas, non availability of good quality of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals in time (84.00%) also observed lack of transportation facility (82.00%) and lack of awareness about subsidiary occupation were faced by 79.00 per cent beneficiaries of CAIM programme [7].

CONCLUSION

The major constraint expressed by the beneficiaries were non availability of qualitative input, procedural delays in obtaining farm loans. To resolve this problem Government should make easiest procedure for obtaining the qualitative material and loan. To overcome the constraints faced by beneficiaries about lack of storage and transportation facility there is need of better road connectivity for greater market access

as well as increasing the storage capacity by the construction of larger grain storage facilities to improve food security.

REFERENCES

1. Argade, S.A. (2010). A study on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Thane district of Maharashtra. M.Sc.(Ag.) thesis, Acharya N G.Ranga Agri. Uni., Hyderabad.
2. Bannerjee, H. (2009). NREGA: A study in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Kurukshetra*. 58(2): 23-26.
3. Bhople, P.P. (2017), Impact of MGNAREGA scheme on the beneficiaries., Research Review Committee Report, Dr. PDKV, Akola; Pp. 22-36.
4. Chathukulam, J. and K. Gireesan, (2007). Impact assessment of NREGS in Kerala evaluation of systems and processes. Centre for Rural Management (CRM) Kottayam, Kerala.
5. Dutta, S. (2009). NREGA in West Bengal: Success and challenges. *Kurukshetra*. 58(2): 31-34.
6. Kashyap, C. L. and Singh (1991). "Management and Planning of Rural Development in India", Sterling publishers, New Delhi.
7. Vinay Kumar, G. (2009). A critical study on Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. M. Sc. (Ag.) Thesis (Unpublished), Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad (A.P.).

Copyright: © 2020 Society of Education. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.