

Identify the Constraints of Farmer Producer Organisation in Swai Madhopur District of Rajasthan

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Received: 23.03.2020 | Revised: 28.04.2020 | Accepted: 5.06.2020

ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made to study the Identify the constraints of Farmer Producer Organisation in Swai Madhopur district of Rajasthan. The study was conducted in Chauth Mata Agro Producer Company Limited; Chauth ka Barwada blocks in Swai Madhopur district. For each selected randomly villages, a separate list of mustard growing farmers was prepared and 80 farmers were selected. The primary data were collected from the mustard producers through personal interview method with the help of well prepared schedule and questionnaire for the production and post-harvest year for Rabi mustard 2017-18. Garrett's Ranking Technique is used to identify and rank the constraints of farmer producer organization faced by the member farmers in study area. Some major technical constraints found in study with a mean score of 61.78 and 61.63 respectively. The major financial constraints found in study with a mean score of 67.83 and 65.00 respectively. The major marketing constraints found in study with a mean score of 61.63 and 52.38 respectively. The study justified that the organisation is sustainable and are still in the growing phase.

Keyword: Farmer Producers Organisation, Financial constraint, Marketing constraint and Technical constraint

INTRODUCTION

In India agricultural households were about 57.8 percent of the total households of the country. With the advent of green revolution, there has been a significant four-fold increase in the food grain production during the last five decades. Small and marginal farmers constitute the largest group of cultivators in Indian agriculture. The share of small and marginal landholding in total landholding has

increased from 80.8 per cent in 2000-01 to 85 per cent in 2010-11 (due to increased fragmentation of land holdings). The average sized holding in country is 1.15 ha.

Small and marginal farmers produce small quantity of produce and transporting that produce to urban markets is not viable. Therefore, they are selling their produce, particularly perishable commodities, to local markets at lower prices.

Cite this article: Kumar, M. & Singh, R. (2020). Identify the Constraints of Farmer Producer Organisation in Swai Madhopur District of Rajasthan, *Ind. J. Pure App. Biosci.* 8(3), 296-299. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2582-2845.8123>

In Indian agriculture, around 41 percent of the cultivating households accessed technical help from any of the listed agencies and sources (NSSO, 2014). So, a variety of approaches have emerged in response to the problem faced by the small and marginal farmers. The Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) are important approach for solving the farmer's problems.

The FPOs provide a variety of services for member producers such as financial services include provide loans for crops purchase the tractors, pump sets, constructions of wells and laying of pipelines. The FPOs provide Input Supply Services at low cost and quality inputs and Procurement and Packaging Services for member farmers. The FPOs also provide Direct Marketing after procurement of agricultural produce as well as Insurance Services and Technical Services to member farmers. Collective action through cooperatives or associations is important not only to be able to buy and sell at a better price but also to help small farmers adapt to new patterns and much greater levels of competition (Farina, 2002). So Farmer Producers Organisation are play crucial role for marginal and small farmers in India.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Keeping in view the objective of the study, Chauth Mata Agro Producers Company Limited in Swai Madhopur district of Rajasthan state was purposively selected. Mustard is main Rabi crop in Swai Madhopur district so mustard crop was selected. For each selected randomly villages, a separate list of

mustard growing farmers was prepared and 80 farmers were selected. The primary data were collected by survey method through personal interview on well-structured and pre tested schedule, while secondary data were collected from books, journals, report and records of the district and block headquarters. Garrett's Ranking Technique is used to identify and rank the constraints of farmer producer organization faced by the member farmers in study area.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Identify the constraints of Farmer Producer Organisation

The farmer producer organisation constraints were determined by considering the views of members of FPO. Three sets of different organisational constraints- Technical, Marketing and Financial constraints were enlisted for the study.

Technical constraints

For the present study, all the below technical constraints were selected. They are analyses with the help of Garrett's Ranking Technique.

This study is observed from Table 1 that Front positioning of crops processing plant and Lack of adequate number of godowns and store houses as reported by members, happened to be the major technical constraints with a mean score of 61.78 and 61.63 respectively. Lack of well developed processing facilities and Lack of availability of literature were also important technical constraints of FPO.

Table 1: Mean score and Rank of technical constraints of FPO

S.No.	Statements	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Untimely, costly and poor quality input	42.12	V.
2.	Lack of availability of literature	49.35	IV.
3.	Lack of adequate number of godowns, store houses	61.63	II.
4.	Lack of well developed processing facilities	58.25	III.
5.	Front positioning of crops processing plant	61.78	I.
6.	Lack an office building of its own	36.68	VII.
7.	Do not get license in appropriate time or renewal of license	41.38	VI.

Financial constraint:-

For the present study, all the below financial constraints were selected.

The organisation faced the constraints mainly crop insurance for crop production, inability of the members to reach a common consensus in the group meetings, unavailability and high cost of labour and severe price fluctuations in common. (Sahu, 2014) In this study observed

from Table 2 that Lack of sufficient finance and No crop insurance facilities as reported by members, happened to be the major financial constraints with a mean score of 67.83 and 65.00 respectively. Lack of willing members to contribute for raising capital and Lack of price policy by the government were also important financial constraints of Farmer Producer Organisation.

Table 2: Mean score and Rank of financial constraints of FPO

S.No.	Statements	Means Score	Rank
1.	Lack of sufficient finance	67.83	I.
2.	Lack of willing members to contribute for raising capital	55.60	III.
3.	No crop insurance facilities	65.00	II.
4.	Lack of price policy by the government	42.15	IV.
5.	Lack of enough capital	35.80	V.
6.	Meager contributions by members as majority are poor	33.63	VI.

Marketing constraint:-

For the present study, all the below marketing constraints were selected. They are analyzed with the help of Garrett's Ranking Technique. It is observed from above Table 3 that Difficulty to meet export standards and Organisation is far away from the market as

reported by members, happened to be the major marketing constraints with a mean score of 61.63 and 52.38 respectively. Lack of sufficient number of vehicles for transport and Lack of latest marketing information were also important marketing constraint of farmer producer organisation.

Table 3: Mean score and Rank of marketing constraints of FPO

S.No.	Statements	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Lower price for product	42.38	V.
2.	Lack of sufficient number of vehicles for transport	44.63	IV.
3.	Lack of latest marketing information	49.00	III.
4.	Organisation is far away from the market	52.38	II.
5.	Difficulty to meet export standards	61.63	I.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs) were beneficial for the farmers but still growth stage. Some major constraint of FPO such as Front positioning of crops processing plant, Organisation is far

away from the market, Lack of sufficient finance and No crop insurance facilities etc. found in study. The study justified that the organisation is sustainable and are still in the growing phase.

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