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Constraints associated with the organic paddy production and suggestions for enhancing the organic paddy production: A study in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract
In this study, the researcher conducted a research study among the certified organic paddy producers in the Jabalpur district. In the present study, a multistage sampling technique was used. The primary data was collected through the survey method during agricultural year 2017-18. From selected district three blocks namely Patan, Sihora and Jabalpur were selected. From each selected block one village was selected. From each selected village 25 certified organic paddy producers selected i.e.75 respondents were selected. In this study, the simple mean and percentage were applied to analyze the data. The major constraints faced by the respondents were the 'absence of premium price for organic produce in the local market' (100%), 'lack of market for organic produce' (100%), 'lack of bio-pesticide' (70.58%), 'incidence of pest & diseases' (50.98%), 'lack of biofertilizer' (48.05%) etc. and suggested that 'Subsidy should be given directly into the farmers' bank account' (100%), 'MSP for organic produce (94.11%), 'Market for organic produce should be made available' (88.23%), 'timely availability of organic inputs must be ensured' (76.47%) etc.

Keywords: Organic paddy, constraints, suggestions, sustainable agriculture, paddy producer

Introduction
India has the second largest population in the world after China, India's population is 1210 million (census, 2011 [1]) which is 17 per cent of world's population while India has seventh largest geographical area i.e. 3,287,263 km^2 which is only 2.4 per cent of world's geographical area and India has to feed 17 per cent population with 2.4 per cent geographical area despite the high growth rate of population, it is very challenging for India to feed its population.
Rice is a staple and extensively cultivated food crop of India as well as the world. India is the world's second largest producer and consumer of rice after China (FAO, 2010 [2]). In 2017-18, India has exported 86,48,488.58 MT (which is valued Rs 22,967.82 crore) basmati and non basmati rice to 137 countries (DGCIS Annual Export [3]).
Sustainable development has caught the imagination and action all over the world for more than a decade (Narayanan, 2015 [4]). To feed India's population, India has to get sustainable development for agricultural production. In the present scenario of globalization quality of food product is one of the most important prerequisites in the national and international market. But the farmers, cultivating the modern crop varieties, have been dependent mainly on using chemical fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc., hence using such chemical input over a long time, it has been realized that the increase in production was at the cost of soil health and the environment. Due to the heavy use of agro-chemical yield of the crop not performing too much good. Therefore, the yield is not sustained. Organic farming is one of the several approaches found to meet the objectives of sustainable agriculture.
Organic farming is one of the widely used methods, which are thought of as the best alternative to avoid the ill effects of chemical farming. Organic products are increasingly being sold in supermarkets although initially these were available mainly in weekend markets frequently visited by urban, upper-middle-class and elite health-conscious shoppers.
In view of the such an importance of organic produces this study was conducted with the objective to know the constraints faced by the farmers in organic production in Jabalpur of Madhya Pradesh.

Methodology

This study was confined to Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh and it was selected purposively for the study because of the Jabalpur is one of the six regional centres of India. The multistage sampling method was used for the drawing sample for the study. In this procedure, at first stage Jabalpur district selected for purposively, at the second stage three blocks mainly Patan, Sihora and Jabalpur were selected. At the third stage, from each selected block, one village each namely Luhari, Pipariya and Samnapur was selected respectively for the data collection. At the last stage of sampling, 25 farmers were randomly selected as organic paddy producer from each selected village thus, 75 farmers were selected for the study. The organic paddy producers were selected from the list of certified farmers under Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojna (PKVY). In this study, primary data were used to achieve the stated objectives. The data were collected using by the survey method. In the analysis of data, percentage and mean were applied.

Results and Discussion

The results obtained from the present study have been presented in the following tables

Constraints associated with the paddy production

This study related to identifying the constraints associated with organic paddy production, and it was observed that the satisfactory level among organic paddy producer in practicing organic cultivation Ws low. This shows that there were some constraints associated which was an obstacle in respect of the practice of organic paddy cultivation. The constraints analysis was reported based on the opinion survey of the organic paddy producers (Table 1)

Table 1: Constraints associated with the paddy production

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage	Rank
1	Absence of Premium price for organic produce in the local market	100.00	I
2	Lack of market for organic produce	100.00	I
3	Lack of bio-pesticide	70.58	II
4	Incidence of pest & diseases	50.98	III
5	Lack of biofertilizer	48.05	IV
6	Lack of knowledge of the recommended package of practices for the organic paddy production	35.29	V
7	Lack of manure	19.60	VI

Table 1 shows the major constraints were perceived by the producers that are important and has higher value than the average constraints were ‘absence of premium price for organic produce in local market’ and ‘lack of market for organic produce’ (Ist, jointly ranked) opined by 100 per cent organic paddy producers followed by the ‘lack of bio-pesticide’ opined by 70.58 per cent organic paddy producers followed by the ‘incidence of pests and diseases’ opined by 50.98 per cent organic paddy producers followed by the ‘lack of bio-fertilizer’ opined by 48.05 per cent organic paddy producers followed by the ‘lack of knowledge of recommended package of practices for the organic paddy production’ opined by 35.29 per cent organic paddy producers and ‘lack of manure’ opined by 19.60 per cent organic paddy producers.

Suggestion for enhancing the organic paddy production

In this study, the researcher also collected some major suggestion over the above-mentioned constraints to avoid those constraints for the increase in organic paddy production. Some major suggestions suggested by the organic paddy producers are presented in the table 2.

Table 2: Suggestions for the improvement of organic paddy production

S. No.	Suggestions	Percentage	Rank
1	The subsidy should be given directly into the farmers' bank account	100.00	I
2	MSP should be given for organic produce	94.11	II
3	The market for organic produce should be made available	88.23	III
4	Timely organic inputs should be provided	76.47	IV
5	Recommended package of practices for organic cultivation should be provided effectively	64.70	V

Table 2 shows the important measures suggested by the farmers and almost every farmer suggested that instead of indirect subsidy, it should be directly transferred in to bank account of the farmers (100%) followed by (ii) MSP should be given for organic products also as in the case of existing crops (94.11%) (iii) Market for organic produces should be made available and 88.23 per cent farmers suggested it as important measure for better and efficient marketing because at present, no specific markets for such products are available (iv) was timely availability of organic inputs be ensured. 76.47 had opined that these inputs should be made available to all the organic farmers.

Need of recommend package of practices of organic paddy was one of the important measure and 64.70 per cent organic paddy producers opined in favour of an effective package of practices specifically for organic production.

Conclusion

Because of rice is the staple food and extensively cultivated crop in India and world also. If rice production will organically, then the population can feed by organic food and the peoples can avoid chemical food consumption which is significantly responsible for a number of diseases in human being. Therefore, in the production of organic paddy, some major constraints are facing by the paddy producers i.e. absence of premium price for organic produce in the local market, lack of market for organic produce, lack of bio-pesticide, etc. These constraints can overcome by some suggestive measure used by the government and agriculture line department. Some suggestive measures are as MSP can be given for organic produce, the market for organic produce can make available, timely and at a reasonable price, organic inputs can be provided, for effective utilization of subsidy it

should give directly into the farmers' bank account, etc.

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