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# Constraints and suggestions perceived by the farmers on approved rice production technology in BGREI programme

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#### Abstract

The present study was conducted to find out Constraints and Suggestions Perceived by the Farmers on Approved Rice Production Technology in BGREI Programme. The constraints which were most perceived by rice growers were highest percentage of the respondents (73.89%) were faced problem of negative attitude about BGREI programme, followed by Lack of extension activities in the village like exhibition, demonstrations, kisan mela, and field trips etc. with 58.89 per cent of the respondents. Farmers offered suggestions was extension activities *i.e.* Kisan mela, demonstrations, exhibition, trainings, visits etc. should be conducted in villages at proper time, extension agent or agency should convey right information at right time etc.

**Keywords:** Constraints, suggestion, BGREI programme and rice production technology

#### Introduction

Rice is a popular cereal crop commonly used as human food. The program of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) is intended to address the underlying constraints for enhancing productivity of rice and wheat in seven states of eastern India (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal) so that agricultural productivity is reasonably enhanced in these areas. These constraints are often described in terms of natural or ecological, technological and economic. In so far as natural or ecological constraints are concerned, these BGREI States are endowed with abundant rainfall needed for agricultural vocation. The program takes care of needed technology in terms of assured provision for incentivized supply of recommended agricultural inputs to the farmer's adopting cluster approach in order to ensure equity amongst farmers across selected locations in the BGREI States. The process of input inducement under BGREI program differs from other crop development programs in respect of the provision of cash doles for "Deep ploughing in rain-fed areas/land preparation & line sowing/transplanting for all ecologies" and making provision of improved seed supply. Besides this, inter-ministerial coordination was ensured to enhance supply of agriculture credit and procurement of agriculture commodities by the public sector agencies at the minimum support prices declared by Government of India in general and in the BGREI districts in particular. The program of Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India was launched in the year 2010-11 to enhance the agriculture production in the states of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Eastern U.P and West Bengal based on action plans developed by these strategies.

#### Material and Methods

This study *was* conducted during the year 2015-16. Durg district consists of total three blocks namely, Durg, Dhamdha and Patan in which all three blocks were selected purposively for the study because the sizeable number of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries under programme were residing in these blocks. From each selected block, 6 villages were selected thus total 18 villages (Total 6 X 3 = 18) were selected on the basis of maximum availability of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the villages. Village Chandkhuri, Konari, Nankaththi, Tirga, Albaras and Nikum from Durg block, Limtara, Sewti, Agar, Phunda, Tekapar and Matra from Dhamdha block and, Chicha, Kesra, Tarra, Loharasi, Somni and Ganiyari from Patan block were selected randomly. From each selected village, 5 beneficiaries (Total 5 X 18 = 90) were selected randomly as respondents. For comparison and to know the impact of BGREI

programme on production of rice crop, 5 non-beneficiaries (Total 5 X 18 = 90) were also selected. Thus a total of 180 (Total 18 X 10) farmers were chosen for the study.

## Results and Discussion

**Table 1:** Constraints faced by respondents in (BGREI) programme on production of Rice crop. (n=180)

S. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Fatalisms about BGREI programme.	133	73.89	I
2.	Inadequate of extension activities at village level like exhibition, demonstrations, kisan mela, and field trips etc.	106	58.89	II
3.	Insufficient of electricity facility at field.	96	53.33	III
4.	Insufficient facility of credit	61	33.89	IV
5.	Highly cost of machines and equipments	58	32.22	V
6.	Unavailability of skilled labor.	57	31.67	VI
7.	Lack of transportation facility at village level	51	28.34	VII

\*Data are based on multiple responses

Constraints faced by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries farmers in BGREI programme on rice crop in Table 1. Among several constraints, the highest percentage of the respondents (73.89%) were faced fatalisms about BGREI programme ranked 1st, followed by 58.89 per cent Inadequate of extension activities in the village like exhibition, demonstrations, kisan mela, and field trips etc ranked 2nd.

with 53.33 per cent ranked 3rd, Insufficient of electricity at field, Inadequate of the irrigation facilities 42.78 per cent ranked 4th, Insufficient facility of credit & transportation 33.89 per cent ranked 5th, 32.22 per cent were faced Cost of machines are very high ranked 6th were shortage of skilled labor with 31.67 per cent, 28.34 per cent were faced Lack of transportation which were 8<sup>th</sup> ranked.

**Table 2:** Suggestions given by respondents regarding to overcome the constraints faced by them in (BGREI) programme on production of Rice crop. (n=180)

S.No.	Suggestions	F	%	Rank
1.	Agriculture Department provides information about BGREI programme in timely	86	47.78	VI
2.	Extension activities should be conducted at village level like exhibition, demonstrations, kisan mela, and field trips etc.	120	66.67	II
3.	Electricity facility should be available in field	103	57.22	IV
4.	Easily available to sufficient credit with low interest	142	78.89	I
5.	Subsidy should be provided for machinery and other agricultural equipment.	68	37.78	VII
6.	Training programme should be conducted at village level.	97	53.89	V
7.	Transport facility should be available at village level	111	61.67	III

\*Data are based on multiple responses

As regards to suggestions given by the respondents to overcome the problems faced by them the findings are presented in the Table 2. The data revealed that majority (78.89%) of the respondents suggested that Easily available to sufficient credit with low interest, followed by 66.67 per cent of the respondents suggested that Extension activities should be conducted at village level like exhibition, demonstrations, kisan mela, and field trips etc, 61.67 per cent of the respondents suggested that Transport facility should be available at village level, 57.22 per cent of the respondents suggested that Electricity facility should be available in field, 53.89 per cent of the respondents suggested that Training programme should be conducted at village level, 47.78 per cent of the respondents suggested that Agriculture Department provides information about BGREI programme in timely and 37.78 per cent of the suggested that Subsidy should be provided for machinery and other agricultural equipment.

## Conclusion

It may be concluded that the major constraints were negative attitude about BGREI programme, Easily available to sufficient credit with low interest 78.89% followed by Lack of extension activities in the village like exhibition, demonstrations, kisan mela, and field trips etc. with 66.67 per cent of the respondents. Farmers offered suggestions was extension activities *i.e.* Kisan mela, demonstrations, exhibition, trainings, visits etc. should be conducted in

villages at proper time, extension agent or agency should convey right. information at right time etc.

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