

International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 8; Issue 10; October 2025; Page No. 492-495

Received: 23-08-2025
Accepted: 25-09-2025

Indexed Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal

Constraints and suggestions of farmers to re-orient the agricultural development programmes towards progressiveness

¹DV Kusumalatha, ²NS Shivalinge Gowda, ³Kavya Sree C and ⁴Sagar S Pujar

¹Teaching Associate, Department of Agricultural Extension Education, S V Agricultural College, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India

²Former Director of Extension, UAS, GKVK, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

³Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Extension, ACAS, Mayasandra, Karnataka, India

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Extension, UAS, GKVK, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2025.v8.i10g.2574>

Corresponding Author: DV Kusumalatha

Abstract

Government of Andhra Pradesh was implementing various programmes for improving the livelihood of the farmers. Understanding the constraints and suggestions of those programme beneficiaries helps in reorienting the existing programmes for availing maximum benefits from it. The present study was conducted during 2021 in Chittoor and Anantapuramu districts of Andhra Pradesh. A total sample size of 180 beneficiary farmers were selected through purposive sampling. An Expost facto research was adopted for the study. Data was collected using a structured interview schedule and frequency and percentage was used for analysis. Results from the study revealed that management constraints was ranked highest (71.39%), followed by financial (65.14%) and input constraints (59.17%). Maintain of subsidy related bills, untimely release of funds, poor quality and limited quantity of inputs, lack of coordination among different agencies and inadequate awareness about the programmes are the major issues reported in the study. Beneficiaries suggested timely fund allocation, teaching financial literacy, proper linkage between development departments, year-round availability of quality inputs, establishing local level committees for transparent beneficiary selection and conducting training programmes for farmers and extension staff for overcoming the constraints.

Keywords: Constraints and suggestions of farmers, agricultural development programme constraints, constraints faced by andhra pradesh farmer, suggestions of beneficiary farmers

Introduction

Government of Andhra Pradesh along with central schemes has started many agricultural development programmes to improve the status of farmers in the state. The main objective of these development programmes is to make the lives of rural people better or bring them to an advanced stage. Thus, development is a process, whereas progress is what one can get through development.

Despite government efforts farmers has been facing some constraints in availing those benefits which restricting the progressiveness. Some of the constraints expressed by previous studies are: Unavailability of planting materials, processed products, livestock species and farm equipment's, poor quality of seeds, inadequacy in ATIC functionaries at the center and distance to the center's unavailability of need-based literature and high cost of publications, Inferior quality of inputs supplied under subsidy, followed by actual cost of subsidized implements was more compared to dealer's price, beneficiaries face unavailability of inputs at the time of peak season, delay in supply of soil sample reports and poor monitoring of the programmes untimely fund allocation, limited quantity as per the programme norms, lack of cooperative marketing system, large number

of programmes by large number of development agencies, concern as time and money needed activity, the farmers lack of timely market information, lack of technical advice on method and time of fertilizer application, poor know how of staff on farming practices and schemes, concentration of benefits for more active participants (Pandey and Solanki, 2015; Meena, 2016; Darsana and Suresh, 2018; Vineetha, 2018; Lokesh babu, 2019) [5, 4, 1, 7, 3].

Timely supply of quality inputs, easy access to credit, procurement of resources, better marketing practices, training for framers and extension staff and proper implementation of government schemes was the key suggestions highlighted by many studies (Meena, 2016; Tiwari *et al.*, 2016; Lokesh babu, 2019) [4, 6, 3]. Establishment of cooperative systems, infrastructure development and government support for sustainable farming practices was also mentioned in some studies (Vineetha, 2018; Darsana and Suresh, 2018;) [7, 1].

From this we can see that understanding farmers constraints and suggestions helps in knowing difference between policy formulations and field level implementation. The present study was designed to study constraints and suggestions of beneficiary farmers of agricultural development

programmes in Andhra Pradesh. It provide insights for policy makers, extension workers and researchers in framing objectives for the development programmes.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Chittoor and Ananthapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh from 2021. The sample size consists of 180 beneficiary framers. 90 farmers from each of the districts. Beneficiary farmers of the principal crops in the study was considered for the study. Ex-post facto research design was followed in the study.

Constraints in the study was operationalized as the factors that restrict the beneficiaries to achieve the objectives of agricultural development programmes at its fullest potential. Constraints were grouped under financial, input, management, personal, technical and social constraints. Farmer were asked to mark the constraint in which they are facing difficulty. A score of one was given to each constraint faced by the farmer. Further percentage was calculated to rank the constraints. Suggestions are the ideas

put forward by the beneficiaries to overcome the constraints and to improve the agricultural development programmes for higher levels of progressiveness. The suggestions were asked to beneficiaries in open-ended questionnaire. The beneficiaries were asked to give the most important two to three suggestions for each factor of constraints to improve the existing agricultural development programmes. All the suggestions were pooled and discussed based on frequency analysis.

Results and Discussion

a. Constraints faced by beneficiaries in availing the programmes benefits

It was clear from the table 1, that the management constraints ranked first with a percentage of 71.39 followed by financial (65.14) constraints second, input (59.17) constraints third, personal (49.86) constraints fourth, social (43.19) constraints fifth and last technical (19.72) constraints at sixth place.

Table 1: Ranking of constraints given by respondents n=180

Sl. No.	Constraints	Percentage	Rank
1.	Financial constraints	65.14	II
2.	Input constraints	59.17	III
3.	Management constraints	71.39	I
4.	Personal constraints	49.86	IV
5.	Technical constraints	19.72	VI
6.	Social constraints	43.19	V

b. Constraints faced by farmer beneficiaries of Agricultural development programmes under each factor

Out of all constraints under financial constraints, majority (90.00%) of beneficiaries expressed the difficulties in collecting and keeping all the bills to get the subsidy. Second constraint faced by majority (86.11%) was need to spend more time and money to get the benefits form the programmes. Third constraints faced by majority (85.00%) of beneficiaries is untimely fund allocation to agricultural development programmes.

No coordination among different development agencies ranked fourth (81.11%). Political interference in beneficiary selection ranked fifth (76.11%). Two-thirds (75.00%) expressed no timely supply of inputs which was ranked sixth. Nearly two-thirds (72.78%) faced difficult in not aware about various development programmes. Financial support under most of the programme are based on land area, so farmer with land may not cultivate but avail the

programme benefit was ranked eighth (68.89%). Quantity of inputs are limited as per programme norms was expressed by more than three-fifth (62.22%) of beneficiaries which was ranked tenth.

Difficulties like Corruption at officers' level (60.00%), No financial support to meet personal necessities of farmer other than the farm (54.44%), Poor quality of inputs is provided (51.11%), Lack of resources to practice the innovative technologies (49.44%), All farming inputs are not covered (48.33%), Lack of technical guidance (46.67%), Lack of skill to practice the new technologies (40.0%), More benefits are provided to more active participants (36.67%), Poor knowhow of staff on farming practices and schemes (32.22%), Misuse of money for non-farming purposes (31.11%), Due to health issues and other personal problems (23.89%) were the other difficult expressed by farmers in availing the benefits from the agricultural development programmes.

Table 2: Constraints faced by farmer beneficiaries of Agricultural development programmes under each factor n=180

Sl. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
A.	Financial constraints			
1.	No financial support to meet personal necessities of farmer other than the farm	98	54.44	12
2.	Delay in fund allocation	153	85	3
3.	Difficult to collect and keep all the bills to get the subsidy	162	90.00	1
4.	Misuse of money for non-farming purposes	56	31.11	20
B.	Input constraints			
5.	Quantity of inputs are limited as per programme norms	112	62.22	10
6.	No timely supply of inputs	135	75.00	6
7.	All farming inputs are not covered	87	48.33	15
8.	Poor quality of inputs is provided	92	51.11	13

C.	Management constraints			
9.	Financial support under most of the programme are based on land area, so farmer with land may not cultivate but avail the programme benefit	124	68.89	8
10.	Development programmes are not informed to all farmers	131	72.78	7
11.	No coordination among different programmes providing agencies	146	81.11	4
12.	Some programmes are retained only for small period of time	113	62.78	9
D.	Personal constraints			
13.	Need to spend time and money to get the benefits	155	86.11	2
14.	Lack of resources to practice the innovative technologies	89	49.44	14
15.	Lack of skill to practice the new technologies	72	40.00	17
16.	Due to health issues and other personal problems, difficult to take part in programmes actively	43	23.89	21
E.	Technical constraints			
17.	Poor knowhow of staff on farming practices and schemes	58	32.22	19
18.	Lack of technical guidance	84	46.67	16
F.	Social constraints			
19.	Political interference in beneficiary selection	137	76.11	5
20.	More benefits are provided to more active participants	66	36.67	18
21.	Corruption at officers' level	108	60.00	11

c. Suggestions given by beneficiaries to reorient agricultural development programmes

More than half (54.17%) of suggestions was recorded for financial constraints, followed by input (39.44%),

management (31.94%), personal (15.69%), technical (14.44%) and social (6.81%) categories which can be seen in table 3.

Table 3: Frequency of suggestions given by respondents n=180

Sl. No.	Constraints	Percentage	Rank
1.	Suggestions to overcome financial constraints	54.17	I
2.	Suggestions to overcome input constraints	39.44	II
3.	Suggestions to overcome management constraints	31.94	III
4.	Suggestions to overcome personal constraints	15.69	IV
5.	Suggestions to overcome technical constraints	14.44	V
6.	Suggestions to overcome social constraints	6.81	VI

Beneficiaries gave for major suggestions to overcome financial constraints (Table 4). Among these informing farmers on how to avail subsidies found to be most important (68.33%). In case of input constraints inputs need to be provided throughout the year was the suggestions given by the respondents (48.33%). Whereas, three major suggestions were recorded under management constraints out of which linking different agricultural development agencies was expressed by majority (63.33%) of beneficiaries. Under personnel constraints suggestions like

creating awareness on different programmes (37.22%) and establishing farmer groups (25.56%) was the suggestions recorded. Under social constraints making committees at panchayat level for beneficiary selection was recorded (27.22%) which was novel and need to be taken up.

Out of all suggestions timely provision of funds, teaching financial literacy, linking up of different agencies, informing farmers on procedure of getting subsidies were mostly expressed by farmers. The similar research findings were stated by Kumar (2004) ^[2] and Darsana (2018) ^[1].

Table 4: Suggestions given by respondents to overcome constraints n=180

Sl. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
A.	Suggestions to overcome financial constraints			
1.	Extension personnel must ensure that monetary support was given to farmers in necessity	52	28.89	12
2.	Timely provision of funds	99	55.00	4
3.	Informing farmers on how to avail subsidies	123	68.33	1
4.	Teaching farmers on efficient use of money	116	64.44	2
B.	Suggestions to overcome input constraints			
5.	Inputs need to be available to farmers throughout the year	87	48.33	5
6.	Production based subsidies for farming inputs	61	33.89	10
7.	Establishing more number of custom hiring centers	82	45.56	6
8.	Establishing Labour banks at panchayat levels	54	30.00	11
C.	Suggestions to overcome management constraints			
9.	Increasing the intake of beneficiaries under each programme	74	41.11	7
10.	Linking different development agencies	114	63.33	3
11.	Follow-up of the programmes by extension personnel's	42	23.33	15
D.	Suggestions to overcome personnel constraints			
12.	Creating awareness and involving farmers in different programmes	67	37.22	9
13.	Creating farmers groups to overcome resource constraints	46	25.56	14

e.	Suggestions to overcome technical constraints			
14.	Periodic training of farmers and extension staff on new practices	68	37.78	8
15.	Trainings need to be given before specific crop season in convenient times	36	20.00	16
f.	Suggestions to overcome social constraints			
16.	Making committees at panchayat level to select beneficiaries	49	27.22	13

Conclusion

The study showed that majority of the beneficiaries are facing management constraints, followed by financial and input-related problems, which indicating inefficiency in coordination, fund allocation and unavailability of quality and timely inputs. Among the constraints difficulty in maintain the bill receipts, untimely release of funds, poor and limited supply of inputs and lack of awareness about government schemes secured highest ranks. To address these constraints, beneficiaries suggested timely provision of funds, improving financial literacy among farmers, better coordination between development departments, continuous availability of inputs, establishing local level committees, enhancing awareness about programmes and their benefits and providing training for both farmers and extension staff. Overall, the findings of the study highlight efficient management and participatory implementation strategies to make the agricultural development programmes more effective for improving the livelihood of the farmers

References

1. Darsana S, Suresha SV. Determinants of farmers' welfare: a special reference to Kerala state. Mysore J Agric Sci. 2018;52(2):219-26.
2. Kumar KS. Adoption of recommended package of practices by the coconut farmers of Mahe region in union territory of Pondicherry. Acharya N.G. Ranga Agric. Univ.; 2004.
3. Lokeshbabu S. Awareness and perception of farmers towards Soil Health Card scheme in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. ANGRAU; 2019.
4. Meena D. Knowledge and Attitude of farmers about agricultural extension programmes in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. ANGRAU; 2016.
5. Pandey M, Solanki D. Constraints faced in utilization of Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC) facilities by farm families. J Community Mobil Sustain Dev. 2015;10(1):104-107.
6. Tiwari D, Dinar A. Role and use of economic incentives in irrigated agriculture. Technical paper: World bank. 2002. p. 103-122.
7. Vineetha. Marketing behavior of Groundnut farmers in Ananthapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh. ANGRAU; 2018.