

## Constraints faced by beneficiaries in sprinkler irrigation scheme

VIDYA V. TAYDE, P.S. SHINDE AND P.S. KAPSE

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

**VIDYA V. TANDE**

Department of  
Extension Education,  
L.D.P. College of  
Agriculture, Dahegaon,  
AURANGABAD  
(M.S.) INDIA

### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in eighteen villages of Akola and Telhara development blocks of in Akola district of Maharashtra State. A sample of 100 beneficiaries with an object. To study the benefits of sprinkler irrigation scheme the data were collected with the help of pretested structured schedule by personally interviewing the respondents and analyzed statically. The major difficulties faced by beneficiaries of sprinkler irrigation scheme were less contact of extension personnel with the beneficiaries, non-availability of spare parts and repair services and lack of technical. Knowledge about sprinkler irrigation scheme.

### INTRODUCTION

The different agricultural development schemes for giving action recommendations for improving development schemes effectiveness. The agricultural development schemes must play an important role in the field of agriculture and rural development. The programme is sponsored by Central Government and implemented through State Department of Agriculture. It is useful for Socio-economic upliftment of the marginal farmers. Constraints refer to the difficulties faced by the beneficiaries while adopting sprinkler irrigation scheme. Keeping this view, the present investigation was therefore undertaken to assess the constraints faced by the beneficiaries in availing the benefits of sprinkler irrigation scheme.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Akola district of Maharashtra state. Out of seven Panchayat samities, two panchayat samiti namely Akot and Telhara were selected purposively on the basis of maximum beneficiaries. A sample of 100 beneficiaries was drawn randomly. The experimental design of social research was used. The data were collected them in the structured interview schedule by the researchers.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is observed from Table 1 that beyond

large, the respondents did not face constraints of which the cognizance could be taken. Since the respondents were in receipt of complete benefit from the implementing agency, obviously, there would have been no constraints, however, half of the respondents expressed that the extension personnel of the implementing agency *i.e.* District Superintending Agriculture Officers, did not contact regularly to all the beneficiaries. Perhaps this seems to be misunderstanding on the part of the beneficiaries. Since the beneficiaries were doing well and satisfied with the sprinkler irrigation scheme, the field level extension personnel might have thought not to contact the beneficiaries because of no work with them. It is quite natural that the contact between extension functionary and responsive farmers are always regular this is the expression of the opinion of respondent, but may not thought to be a constraint.

The most important constraint faced by the beneficiaries (40.00%) was of non availability of spare parts and repairs services for the sprinkler irrigation system installed. The administrator and extension staff may make efforts to make it available to the respondent through the local machinery dealers. Two fifth of respondent was faced the problems like subsidy given to only closed contact farmers and delay in getting the benefits. There was also (30.00%) of respondents faced the problems inferior quality of material and

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**Table 1 : Distributions of respondents according to the constraints faced by them (n=100)**

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency/percentage
1.	Lack of technical knowledge about sprinkler irrigation scheme	20.00
2.	Non availability of spare parts and repair services.	30.00
3.	Extension field level functioning contact to the farmers having high socioeconomic status and adopters of sprinkler irrigation system are neglected	50.00
4.	Subsidy given to close contact farmers	40.00
5.	Clumsy procedure of getting loan	12.00
6.	Inferior quality of material and irregular after sale service	30.00
7.	Delay in getting the benefits.	40.00
8.	Not cooperative attitude of officers.	10.00
9.	Water leakage in the system	18.00

irregular after sale services. The rest of the constraints like lack of technical knowledge about sprinkler Irrigation system were faced by one-fifth (20.00%) of the respondents, since the percentage visiting the installed sets in the field as and when required. Similarly clumsy procedure of getting loan and water leakage in the system are 12.00% and 18.00%, respectively. Only 10 per cent

beneficiaries are faced the problems not co-operative attitude of farmers.

### **Conclusion:**

It was observed that the beneficiaries did not face any major constraints which need the attention of the agency because of the sincere efforts made by the implementing agency to provide complete benefits to the respondents. The Government and Extension agencies may play an important role in dissemination of sprinkler irrigation technology to farmers.

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### **Authors' affiliations**

**P.S. SHINDE**, Department of Extension Education, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, AKOLA (M.S.) INDIA

**P.S. KAPSE**, Department of Extension Education, Rajeev Gandhi College of Agriculture, PARBHANI (M.S.) INDIA

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