

Constraints Involved in the Adoption of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Suggestive Measures: A Lesson from Wokha, Nagaland, India

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Abstract—IWMP in Wokha, Nagaland started implementation from the year 2009. As such, the programme had been successfully implemented with a large number of villagers under the district and availing the multi-benefits of the programme. In spite of immense contribution to the livelihood of beneficiaries and the district as a whole, various constraints and hindrances were encountered. This study was an attempt to identify the constraints involved and faced by the beneficiaries, as well as mitigation measures to suppress the constraints and further improvement of the implementation. It was conducted by selecting twelve villages under the district, comprising of 120 purposively selected beneficiaries (10 from each village) as respondents. An extensive list of probable constraints was prepared by collecting from reliable sources. The respondents were asked to response on the given constraint. The quantification of data was done by ranking the constraints based on the number of responses obtained from the respondents on each constraint. ‘Lack of post-harvest technologies’, ‘technology being labour and capital intensive’, ‘lack of proper transportation facilities’ and ‘lack of skilled labour’ were found to be most commonly faced constraints, besides many others. The respondents had also suggested measures to improve the performance of IWMP and smooth implementation. As many as seventeen suggestions such as the ‘provision of rubber roller’, ‘proper market linkage’, and the ‘involvement of a greater number of beneficiaries’ under ‘different livelihood activities’ etc. were provided by the respondents, which they perceived could improve the programme in the future.

Keywords: IWMP, beneficiaries, constraints, suggestions, ranking.