



ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2023; 12(3): 3816-3818
© 2023 TPI

www.thepharmajournal.com

Received: 10-01-2023

Accepted: 22-02-2023

Ela Chandan

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of
Agricultural Economics,
SHUATS, Prayagraj, Uttar
Pradesh, India

Dr. Amit Kumar Masih

Associate Professor, Department
of Agricultural Economics,
SHUATS, Prayagraj, Uttar
Pradesh, India

Dr. Ashish S Noel

Head of Department,
Agricultural Economics,
SHUATS, Prayagraj, SHUATS,
Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India

Major constraints of certified seed grower of paddy under the view of collective farming in Godda district of Jharkhand (India)

Ela Chandan, Dr. Amit Kumar Masih and Dr. Ashish S Noel

Abstract

Paddy cultivation is a major livelihood sources of small and medium farm family of the across country and Jharkhand. The study was conducted on primary data collected probability proportional to Size technique from 60 and 60 respectively collective and non- collective small and medium total 120 (One hundred twenty) farm family from selected three block viz. Godda, Basantrai and Poreyahat in Godda district of Jharkhand (India). The primary data were collected from the selected households of the paddy seed producers through personal interview method with the help of well pretested schedule and questionnaire for the agricultural year 2020-21 and analysis the impact of certified seed production of paddy under the view of collective farming in respect to major constraints of certified seed growers and major constraints reporting by seed growers was overall 84.40 per cent quoted non availability of seed at proper sowing time it was ranked I. Second one shortage of labour which was found 79.82 per cent and ranked II. Third one Small land holding which was found 72.48 per cent and ranked III,

Keywords: Collective farming, major constraint and seed grower

Introduction

Indian agriculture is the main source of income and sustainable livelihood approach for small, medium, and large agricultural landowners. It contributes most significantly to the Indian economy. Almost half of the rural Indian households are engaged in agriculture. Many inputs are involved during agricultural manufacturing like labour, agricultural machinery, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, etc. Seed is that the basic and most critical input for productive & sustainable agriculture.

In the present situation, both sorts of farmers (small and marginal) are more vulnerable with respect to agricultural problems such as low land holding capacity, natural hazards, major dependence on the marketplace for agricultural inputs; lack of market links; low productivity; crop failures; lack of information; lack of agricultural credit; Rising costs of inputs and farming; Poor communication relationship with the wider markets and the resultant exploitation by middlemen in procurement of inputs and marketing of fresh produce; access and cost of credit; aggressive debt collection practices; farmers struggling to meet their basic needs (Dev, 2005).

According to Singh (2012), small and marginal farmers make up the majority of landowners in India's agricultural sector. About 85% of operational landholders are tiny, and 66% of these 85% are marginal farmers who have only one-hectare worth of land. The agricultural land of small and marginal farmers decreased from 1.15 hectares to 1.08 hectares in 2010-11. An extremely significant aspect of Indian agriculture is the country's ongoing tendency of growing the proportion of smallholder farmers. According to KVK, Godda, and the Department of Agriculture, Godda is dealing with a similar scenario inside the district, and as a result, the same situation is also prevalent throughout the entirety of Jharkhand.

The major crop of the Godda district is paddy with 91.32% the realm covered during the *Karif* season. The particular shortage of certified paddy seed could be a big concern with this crop. This problem is also overcome by bringing more area under paddy seed production by encouraging farmers during this direction. This step won't only narrow down the gap between demands for and provide of certified seed but will improve farmers' condition by realizing a handsome price of certified seed.

Corresponding Author:

Ela Chandan

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of
Agricultural Economics,
SHUATS, Prayagraj, Uttar
Pradesh, India

The purpose of this research is to examine the not only identifies the various constraints to seed production and productivity, but also provides adequate knowledge on a variety of issues related to seed production, processing, marketing, and impact analysis in the context of collective farming.

Objectives

An analysis of constraints on certified seed growers in the study area.

Research and methodology

The main reason was that all respondents were paddy seed growers and the major thrust of the study was on sources of information, knowledge, and adoption. Therefore, a total of 120 respondents were selected purposely from 03 villages of the selected 03 blocks. A multistage sampling with blocks as the primary unit, villages as the secondary units, and respondents as the ultimate unit of investigation was adopted for drawing the sample. The selection of paddy seed producers was made on a purposive sampling basis with the jurisdiction of a purposively selected block i.e. Godda, Basantrai, and Poreyahat are in the Godda district of Jharkhand.

In the next methodology step for finding the constraint variable of paddy seed production in collective manner. Constrains refer as the problems, hindrance, obstacles, barriers or factors that come in the way of utilization of information sources and adoption of paddy seed production in collectively. By discussing with the paddy seed growers, some constrains were found out regarding the information sources utilization pattern and adoption of collectively paddy seed production which they generally face in their everyday life. These constraints were ranked according to the frequency observed in the study. A definite rank order was given to constraints according to their frequency. Data collected by the interview and Garrett's ranking technique was used to rank the constraints in seed production. In this analysis, rank one meant most important factor and higher the rank meant least important factor. In the next stage, rank assigned to each factor by each individual was converted into per cent position using the following formula,

$$\text{Percent position} = \frac{100 * (R_{ij} - 0.50)}{N_j}$$

where, R_{ij} stands for rank given for the i^{th} factor ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 9$) by the j^{th} individual ($j = 1, 2, \dots, 50$) and N_j stands for number of factors ranked by j^{th} individual.

Once the percent positions were found, the percent position of each rank was converted to scores by referring to the table given in Garrett and Woodsworth (1969). Then the scores for each factor were summed over the number of sample farmers who ranked that factor. In this way, total scores were arrived at for each of constraints, and mean scores were calculated by dividing the total score by the number of respondents who gave ranks.

Results and Discussion

According to the study's goals, the primary findings related to a major constraints of seed production of paddy for collective farming approached farmers.

Shortage of labour, lack of training and guidance, Lack of

literacy and awareness, time factors (delay payment), small land holding, non availability of seed at proper sowing time, difficulties in maintain the quality of the product, Pest and disease control problem and Storage facilities are major constraints reporting by seed growers presented in Table-1.

Table 1: Major constraints of Seed Production of Paddy

S. No	Constraints	Respondent = 120		Rank
		Number	Percentage	
1	Shortage of labour	87	72.50	II
2	Lack of training and guidance	56	46.67	VI
3	Lack of literacy and awareness	21	17.50	IX
4	Time factors (delay payment)	74	61.67	IV
5	Small land holding	79	65.83	III
6	Non-Availability of seed at proper sowing time	92	76.67	I
7	Difficulties in maintain the quality of the product	52	43.33	VII
8	Pest and disease control problem	68	56.67	V
9	Storage facilities	23	19.17	VIII

Table 1 revealed that for overall 76.67 per cent quoted non availability of seed at proper sowing time it was ranked I. Second one shortage of labour which was found 72.50% and ranked II. Third one Small land holding which was found 65.83% and ranked III, Time factors (Delay payment) which was found 61.67% and ranked IV. Pest and disease control problem which was found 56.67% and ranked V. lack of Training and guidance which was found 46.67% and ranked VI. Difficulties in maintain the quality of the product which was found 43.33% and ranked VII. Storage facilities which was found 19.17% and ranked VIII. Last one lack of literacy and awareness which was found 17.50%.

Summary and conclusions

The study was based on data collected by the probability proportional to size technique from 120 farm family related to non-collective and collective farming approached to certified paddy seed producers using a well-tested schedule and questionnaire for the agricultural years 2020–21, and the analysis was performed to determine the major constraints.

The present study shown that major constraints reporting by seed growers was overall 84.40 per cent quoted non availability of seed at proper sowing time it was ranked I. Second one shortage of labour which was found 79.82 per cent and ranked II. Third one Small land holding which was found 72.48 per cent and ranked III,

References

1. Pal S. Resource use efficiency, particularly in irrigated area. *Indian Journal of Agril. Econ.* 2006;61(4):84-88.
2. Reddy PP. Farm Costs, Income, Factor Shares and Price Cost Relationship: An Empirical Analysis of Paddy in Andhra Pradesh. *Journal of Research ANGRAU.* 2002;30(1):44-55.
3. Whish JPM, Castor P, Carberry PS. *Australian Journal of Agricultural Research.* 2002;58(5):396-40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/AR06179>
4. Asante BO, Afari-Sefa V, Sarpong DB. Determinants of small-scale farmer's decision to join farmer-based organizations in Ghana. *African Journal of Agricultural Research.* 2011;6(10):2273-79.
5. Bachke ME. Are farmers' organizations a good tool to improve small-scale farmers' welfare? Paper presented at

- the II Conferencia do IESE Dinamicas da Pobreza e Padrões de Acumulação em Moçambique, Maputo; c2009 April 22-23.
6. Barrett CB. Smallholder market participation: Concepts and evidence from eastern and southern Africa. *Food Policy*. 2008;33(4):299-317.
 7. Bikkina N, Turaga RMR, Bhamoriya V. Farmer Producer Organizations as Farmer Collectives: A Case Study from India. *Development Policy Review*. 2018;36(6):669-687.
 8. Chauhan S. Producer companies in Madhya Pradesh: An evaluative study. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*. 2015;2(3):66-77.
 9. Fischer E, Qaim M. Gender equality and development. *World Development*. 2012;40(6):1255-68.
 10. Fischer E, Qaim M. Linking smallholders to markets: determinants and impacts of farmer collective action in Kenya. *World Development*. 2012;40(6):1255-1268.
 11. GFRAS. Producer organizations in rural advisory services: Evidence and experiences. Position Paper. Lindau: Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services. Herck K V. 2014. Assessing efficiencies generated by agricultural Producer Organisations. Report by European Commission, B-1049, Brussels, 2015.
 12. Mishra AK, Tegegne F, Sandretto Cl. The impact of Participation in Cooperatives on the Success of Small Farms. *Journal of Agribusiness*. 2010;22(1):31-48.
 13. Nayak AK. All India baseline study on producer companies and natural farming practices. NABARD sponsored Study; c2014.
 14. Nayak AK. Farmer Producer Organizations in India: Policy, Performance, and Design Issues. *Organized Retailing and Agri-Business*; c2016. p. 289-303.
 15. Sethuraman Sivakumar. Impact of Farmer Producer Organizations in Fostering Community Entrepreneurship. *Indian Journal of Extension Education*. 2020;56(2):111-117.
 16. Rashmi Singh, Shiv Kumar, Chahal VP. Farmers' producer organization in reducing transactional costs: A study of Tamil Nadu Mango Growers Federation (TAMAFED). *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*. 2015;85(10):1303-7.
 17. Shankar Girija. Farmer Producer Companies: Preliminary Studies on Efficiency and Equity from Maharashtra, Public Policy Scholar, the Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy; c2018 February–May.
 18. Singh S, Singh T. Producer companies in India: A study of organization and performance. CMA Publication No. 246, Indian Institute Management Ahmedabad; c2013. p. 1-115.