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Constraints perceived by the beneficiaries of chickpea growers families in NFSM programme in Chhattisgarh state

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Abstract

In view of the stagnating food-grains production and an increasing consumption need of the growing population, the National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission comprising rice, wheat and pulses to increase the annual production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Accordingly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), was launched in October 2007. The Mission met with an overwhelming success and achieved the targeted additional production of rice, wheat and pulses. Savapandit *et al.* (2015) [9] reported that out of the total beneficiary 50 percent responded that there was no institutional financing facility available under the programme and training exposure or technical advice was also the biggest problem. The present study was investigating the various constraints perceived by the beneficiaries of chickpea growers familie about national food security mission in bemetara and mungeli district of Chhattisgarh state during the year 2016-17. Data was collected from beneficiaries farmers of chickpea production that were selected randomly from each selected 8 villages to make a sample size of 120 farmers of chickpea production about nfsm programme, with the help of a pre-tested interview schedule. The study reveals that the majority of the respondents faced the problem of the long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount. About 52.5 percent of the Lack of institutional financing facility officer. And about 44.17 percent of the respondents of them faced the problem of poor quality of materials/ machinery is supplied. Most of the respondents suggested that the majority of the respondents (65.83%) suggested that the benefits of the NFSM programme must be expanded to all the farmers.

Keywords: Constrains, chickpea production technology, national food security mission (NFSM)

Introduction

Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) is the third most important food legume crop in the world. Chickpea is grown in the drier areas of the country as they are best suited for its production. Chickpea producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh (29.37%), Maharashtra (20.03%), Andhra Pradesh (15.48%), Rajasthan (9.73%), Karnataka (9.63%), Uttar Pradesh (6.42%) & Gujarat (3.57%) and Chhattisgarh in ninth position (Anonymous, 2011). In Chhattisgarh, the area, production and productivity of chickpea in 2010-2011 was 2,519, 2,415 and 891, respectively. Major districts of Chhattisgarh where chickpea is being cultivated are Durg, Kabirdham, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Raipur, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Kanker, Jashpur, Jagdalpur & Raigarh. During the 2011-2012 durg district having 1st position in cultivating an area of chickpea 102.46 thousand ha with a production of 110.99 thousand metric tons, Kawardha accounts 65.88 thousand ha., 58.30 thousand metric tons production, followed by Rajnandgaon 47.03 thousand ha and production 45.21 thousand metric tons, respectively. But the productivity of Durg district is less than in other districts (Anonymous, 2007-2012). Sekhar *et al.* (2012) [10] revealed that most farmers in the NFSM districts are aware of the NFSM and derived benefits from it. Pest incidence and lower yield are reported to be the major problems in growing pulses. Farmers have mainly suggested improving irrigation facilities and making available the improved varieties (pest-resistant) to increase pulses production. Findings show that non-price factors such as timely availability of improved seeds at affordable prices (or subsidy), improvement of irrigation facilities and marketing facilities. National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission comprising rice, wheat and pulses to increase the annual production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Accordingly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), was launched in October 2007. The Mission met with an overwhelming success and achieved the targeted additional production of rice, wheat and pulses.

The mission adopted two folded strategies to bridge the demand-supply gap. The first strategy was to expand the area, and the second strategy was the productivity gap between the potential and existing yield of food crops. The expansion of the area approach mainly targeted for productivity enhancement. Present scenario of total pulses in the country shows that Madhya Pradesh ranks first with 5032.5 thousand ha area and 4140.3 thousand tones production and contributes 25% in the country food basket while Chhattisgarh ranks in 8th position with 884.0 thousand ha area and 534.5 thousand tones production very meager contribution with meager share in production that is 3.22% in the country (2012-13 Savapandit *et al.* (2015) ^[9] reported that out of the total beneficiary 50 percent responded that there was no institutional financing facility available under the programme and training exposure or technical advice was also the biggest problem. Out of the total beneficiaries, 24.42 percent beneficiary farmers suggested for assured irrigation and 12 percent beneficiaries suggested for the launching of the extensive training programme. Out of the total beneficiaries, 9.33 percent beneficiary farmers suggested for extensive training on IPM programme. Roy (2014) ^[8] reported that the constraints faced in availing the NFSM benefits by the beneficiaries worked-out in findings shows that all the beneficiaries (100%) reported that information about NFSM reaches comprehensively to all the households in the area under the study. 95 percent i.e. majority of beneficiaries told that the eligibility or criteria for availing the subsidy is provided to the majority of households, 97 percent of the beneficiaries reported that the procedure for obtaining the subsidy was quite easy under the NFSM programme. The suggestions for improvements of the NFSM scheme given by the beneficiaries worked out in findings shows that all the sample beneficiaries i.e. 100 percent the beneficiaries under NFSM suggested for timely supply of seeds through NFSM scheme. 90 percent of the sample beneficiaries also suggested that adequate quantity of plant protection chemicals should be provided to all the sample beneficiaries under NFSM scheme in the area under the scheme.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted during the year 2016-17 in two purposively selected districts namely, Bemetara and Mungeli of Chhattisgarh state. Bemetara district in consists of total four blocks namely, Bemetara, Saja, Navagarh and Berla, out of two blocks were selected purposively selected namely Bemetara and Navagarh and another district Mungeli it consists of total three blocks namely, Mungeli, Lormi and Patharia, out of two blocks namely Mungeli and Lormi also selected purposively for the study because the sizeable number of beneficiaries under programme were residing in these blocks. From each selected block, 2 villages were selected thus total 8 villages (Total 4X2=8) were selected on the basis of maximum availability of beneficiaries in the villages. Village Jhal and Kewanchi from Bemetara block, Mohtara and Keshla from from Navagarh block, Dhangaon and Dewri from Mungeli block and Rabeli and Khektara from Lormi block were selected randomly. For the study purpose 15 beneficiaries farmers of chickpea production, were randomly selected as respondents from each selected village. In this way total (8x15) 120 farmers were selected for collection of data. The data were collected by personal interviews with the help of well prepared, structured and pre-tested interview schedule and collected data were tabulated

and analyzed by using appropriate statistical tools and methods.

Result and Discussion

Multiple responses were taken to ascertain the constraints faced by chickpea beneficiaries about NFSM programme. Those are given in Table 1. The findings revealed that among several constraints, the highest percentage of the respondents were reported that long time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount (59.17%) and ranked I, lack of institutional financing facility (52.5%) and ranked II, poor quality of materials/ machinery are supplied (44.17%) and ranked III, lack of capacity building (42.5%) and ranked IV, biased towards large land owners (40.83%) and ranked V, complicated procedure for the subsidy (34.17%) and ranked VI and lack of technical advice (30.83%) and ranked VII, respectively.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their constraints faced by the chickpea beneficiaries about NFSM programme

Sl. No.	Constraints	F	%	Rank
1.	Complicated procedure for the subsidy	41	34.17	VI
2.	Lack of institutional financing facility	63	52.5	II
3.	lack of capacity building	51	42.5	IV
4.	Lack of technical advice	37	30.83	VII
5.	Biased towards large land owners	49	40.83	V
6.	Poor quality of materials/ machinery is supplied	53	44.17	III
7.	The long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount	71	59.17	I

*Data are based on multiple responses, F=Frequency, %=Percentage

The findings regarding suggestions given by the respondents to overcome the constraints are compiled in Table 2. It is clear that majority (65.83%) of the respondents suggested that benefits to be expanded to all the farmers and ranked I, followed by (60.83%) quality material should be provided under the program and ranked II, (59.17%) government support is needed for the success of the NFSM scheme and ranked III, (55.83%) farmers visit/ field days should be arranged for each intervention wherever it has been taken to demonstrate among the farmers for its wide publicity and ranked IV, (54.17%) timely supply of input and ranked V, (49.17%) expansion of area coverage and ranked VI and (42.5%) simplifying the scheme and ranked VII, respectively.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their suggestions given by the chickpea beneficiaries about NFSM programme

Sl. No.	Suggestions	F	%	Rank
1.	Timely supply of input	65	54.17	V
2.	Quality material should be provided under the programme	73	60.83	II
3.	Farmers visit/ field days should be arranged for each intervention wherever it has been taken to demonstrate among the farmers for its wide publicity	67	55.83	IV
4.	Government support is needed for the success of the NFSM scheme	71	59.17	III
5.	Expansion of area coverage	59	49.17	VI
6.	Benefits to be expanded to all the farmers	79	65.83	I
7.	Simplifying the scheme	51	42.5	VII

*Data are based on multiple responses, F=Frequency, %=Percentage

Conclusion

The study reveals that the majority of the respondents faced the problem of the long-time gap between the purchase and receiving the subsidy amount. About 52.5 percent of the Lack of institutional financing facility officer. And about 44.17 percent of the respondents of them faced the problem of poor quality of materials/ machinery is supplied. Most of the respondents suggested that the majority of the respondents (65.83%) suggested that the benefits of the NFSM programme must be expanded to all the farmers.

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