Journal of Plant Development Sciences
Meerut, India

SHORT COMMUNICATION

CONSTRAINTS PERCEIVED BY THE KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA BENEFICIARIES IN ADOPTION OF SELECTED SCIENTIFIC INTERVENTIONS

[1]Junaid Ayaz, [1]Rekhi Singh, [1]Raihana Habib Kanth, [1]S.H. Bhat, [2]S. Maqbool, [3]Angrej Ali and [3]Khalid Rasool

[1]Division of Agriculture Extension and Communication, Faculty of Agriculture Wadura, SKUAST-K
[2]Division of Agri- Economics and Statistics, Faculty of Agriculture Wadura, SKUAST-K
[3]Division of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture Wadura, SKUAST-K
Email: juanidrishu18@gmail.com

Received-05.01.2023, Revised-17.01.2023, Accepted-28.01.2023

Abstract: The current study was carried out in Kashmir Valley to determine the various barriers to adoption of selected scientific interventions that beneficiaries of Krishi Vigyan Kendra perceived. For the purpose of this inquiry, 358 beneficiaries were chosen at random. The study findings showed that the main constraint for farmers was "Lack of timely availability of planting material," that is ranked first. Followed by the "Lack of timely availability of fertilizers/pesticides," that is ranked second, and "Inadequate supply of other inputs likes organic manure vermi-compost," this is ranked third. In case of suggestion given by the respondents to overcome a constraint, the agency should be fixed for various vital inputs that was ranked first, followed by a single window loan application system, was ranked second, and government-set prices for fertilisers and insecticides, was ranked third.

Keywords: Constraints, KVK beneficiaries, Selected scientific interventions

INTRODUCTION

KVK is a training facility that is adept at transferring knowledge and KVKs are recognized to the success technologies and technology transfer. An essential component of a nation's economic prosperity is the development of its agriculture. Agriculture development often calls for funding, an easily accessible system that gathers technical information from the research station and disseminates it to the local level, and it should endeavour to remove obstacles. The Indian government launched a number of agricultural development projects, programmes, and plans in response to these viewpoints. Among the significant organisations that operate at the district level is the KVK, according to Ayyapan (2010). There needs to be a stronger push for technological diffusion without any transmission loss given the major concerns in agriculture, such as the need for increased productivity, fairness and uneven development, issues of sustainability, and increased profitability. This motivated the researcher to investigate the various difficulties of KVK beneficiaries encountered. Supply constraints were the biggest barrier to the adoption of mustard production technology, coming in first place. Educational constraints, technical constraints, and intrapersonal constraints were in second, third and fourth place among respondents Singh et al., 2013. Therefore, the goal of the current investigation was as follows: to determine the barriers that the Krishi Vigyan Kendra recipients believe prevent them from adopting particular scientific initiatives and to get their advice on how to remove those barriers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigation was conducted in Kashmir Valley. In this study ex-post facto methodology was used. (Kerlinger, 1976). The Directorate of Extension SKUAST-K provided the KVKs' information. A thorough list of farmers was gathered from the relevant KVK in order to pick responses. The overall number of selected villages was 30, with five adopted villages being chosen from each KVK. Randomly choosing 12 respondents from each selected village, a total of 30 respondents were chosen. As a result, using the proportionate allocation approach, the study of overall sample size came to 358. Personal interviews were conducted in order to get data from the respondents. A straight forward frequency approach was used to measure the barriers faced by Krishi Vigyan Kendra beneficiaries in adopting certain scientific interventions. The respondents were asked to provide details on the

*Corresponding Author

barriers they overcome in order to embrace particular scientific initiatives, and frequency was calculated from highest to lowest. The ranking of the proposals was based on the quantity and proportion of respondents who reported each suggestion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constraint refers to any situation or circumstance that interferes with, restricts, or mimics an individual's activity or performance. The study operationalized the difficulties that beneficiaries faced in carrying out their daily work enterprise. Constraints play an important role in both recruitment and technology transfer. Minimizing restrictions is very important for better results with any type of service. Therefore, service flow restrictions should be considered carefully in order to strive quickly.

Open-ended questions were used to get information on the restrictions that beneficiaries faced. The proportion of each respondent's agreement with the listed constraints was calculated by adding up their individual totals. Later, a rank was given. The classified information and data in this regard is shown in Table 1. As per the data retrieved, the lack of timely availability of planting material (67.31%) was perceived by the farmers as their main constraint and ranked first followed by lack of timely availability of fertilizers/pesticides (62.85%) ranked second, insufficient supply of other inputs like organic manure, vermi-compost (58.10%) ranked third.

In case of marketing constraints the biggest marketing barrier, as viewed by farmers, was the irregularity of market prices, that topped (86.59%), followed by low prices during the peak season (82.40%), that was ranked second and a lack of suitable amenities in the neighbourhood (77.93%) was ranked third.

But in terms of technical hurdles, the majority of farmers were having issues with a lack of technical expertise (75.13%), followed by inadequate training in handling crops during storage or post-harvest (71.78%). However, the training frequency came in third and made up (68.43%) of the contribution.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents according to their constraints (n=358)

S.No	Constraints (Input)	Percentage	Rank
1	Lack of timely availability of planting material.	(67.31)	I
2	Lack of timely availability of fertilizers/ pesticides.	(62.85)	II
3	Inadequate supply of other inputs like organic manure, vermi-compost.	(58.10)	III
	Marketing Constraints		
1	Irregular market price	(86.59)	I
2	Low price at peak season	(82.40)	II
3	Lack of adequate facilities in the nearby localities	(77.93)	III
	Technical constraints		
1	Lack of technical skills.	(75.13)	I
2	In sufficient training related to storage or post-harvest handling of crops	(71.78)	II
3	Frequency of trainings is low	(68.43)	III

Present study showed marketing constraint as biggest barrier followed by technical and input constraints at second and third place simultaneously. Present results finding are in agreement with the results of Jana, 2004; Pandey *et al*. and 2019.

Suggestions to Overcome the Constraints

A suggestion is an opinion regarding a constraint that can be used as a means of minimising or overcoming it. The limitations they encounter could occasionally be fictitious or brought on by a lack of coordination at various levels. Therefore, in this study, all of the participants were asked to share their insightful recommendations for doing away with the restrictions. The respondents were asked to offer suggestions on how to get around the limitations. In descending order, the frequency for each idea was computed. The recommendation that received a high percentage was deemed to be essential, and the one that received a low percentage was deemed to be less important. The data in this regards is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents according to their suggestions (n=360)

S.No	Constraints	Percentage	Rank
1	Agency should be fixed for different critical inputs	**75.13**	I
2	One window system for availing loans	**71.69**	II

3	Demonstration seminar should be organized at block level	56.61	V I
4	Government should set up a systemwhich provide on farm services	**41.28**	IX
5	Improved seed should be provided with cheaper rate	**63.12**	IV
6	Price should be fixed for different fertilizers, pesticides by Government	**68.37**	III
7	Need based technical knowledge should provide through university.	**59.95**	V
8	Appropriate cropping pattern must be followed in region	**49.48**	VIII
9	Integrated training programme should organized at regular interval	**51.29**	VII

The Table 2 clearly indicated that out of all nine suggestions to overcome the constraints mentioned by respondents, the agency should be fixed for different critical inputs (75.13 per cent) ranked first followed by, one window system for availing loans (71.69 per cent) got second rank, price should be fixed for fertilizers and insecticides by Government (68.37 per cent) got ranked third, Improved seed should be provided with cheaper rate (63.12 per cent) ranked as a fourth, Need based technical knowledge(59.95 per cent) should provide through university ranked fifth, Demonstration seminar should be organized at block level (56.61 per cent) ranked sixth, Integrated training programme should organized at regular interval (51.29 per cent) ranked as a seventh, Appropriate cropping pattern must be followed in region (49.48 per cent) ranked as a eight, and Government should set up a system which provide on farm services (41.28 per cent)got ranked ninth.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author expresses his gratitude to all of the informants and guide for their active engagement and readiness to share their rich traditional knowledge about KVK. The author also wishes to thank all KVK heads for information about KVK and farmers.

REFERENCES

Ayyapan, S. (2010). Agricultural research for inclusive growth. *J. Rural Development (Kurukshtra)*, **58**: 38-40.
Google Scholar

Jana, H. (2004). Agricultural input retailers and their role in extension. Ph.D. thesis, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, West Bengal.
Google Scholar

Kerlinger (1976). Foundation of Behavioural Research Surjeet Publication, Delhi. pp. 129.
Google Scholar

Pandey, P.R., Gupta, J.K., Narvariya, R.K., Meena S.C. and Narwariya, D. (2019). Constraints faced by farmers in adoption of integrated farming system in Vindhyan Plateau of Madhya Pradesh. *Plant Archives*, **19**(2): 512-514.
Google Scholar

Singh, H.C., Prakash, V. and Sing, R.L. (2013). Constraints experienced by trainers and trainees in KVKs. *Progressive Res.* **8** (2): 301 - 304.
Google Scholar