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Constraints faced by beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK and invite their suggestions to overcome the constraints

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Abstract

The present study was conducted in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aurangabad of Marathwada region in Maharashtra state. Out of 11 KVK in Marathwada region, Krishi Vigyan Kendra KVK of Aurangabad was selected purposively for the present study. Six adopted and non-adopted villages with same ecological situation were purposively selected after receiving list of village from Krishi Vigyan Kendra. From each Krishi Vigyan Kendra adopted village 10 farmers were selected randomly after receiving its beneficiaries list from Krishi Vigyan Kendra and 10 each from non-adopted villages each total to the tune 60+60=120. Front line demonstration programmer on cotton organized by KVK, Aurangabad was considered to see the impact of knowledge on the beneficiaries. Ex-post facto research design was used for present study. The data were collected with the help of structured interview method with the help of interview schedule. It was found that, beneficiaries of Krishi Vigyan Kendra programmers major constraints faced related to the inadequate lodging facilities at KVK, training programmer is not followed by practical, inconvenient training place of training programmer, lack of transport facilities to attend the training, inability to purchase inputs recommended by KVK, recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration, training programmer on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK, written material was not provided at the time of training programmers, seed of recent varieties are not available at KVK and training programmers are not conducted at proper time constraints were faced by KVK programmers beneficiaries and KVK programmers beneficiaries suggested some important suggestions to overcome these constraints.

Keywords: Constraints, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, beneficiaries, suggestions

Introduction

Recognizing the scope and importance of such institutions, the National Commission on Agriculture (1971-73) recommended that by the end of Sixth- Five Year Plan one Krishi Vigyan Kendra must be established in each district of the country. For speedy implementation of this scheme, the Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, constituted a Committee (1973) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta to work out the details for the establishment of the Kendras. The committee submitted its report to the Council on the various facts of establishment, organization and management of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in 1974 soon after submission of the report to the first Krishi Vigyan Kendra was established in 1974 at Pondicherry under the administrative and supervisory control of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. By the end of June, 2015, 641 KVKs were functioning in India out of which 44 were in Maharashtra and 11 KVKs were in Marathwada region. Effective action plan depends on the translation of the technology to those for whom it is meant. It is proven fact that adoption of technology be hasten by identifying the needs of training effectively to all those who need the same, so it is essential for accelerating the process of adoption which leads to increase agricultural production. The KVKs have to play four important functions i.e. demonstrations, vocational training to farmers and farm women, in service training to extension workers and on farm trials. These functions play crucial role to set the stage for innovation dissemination system in action. The KVK is one of the first line innovative schemes of the ICAR devoted to vocational training of the practicing farmers, farm women and young farmers. The approach and methodology is unique. The KVK in the country are the primary links for the farmers to know about the Agril-technologies being generated under this KVK programmers It was found that, beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK major constraints faced related to the inadequate lodging facilities at KVK.

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training programmer is not followed by practical, inconvenient training place of training programmer, lack of transport facilities to attend the training, inability to purchase inputs recommended by KVK, recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration, training programmer on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK, written material was not provided at the time of training programmers, seed of recent varieties are not available at KVK and training programmers are not conducted at proper time constraints were faced by beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK and beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK suggested some important suggestions to overcome these constraints.

Methodology

The present study was conducted during 2015-16 year in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Out of 11 KVK in

Marathwada region, Krishi Vigyan Kendra KVK of Aurangabad was selected purposively for the present study. Six adopted and non-adopted villages with same ecological situation was purposively selected after receiving list of village from Krishi Vigyan Kendra. From each Krishi Vigyan Kendra adopted village 10 farmers were selected randomly after receiving its beneficiaries list from Krishi Vigyan Kendra and 10 each from non-adopted design was used for present study. The data were collected with the help of structured interview method with the help of interview schedule. Data was classified, tabulated and analyzed by using methods mean, frequency, percentage, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation and Fisher's 'Z' Test.

Results and Discussion

1. Constraints faced by beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK

Table 1: Constraints faced by beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	The terms/concepts used in training programmer are scientific hence difficult to understand.	17	28.33	XI
2	Inability to purchase input recommended by KVK due to higher cost.	53	88.33	V
3	The written material was not provided at the time of training programmer.	48	80.00	VIII
4	The KVK staff/scientists are untrained.	14	23.33	XII
5	Training programmers are not conducted at proper time.	29	48.33	X
6	The training programmers are not need based.	10	16.66	XIII
7	Training programmer is not followed by practical	55	91.66	II
8	Recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration.	52	86.66	VI
9	Training programmers on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK.	48	80.00	VII
10	Seed of recent varieties are not available at KVK.	39	65.00	IX
11	Inadequate lodging facilities at KVK.	57	95.00	I
12	Inconvenient training place of training programmers.	54	90.00	III
13	Lack of transport facilities to attend the training.	54	90.00	IV

It was observed from Table 1 that, majority of the beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK faced constraints related to the inadequate lodging facilities at KVK 95.00 percent, training programmer is not followed by practical 91.66percent, inconvenient training place of training programmer 90.00 percent, lack of transport facilities to attend the training 90.00 percent, inability to purchase inputs recommended by KVK 88.33 percent, recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration 86.66 percent, training programmer on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK 80.00 percent, written material was not

provided at the time of training programmers 80.00 percent, seed of recent varieties are not available at KVK 65.00 percent and training programmers are not conducted at proper time 48.33. Whereas only few beneficiaries states that the terms/concepts used in training programmed are scientific or not understandable 28.33 percent, KVK staff/scientists is untrained 23.33 percent and training programmed is not need based 16.66 percent respectively.

2. Suggestions given by beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK to overcome the constraints.

Table 2: Suggestions given by beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK for overcoming the constraints

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Training programmed language should be simple to understand by the beneficiaries.	14	23.33	XI
2	Inputs should be provided by KVK itself.	55	91.66	I
3	Proper written material should be provided at the time of training programme.	44	73.33	V
4	More staff or vacant staff of KVK should be filled.	11	18.33	XII
5	Conduct the training programme at proper time.	27	45.00	IX
6	Need based training programme should be organized by KVK.	09	15.00	XIII
7	New release varieties should be include in FLD.	42	70.00	XI
8	FLD should be conducted on cluster bases on the more 50 ha. area	25	41.00	X
9	More practical should be included in training programme.	52	86.66	II
10	Logistic arrangement to attend the training programme should be provided by KVK.	30	50.00	VIII
11	KVK should arrange more number of training programmers on allied activities i.e. poultry, goatry, and food processing.	48	80.00	III
12	FLD field should approachable for every farmer.	48	80.00	IV
13	More number of farmer should be involved in FLD programmed.	38	63.33	VII

It was observed from Table 2 that, majority of the beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK suggested that inputs should be provided by KVK itself 91.66 percent, More practical should be included in training programme 86.66 percent, KVK should arrange more number of training programmers on allied activities i.e. poultry, goatry, and food processing 80.00 percent. FLD field should approachable for every farmer 80.00 percent, proper written material should be provided at the time of training programme 73.33percent, new release varieties should be include in FLD 70.00 percent, more number of farmer should be involved in FLD programme 63.33 percent, logistic arrangement to attend the training programme should be provided by KVK 50.00 percent, FLD should be conducted on cluster bases on more than 50 ha. areas 41.66 percent and conduct the training programmers at proper time 45.00 percent Whereas, only few beneficiaries suggested that training programme language should be simple to understand by the beneficiaries 23.33 percent, More staff or vacant staff of KVK should be filled 18.33 percent and need based training programmed should be organized by KVK 15.00 percent respectively.

Conclusions

It was found that, majority of the beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK faced constraints related to the inadequate lodging facilities at KVK 95.00 percent, training programme is not followed by practical 91.66percent, inconvenient training place of training programme 90.00 percent, lack of transport facilities to attend the training 90.00 percent, inability to purchase inputs recommended by KVK 88.33 percent, recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration 86.66 percent, training programme on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK 80.00 percent, written material was not provided at the time of training programmes 80.00 percent, seed of recent varieties are not available at KVK 65.00 percent and training programmers are not conducted at proper time 48.33. Whereas only few beneficiaries states that the terms/concepts used in training programme are scientific or not understandable 28.33 percent, KVK staff/scientists is untrained 23.33 percent and training programmers is not need based 16.66 percent respectively.

In context to the important suggestions given by beneficiaries in participation of extension programmers implemented by KVK, it was revealed that, inputs should be provided by KVK itself 91.66 percent, More practical should be included in training programme 86.66 percent, KVK should arrange more number of training programmers on allied activities i.e. poultry, goatry, and food processing 80.00 percent. FLD field should approachable for every farmer 80.00 percent, proper written material should be provided at the time of training programme 73.33percent, new release varieties should be include in FLD 70.00 percent, more number of farmer should be involved in FLD programme 63.33 percent, logistic arrangement to attend the training programme should be provided by KVK 50.00 percent, FLD should be conducted on cluster bases on more than 50 ha. areas 41.66 percent and conduct the training programmers at proper time 45.00 percent Whereas, only few beneficiaries suggested that training programme language should be simple to understand by the beneficiaries 23.33 percent, More staff or vacant staff of KVK should be filled 18.33 percent and need based

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