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The Pharma Innovation

ISSN (E): 2277- 7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2022; SP-11(3): 41-43
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www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 26-01-2022
Accepted: 28-02-2022

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Constraints Faced by Beneficiaries of National Agricultural Innovation Project in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.22271/tpi.2022.v11.i3Sa.11154

Abstract
The National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), effective since September 2006. Considering the importance of sustainable livelihood in India and availed benefits to the beneficiaries under the NAIP, the present study entitled "Impact of National Agricultural Innovation Project on its beneficiaries in Marathwada Region." The present study was conducted purposively in Aurangabad district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state during the year 2018-19, two tehsils from Aurangabad district i.e. Khultabad and Kannad will be purposively selected for the present study in which NAIP project was implemented by KVK. Total 240 beneficiaries' i.e.120 beneficiaries and 120 non- beneficiaries selected for the research study.
Study focuses on major constraints that NAIP beneficiaries faced. In the constraints, majority of the beneficiaries revealed that, Lack of knowledge about new technologies (91.67%), Lack of involvement of women famers in farm related interventions (91.67), more emphasis on mono-cropping (87.50%), Language and technical terms were difficult to understand in training programs (85.00%), Lack of infrastructure facilities in the village such as storage etc. (85.83%) and Labour migration (81.67%) were the major constraints. Some other constraints also discussed in detailed in this study.

Keywords: NAIP, constraints faced by NAIP beneficiaries

Introduction
Technological explosion in India is taking place at a faster rate in the area of agriculture and allied fields. To assist the farmer in these changing contexts new strategies and innovative solutions are urgently required which in turn will require technological support. The 'green revolution' in wheat and rice, the 'white revolution' in milk, the 'yellow revolution' in oilseeds and the 'blue revolution' in fisheries have all augmented the food basket of the country. But many technological challenges remain to be solved. About 75% of India's poor people with low purchasing power live in the rural areas and nearly 60% of the cultivated area is under the rainfed farming. Hence, the National Agricultural Policy and the Tenth Five-Year Plan have placed high priority on raising agricultural productivity as a means to achieving rapid agricultural growth and reducing rural poverty. The World Bank aided National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) has been conceived to pilot this innovation in conducting agricultural research.
The National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), effective since September 18, 2006, and with an extension of 18 months, it concluded on June 30, 2014. It was the initiative of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), funded jointly by the Government of India and the World Bank to broadly identify and promote technological innovations in agriculture sector. In India, NAIP contributes to the sustainable transformation of Indian agricultural sector to more of a market orientation to relieve poverty and improve income.
The NAIP has four research Components out of one is 'Research on Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security' (SRLS). NAIP Component 3- is subproject which commenced in 2007 in 76 villages of five backward districts of Maharashtra with the objective of developing a holistic solution for promoting sustainable livelihoods. In Component 3, emphasis will be on improving the sustainability of the farming systems and natural resource management in the less-favorable environments. Higher attention will be given to rain fed, hilly and mountainous regions. The sustainability approach involved integrated cluster development comprising of interventions that focused on: improved agriculture methods, livestock development, water

resource development and forest based initiatives. It is important to know different interventions implemented under the study area, status of SRLS due to NAIP interventions.
Therefore, It is necessary to find out the profile of beneficiaries among the NAIP and changes that may have occurred in the production, productivity, livelihood, livestock, socio-economic status and problems faced by the beneficiaries.

Objective
Constraints faced by beneficiaries of National Agricultural Innovation Project in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra.

Methodology
The present study was conducted purposively in Aurangabad district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state during the year 2018-19, two tehsils from Aurangabad district i.e. Khultabad and Kannad was purposively selected for the present study in which NAIP project was implemented by KVK. Further, Two NAIP implemented villages and two non-NAIP villages were purposively selected from each tahsil. Thus, total four NAIP villages and four non-NAIP villages was selected for the present study. The list of beneficiaries of NAIP project (2009-15) was obtained from KVK, Aurangabad. 30 beneficiaries from each village were selected randomly to make a sample of 120 beneficiaries from NAIP implemented villages and 120 non-beneficiaries selected from the nearby villages with same agro ecological situation. Thus, total 240 beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were selected for present study. Ex-post facto research design was adopted in this study. The data were collected with the help of pretested interview schedule. A survey approach was used for the study. A Likert type scale was prepared to measure the Impact of NAIP on its beneficiaries. Responses were scored on a 5-point continuum ranging from 5 = 'Strongly Agree' to 1 = 'Strongly Disagree'. The respondents were asked to rank the statements as per their view point. The statistical methods and tests such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of correlation and Z test were used for the analysis of data.

Results and Discussion
Constraints faced by beneficiaries of NAIP
The schedule covered possible constraints which may hinder the impact of NAIP on its beneficiaries. The responses were noted in the schedule itself. The frequency for each constraint was worked out and converted in to percentage elucidated in Table 1 and Fig. No. 1.

Table 1: Constraints faced by the beneficiaries of NAIP

Sr. No.	Constraints	F	%
1	Lack of involvement of women famers in farm related interventions.	110	91.67
2	Lack of knowledge about new technologies	110	91.67
3	More emphasis on mono-cropping	105	87.50
4	Lack of involvement in NAIP project by all adopted families in village.	56	46.67
5	Lack of infrastructure facilities in the village such as storage, market etc.	103	85.83
6	Language and technical terms were difficult to understand in training programs.	102	85.00
7	Labour migration	98	81.67
8	Lack of veterinary facilities in the villages	96	80.00
9	Non- availability of fertilizer and other inputs in time.	90	75.00
10	Lack of awareness about benefits of NAIP.	90	75.00
11	Unawareness to use the farm implements	85	70.83
12	Lack of transport facilities available in villages	80	66.67
13	Lack of plant protection measures in time for pomogranate and onion crops.	80	66.67
14	Lack of high school facilities in the villages.	60	50.00

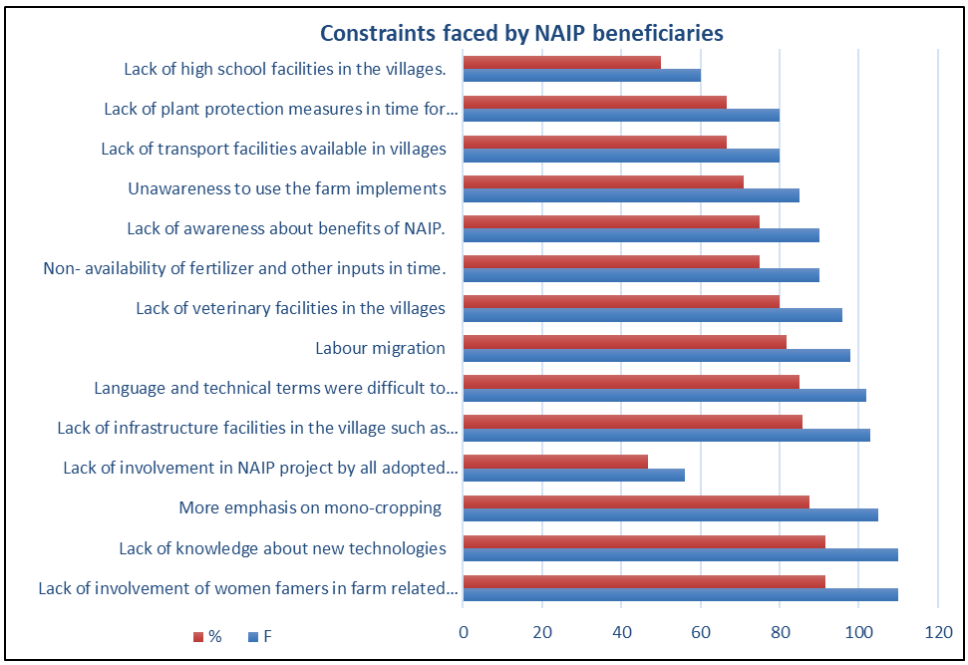

Fig 1: Constraints faced by NAIP beneficiaries

In the constraints, majority of the beneficiaries reported that, Lack of involvement of women famers in farm related interventions (91.67), more emphasis on mono-cropping (87.50%), Lack of knowledge about new technologies (91.67%), Language and technical terms were difficult to understand in training programs (85.00%), Lack of infrastructure facilities in the village such as storage etc. (85.83%) and Labour migration (81.67%) were the major constraints.

Whereas, Lack of veterinary facilities in the villages (80.00%), Lack of awareness about benefits of NAIP (75.00%), Non- availability of fertilizer and other inputs in time (75.00%), Unawareness to use the farm implements (70.83%) were some other constraints found in the selected areas of the study. Other than these constraints Lack of plant protection measures in time for pomogranate and onion crops (66.67%), Lack of transport facilities available in villages (66.67%) and Lack of high school facilities in the villages (50.00%) were also reported by the respondents.

It was observed that beneficiaries had less educated and illiterate this may be reason for less knowledge about new farming practices and technologies. Before NAIP project implemented farmers in this area were depended only upon single crop so that they got less return from it and their socio economic status were low. It was revealed from study that, disadvantage villages had less infrastructure facilities, farm input facilities so that beneficiaries hadn't manage well with new technology, many people migrated towards urban area for earnings. So that these constraints faced by NAIP beneficiaries which hindered the impact of NAIP on its beneficiaries.

Conclusions

It is concluded from study that, majority of the beneficiaries had infrastructure related problems followed by migration, lack of knowledge about new technologies and advanced farming practices. It is necessary to provide logistic support to the marginal and small landholding farmers for improving their livelihood status. While implementing NAIP project in disadvantaged district beneficiaries faced some problems like lack of technical terms and knowledge regarding plant protection, use of farm implements etc. for this Different capacity development programmes for men and especially for women should be implemented for increasing their income source and knowledge regarding farming practices. Through the NAIP socio-economic status of beneficiaries uplifted by overcoming this constraints faced by them.

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