

## Constraints Faced by Farmers of Narsing Kheda Village of Sihore District

Abdul Rasheed Khan<sup>1</sup>, M.K. Dubey<sup>2</sup>, P.K. Bisen<sup>3</sup> and K.K. Saxena<sup>4</sup>

1. Student M. Sc. (Ag.), 2. Assoc. Professor (Ext. Edu.)

3. Prof. (Eco.) 4. Professor & Head (Ext.Edu.), COA, JNKVV, Jabalpur, (M.P.)

### ABSTRACT

*The technological improvement changed the traditional system and pattern of agriculture but farmer still facing lots of constraints and problems in every step of agriculture production which affects the pace of socio-economic development of farmer and his sustainability and livelihood. The present study was conducted on 50 farmers of Narsing Kheda village of Sihore district with the objective to know the major constraints. Severe constraints like unavailability of electricity, higher input cost, limited source of information and unavailability of insecticides pesticides and fertilizers increase the cost of cultivation and check their income. The socio-personal attributes like age, land holding and economic motivation had positive and significant correlation, while education, scientific orientation and risk preference had negative and significant correlation.*

**Key words:** Technological improvement; Traditional system; Sustainability; Livelihood

Agriculture is the main occupation of Indian population. Around 70 per cent of the population engaged directly or indirectly in this field and generate 22 per cent of national Gross Domestic Product. The technological improvement changed the traditional system and pattern of agriculture. Now better technologies, improved farm machineries, accountable varieties of all the important crops, flexible credit facilities and specialist advices are available for Indian farmer that creates the tremendous increment in food grain production and export potential. Instead of these entire achievements farmer still facing a lots of constraints and problems in every step of agriculture production which affects the pace of socio-economic development of farmer and his sustainability and livelihood. Farmer invests all the possible resources as much as possible but unable to generate the production in optimum ratio due to these constraints. Narsing Kheda village occupied with fertile and productive land and good marketing facilities are also available but farmers are still facing many constraints which affecting their production and income level. This study was conducted to carry out the constraints and problems faced by the farmers in agriculture.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Narsing Kheda village of Sihore district which falls under Ichhawar. The major crops of the area are soyabean (JS-335), wheat (Sujata-306, Lok-1), sugarcane and barseem. The major source

of irrigation is Bada Bandhan dam. The study was conducted on 50 farmers of the village to know the major constraints faced by the farmers of the area. The data were collected with the help of pre-structured interview schedule. The statistical tools like percentage, rank order & correlation coefficient were applied to draw inference from the study.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It inferred from the above table that higher percentage of respondents (44%) belonged from middle age group followed by old age group (40%) and young age group (16%). 46 per cents respondents were educated up to middle standard, 28 per cent up to Primary and only 6 per cent were educated up to high school & above level. 46 per cents of them came into medium land holding category. The main occupation of the majority (64%) was the combination of agriculture and milk production followed by only agriculture (26%). The majority of respondents (64%) came into medium income category while rest were divided into low (20%) and high income group (16%). 46 per cents of the total respondents showed low level of extension participation followed by medium (26%) and high (18%). 46 per cents of the total showed lower use of communication sources while 34 per cent showed medium and 20 per cent showed high use of communication sources. In case of economic motivation 40 per cent of the total had high level of economic motivation, 36 had medium and 24 per

cent had low level of economic motivation. Majority of the respondents (60%) showed low level of scientific orientation while 24 per cent showed medium and only 16 per cent showed high scientific orientation. Majority of the respondents (62%) had high risk preference attitude followed by medium (20%) and low (18%).

Table 1. Socio-personal-economic profile of respondents

S. N.	Particulars	f	%
1.	<i>Age</i>		
	Young (up to 30 yrs.)	08	16
	Middle (31 – 50 yrs.)	22	44
	Old (above 50 yrs.)	20	40
2.	<i>Education</i>		
	Illiterate	10	20
	Up to Primary	14	28
	Up to Middle	23	46
	High and Above	03	6
3.	<i>Farm Power</i>		
	Low	09	18
	Medium	12	24
	High	29	58
4.	<i>Land Holding</i>		
	Marginal	04	8
	Small	17	34
	Medium	23	46
	Big	06	12
5.	<i>Occupation</i>		
	Agriculture	13	26
	Agri.+ Milk Production	32	64
	Agri. + Labour	05	10
6.	<i>Income</i>		
	Low	10	20
	Medium	32	64
	High	08	16
7.	<i>Extension Participation</i>		
	Low	28	56
	Medium	13	26
	High	09	18
8.	<i>Use of Communication Sources</i>		
	Low	23	46
	Medium	17	34
	High	10	20
9.	<i>Economic Motivation</i>		
	Low	12	24
	Medium	18	36
	High	20	40
10.	<i>Scientific Orientation</i>		
	Low	30	60
	Medium	12	24
	High	8	16
11.	<i>Risk Preference</i>		
	Low	9	18
	Medium	10	20
	High	31	62

Table 2. Constraints and problems faced by farmers:-

S. No.	Constraints & Problems faced	Frequency of intensity			Rank
		L	M	S	VI
1.	Limited Knowledge about Recommend package of practices	10	11	29	VI
2.	Un Availability of Inputs				
(a)	Seeds of Improved Varieties	12	25	13	VIII
(b)	Fertilizer	7	12	31	V
(c)	Insecticides and Pesticides	8	10	32	IV
(d)	Labour	36	8	6	X
3.	Insect & Disease Infestation	30	9	11	IX
4.	Un availability of Electricity for irrigation	-	-	50	I
5.	Limited sources of Information	4	6	40	III
6.	Higher Input cost especially diesel for irrigation pump	2	4	44	II
7.	Lower marketing of produce	16	20	14	VII

L=Low, M=Moderate, S=Severe

Table 3. Relationship of socio-personal attributes of respondents and intensity of constraints faced

S.N.	Attributes	Correlation Coefficient (r)
1.	Age	0.31*
2.	Education	-0.29*
3.	Farm Power	-0.19 ns
4.	Land Holding	0.29*
5.	Occupation	-0.19 ns
6.	Income	-0.26 ns
7.	Extension Participation	-0.23 ns
8.	Use of Communication Sources	-0.18 ns
9.	Economic Motivation	0.27*
10.	Scientific Orientation	-0.33*
11.	Risk Preference	-0.29*

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

The above Table shows the intensity of the constraints and problems of the farmers. It inferred from the data that unavailability of electricity for irrigation was the most severe problem of the study area. There was regular power cut every year in Rabi season especially.

Farmers have to irrigate their fields with the help of diesel pump set which increase their cost of cultivation. The second most severe problem was higher input cost which also caused due to unavailability of electricity. Limited source of information, unavailability of insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers and limited knowledge about recommended package of practice were also reported as major constraints in severe manner. The higher frequency lies in lower intensity category in case of unavailability of labour, insect, disease infestation and marketing of produces. That means the farmers were not suffered a lot from these problems. Unavailability of seeds of improved varieties and lower marketing of produces were reported in the moderate intensity by the higher percentage of respondents. Arirwar et. al. (2005), Ramsubramainum & Manoharan (2002) and Gowda & Lakshminarayan (2000) have also carried out similar type of constraints of their study area.

The data shows that the socio-personal attributes like age, land holding and economic motivation had positive and significant correlation with intensity of constraints faced so that it may be concluded that the farmers of older age, big land holding and higher economic motivation categories suffered from these constraints in more severe intensity. The negative but significant correlation was observed in case of attributes like

Education, Scientific orientation and Risk preference, it means that the inverse effect was produced by these attributes. As they move towards higher category the intensity of constraints come down towards lower side respectively. The attributes like occupation, income, extension participation, use of communication sources and farm power showed non significant correlation with intensity of constraints faced. The similar correlation was observed by Arirwar et. al. (2005) and Gowda & Lakshminarayan (2000) in their studies.

## CONCLUSION

The Narsing Kheda village is very progressive and rich in agriculture production. The farmers of village are quite innovative and committed towards higher agriculture production but severe constraints like unavailability of electricity, higher input cost, limited source of information and unavailability of insecticide pesticide and fertilizers increase the cost of cultivation and check their income also. The State Electricity Department, State Agriculture Department and other extension agencies should bring their attention towards these problems. The land of village is fertile and productive if all the resources will make available and constraints will be minimized then the production and income of farmers could be increased.

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