

## International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 7; Issue 5; May 2024; Page No. 349-351

Received: 25-01-2024  
Accepted: 28-02-2024

Indexed Journal  
Peer Reviewed Journal

### Constraints faced by the farmers of Kisan farm pond scheme in Bhilwara district

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2024.v7.i5e.630>

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#### Abstract

India has traditionally been an agricultural nation. Therefore, it is accurate to say that India's progress depends heavily on the growth of agriculture. Increased agricultural output depends on a number of factors; with water playing a significant role. Rajasthan is one of the agricultural states, which is experiencing a severe water shortage. The primary challenge faced by farmers is lack of water. The government launched the "Kisan Farm Pond Scheme" to address this problem, which entitles qualified farmers to financial assistance up to Rs 90,000. With the help of the government, farmers can construct ponds in their fields to collect rainwater, which they can then utilize whenever necessary for agricultural purposes. The present study was designed to evaluate the constraints of farm pond farmers. For the proportionate study total 120 farm pond farmers were selected.

**Keywords:** Constraints, farmer, Kisan farm pond scheme

#### Introduction

The productivity and intensity of cropping are significantly impacted by the farm pond. It also enhances in farmers economic circumstances. Farming has always been the main industry in India. As a result, it seems accurate to say that India's development is highly dependent on agricultural growth. Water is one of several factors that contribute to the increased agricultural output. Water was an essential and precious resource upon which our ecosystem and agricultural production depend. However, water a natural resource of the world, constitutes 1384 million cubic kilometers of which around 97.39 percent (i.e., 1,348 million cubic kilometers) of water is in oceans, which is salty in nature. Out of the remaining 2.61 percent (i.e., 36 million km<sup>3</sup>) of this water, 77.23 percent (27.82 million km<sup>3</sup>) is available in the form of polar ice caps, icebergs and glaciers. Only a small fraction of water resources (0.59 percent or 8.2 million km<sup>3</sup>) of the earth are present on the ground, lakes, rivers and atmosphere and is useful to mankind. Whereas, more than 99 percent of water present on the earth is not useful to mankind. Aridity, drought, heat wave, flood, cyclone and stormy rainfall are just a few examples of the complex and extreme climate occurrences that were predicted to affect human culture. Additionally, they were expected to produce and have an effect on human civilization. They were also expected to generate to leave an impact in human society. They are also expected to generate wide spread response to adopt and mitigate the sufferings associated with these extremes. Societal and cultural responses attached to prolonged water leads to the population deallocation, dwelling and lurid environments by adopting new strategies to optimize the utility of available water and by harvesting the very vital natural; resources like rainwater.

The government of India has introduced several schemes to improve the surface water availability in irrigated and rainfed areas for enhancing the productivity and groundwater recharge. With the primary goal of stabilizing crop output by limiting soil erosion in both arable and non-arable lands, the Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP) has been successfully implemented across the majority of the country's rainfed zones. The integrated water shed management programs farm pond technology, which also has other environmental advantages, is the most significant and promising intervention out of several others. Both the central government and the state governments have launched campaigns to promote farm ponds. Different methods have been used by the state governments to implement their watershed development program in their respective state. On agricultural land, watershed area development involves practices like drainage line treatment and water resource management that save both water and soil. In the recent years farmers in some parts of Maharashtra tended to choose farm ponds as one of these methods. Through MNREGA, NHM and RKVY, the state agriculture department offers financial support to farmers for the development of farm ponds.

#### Research methodology

The present study was conducted in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan. The Bhilwara district has been selected proportionate on the basis of maximum farm ponds in this district. Bhilwara district consists of twelve tehsils, out of which Bhilwara tehsil and Shahpura tehsil were selected on the basis of maximum farm pond under the Kisan Farm Pond Scheme. Thus four villages selected in Bhilwara tehsil and eight villages selected in Shahpura tehsil were identifying proportionate based on study area. Thus total

120 respondents were selected for the present study. Like this total sample of 120 farm pond farmers were selected for this study. The Ex-post-facto research design was used for the present study. Data were collected personal interview technique was used to collect data from the selected respondents thereafter; the data were then tabulated and analyzed with mean, standard deviation, were worked out for interpretation of results.

### Objective

To identify constraints faced by the farmers of Kisan Farm Pond Scheme.

### Result and Discussion

The findings on constraints of respondents according to their selected general, Administrative and social constraints are presented in respective tables.

#### Constraints faced by the farmers of Kisan Farm Pond Scheme

For affording out restrictions distinguished by the

beneficiaries in approval of Kisan Farm Pond Scheme, in all 15 major constraints in adoption of Kisan Farm Pond Scheme, were comprised. The mean percent score (MPS) was computed for all speeches and position was assigned accordingly.

#### Constraints perceived by the farmers of kisan farm pond scheme

This section of the chapter deals with the constraints faced by the farmers in the Kisan Farm Pond Scheme. For each constraint, mean percent score was calculated and ranked accordingly.

#### General constraints

General constraints are one of the important constraints which affects the Kisan Farm Pond Scheme, which is “Lack of social support, Lack of positive attitude of farmers about Kisan Farm Pond Scheme, Lack of information about digging of farm pond” etc.

**Table 1:** Extent of general constraints faced by the farmers

n=120

S. No.	General constraints	Bhilwara (n <sub>1</sub> =45)	Shahpura (n <sub>2</sub> =75)	Total(n=120)	
		MPS	MPS	MPS	Rank
1.	Lack of knowledge about the benefits of scheme	46.66	52.44	50.27	6
2.	Lack of information about digging of farm pond	77.77	72.88	74.72	2
3.	Assessment is not made at right stages of farm pond	78.51	67.11	71.78	3
4	Family is not supporting to build farm pond	67.40	66.22	66.66	4
5	Lack of social support	64.44	57.77	60.27	5
6	Lack of positive attitude of farmers about Kisan Farm Pond Scheme	80.00	75.55	77.20	1

MPS= Mean percent score

All the restraints were clustered into 5 classes' i.e. general, administrative and financial constraints. The facts of Table 1 show that in case of common restraints “Lack of positive attitude of farmers about Kisan Farm Pond Scheme” with 77.27 MPS and were positioned first by the respondents. Besides, “Lack of information about digging of farm pond” was to ocruel restrictions perceived by the beneficiaries with MPS 74.72 and was positioned second. One more significant problem faced by beneficiaries was “Assessment is not made at right stages of farm pond” with 71.78 MPS and was positioned 3<sup>rd</sup> by the respondents. “Family is not supporting to build farm pond” was another serious

constraint with 66.66 MPS and was positioned 4<sup>th</sup> by the beneficiaries, followed by “Lack of social support” was an additional restraint with 60.27 MPS and was positioned 5<sup>th</sup>. “Lack of knowledge about the benefits of scheme” was the larges part cruel restraint some a cross by greater part of beneficiaries with 77.20 MPS and was positioned sixth.

#### Administrative constraints

Administrative constraints like “Lengthy Kisan Farm Pond Scheme application procedure, Lack of govt. agencies for information and nearby village and Lack of training” etc. important factor that affect the Kisan Farm Pond Scheme.

**Table 2:** Extent of administrative constraints faced by the farmers

n=120

S. No.	Administrative constraints	Bhilwara (n <sub>1</sub> =45)	Shahpura (n <sub>2</sub> =75)	Total (n=120)	
		MPS	MPS	MPS	Rank
1.	Lengthy Kisan Farm Pond Scheme application procedure	83.70	87.55	86.11	1
2.	Lack of govt. agencies for information and nearby village	77.77	80.88	79.72	3
3.	Improper or incomplete documents	73.33	80.44	77.77	4
4.	Lack of training	69.62	70.66	70.27	5
5.	Lack of experts of digging farm pond	75.55	84.44	81.11	2

MPS= Mean percent score

In case of administrative constraints, it was scrutinized that “Lengthy Kisan Farm Pond Scheme application procedure” was moreover strict restraints perceived by the beneficiaries with 86.11 MPS and was positioned first. The after that

imperative trouble faced by the beneficiaries which “Lack of experts of digging farm pond” got 81.11 MPS and was positioned 2<sup>nd</sup>. “Lack of govt. agencies for information and nearby village” was moreover strict restraints perceived by

the beneficiaries with 79.72 MPS and was positioned third. “Improper or incomplete documents” was another serious constraint with 77.77 MPS and was ranked 4<sup>th</sup>, followed by “Lack of training” which got 70.27 MPS and was ranked fifth.

### Financial constraints

Financial constraints like “Excessive cost of labour, high cost of inputs and Lack of sufficient budget of kisan farm pond” etc. important factors that affect the Kisan Farm Pond Scheme

**Table 3:** Extent of financial constraints faced by the farmers

S. No.	Financial Constraints	Bhilwara (n <sub>1</sub> =45)	Shahpura (n <sub>2</sub> =75)	Total (n=120)	
		MPS	MPS	MPS	Rank
1.	Lack of sufficient budget of kisan farm pond	92.59	76.88	82.77	3
2.	High cost of inputs	91.85	83.11	82.38	2
3.	High-value cost of technologies	85.18	76.00	79.44	4
4.	Excessive cost of labour	86.66	88.44	87.77	1

MPS= Mean percent score

Among financial constraints, it was pragmatic that “Excessive cost of labour” was the main strict limitation stumble upon by the mainstream of the beneficiaries with 87.77 MPS and was positioned 1<sup>st</sup>. Besides, “High cost of inputs” was also main strict limitation stumble upon by the beneficiaries with 82.38 MPS and was ranked second. “Lack of sufficient budget of kisan farm pond” got 82.77 MPS and was positioned 3<sup>rd</sup>. “High-value cost of technologies” with 79.44 MPS was positioned 4<sup>th</sup>.

### Conclusion

It is concluded that major constraints faced by beneficiaries were unavailability Lack of sufficient budget of kisan farm pond, High cost of inputs, High-value cost of technologies, Excessive cost of labour, Lengthy Kisan Farm Pond Scheme application procedure, Lack of govt. agencies for information and nearby village, Improper or incomplete documents, Lack of training, Lack of experts of digging farm pond, Lack of knowledge about the benefits of scheme, Lack of information about digging of farm pond, Assessment is not made at right stages of farm pond, Family is not supporting to build farm pond, Lack of social support, Lack of positive attitude of farmers about Kisan Farm Pond Scheme and problem of subsidy only after registration of this scheme and yearly working of scheme.

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