CONSTRAINTS FACED AND SUGGESTIONS MEET BY THE KVK BENEFICIARIES FARMERS

Dhaneshwar Sai[1] and Lekh Ram Verma[2]

Department of Extension Education B. A. College of Agriculture
Anand Agricultural University Gujarat – 388-110
Author- lrextension@gmail.com

Abstract: The study was carried out in Anand district of Gujarat state during 2008-09 to seek the constraints and suggestions offered by the beneficiaries to overcome the constraints. The investigation was done in two taluka of selected district, five villages are selected from each taluka and from each village 4-15 beneficiaries farmers were selected for the study. Study concluded that the unavailability of improved seeds is main constraints followed by high cost insecticides and pesticides whereas majority (95.00%) of the respondents expressed number of training programme should be increase, ensure the timely availability of the improved seeds and fertilizers (87.50%) are the main constraint.

Keywords: Constraints, Suggestions and Krishi Vigyan Kendra etc.

INTRODUCTION

The transfer of technology system is devoted to first-line extension activities, being conducted by Scientists, for (i) demonstrating promptly the latest technology to farmers, and extension workers; (ii) testing and verifying the technologies in the socio-economic conditions of the farmers, and (iii) getting the first-hand feed-back to reorient the research, education and training systems.

Appropriate training to the farmers, extension personnel, agriculture officers and trainers are very crucial to increase agricultural production. This aspect has drawn the attention of various educational institutions to varying degrees. Inspite of all efforts, the farmers training programmes did not come at desired level.

The DDG (AE) during the 11th EFC meeting of X^{th} plan, held in New Delhi on 30th Sept. 2003 out lined the importance of two issues in the context of the present scenario of agriculture in India- (i) the technologies have to be assessed and refined before their transfer and (ii) a programme approach involving various technology components relevant to the farmers in varying farming situations will be required for a perceptible change.

Realizing this importance, to provide vocational education in agriculture and allied fields at the pre and post-matriculate to cater to the training needs of a large number of boys and girls coming from rural area. The ICAR has developed a strong network of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) in the country, to refine and disseminate these agricultural technologies and innovations through, Front Line Demonstrations, On Farm Trials, trainings of farmers and extension personnel to update their knowledge and skill in frontier areas of technology development and to enhance Excellency of KVK for the farmers the investigation was carried out with the objective to obtain the constraints of beneficiaries and suggestions offered to overcome the constraints.

Now, a network of 361 KVK divided into 8 zones, research area comes under 6^{th} zone, under 6^{th} zone total 70 KVK, in Gujarat having total 28 KVK, this means close interaction between these are growing prominently.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The investigation was carried out at Anand district of Gujarat state during 2008-09 to obtain the constraints of beneficiaries and suggestions offered to overcome the constraints, Anand district is composed of eight talukas, out of which two talukas namely Sojitra and Petlad have maximum activities about crop production and allied fields were carried out by Krishi Vigyan Kendra in last two year. From the selected taluka five villages and form each village 4-15 respondents were selected randomly as respondents, total eighty respondents were interviewed personally through well-structured pre tested interview schedule. The researcher personally met with the respondents and explained to them about the purpose of the study to build the rapport. Data were recorded in interview schedule and analyzed to use appropriate statistical methods *viz.* mean, frequency, percentage and ranking.

Measurement of constraints faced by the respondents

To find out the constraints being faced by the respondents in adoption of recommended technology, a suitable schedule was developed. To measure the degree of severityof the constraints the response were recorded on a three-point continuum i.e. most important, important and lease important, which was assigned 3, 2 and 1 scores, respectively. To find out the priority of each constraint frequencies of the respondents under different categories of response were calculated and multiplied with the respective scores. The sum of score under each category of response gave overall score on the basis

of which all the constraints were arranged in a descending order and ranked accordingly.

Suggestions to overcome the constraints experienced by the respondents

An attempt was also made to know the suggestions of the respondents to overcome the constraints and thereby promoting the use of recommended agricultural technology. The respondents' suggestions were elicited through a simple open-ended question. They were asked to suggest possible solution(s) in form of their suggestions to overcome the constraints associated with adoption of recommended agricultural technology and thereby promoting the use of recommended agricultural technology. Number of respondents making the same suggestion(s) was counted in frequency and then percentage of the respondents making the same suggestion(s) was calculated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constraints perceived by respondents in adoption of recommended technologies

Scientific technology in the field of agriculture and allied sector is moving very fast. However, its effective transmission to ultimate users is a challenging area. Though, various institutions and organizations have been established for this purpose yet, there is a wide gap in the adoption of technology at the farmers' level. This might be due to various constraints faced by the farmers in adoption of technology. Keeping this point in view, efforts have been made to identify the constraints perceived by the respondents in adoption of recommended technology.

Table 1: Constraints as perceived by beneficiary farmers in adoption of recommended technology

Sr.No.	Constraints	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Inadequate knowledge/skill provided by KVK	2.25	X
2.	Lack of feedback received by KVK staff	2.15	XI
3.	Unavailability of the improved seeds	2.90	I
4.	Non-availability of the fertilizers in time in the area	2.52	VII
5.	Lack of irrigation facilities	1.85	XIV
6.	High cost of equipment’s	2.70	V
7.	High cost of insecticides and pesticides	2.85	II
8.	Shortage of water for successful growing the crops	1.90	XIII
9.	Inadequate credit facilities in the area	2.36	IX
10.	Lack of marketing facilities	1.72	XV
11.	Lack of artificialinsemination center/breeding bull around the village	2.75	IV
12.	Non-availability of cheap and timely concentrate for animals	2.62	VI
13.	High cost of dry fodder and concentrate	2.46	VIII
14.	Unavailability of veterinary services	2.00	XII
15.	Unavailability of cheap medicines at a time	2.82	III
16.	Less member of milk co-operatives	1.57	XVI
17.	Low price of milk and other products	1.40	XVII
18.	Unavailability of the land for the social forestry	1.22	XVIII

The data in table 01reveals that unavailability of improved seedsis main constraints expressed by the farmers with mean score 2.90 and ranked first followed by high cost insecticides and pesticides (2.85) and unavailability of cheap medicines at a time (2.82), were also considered important constraints and ranked second and third in the problem hierarchy respectively. Similarly lack of artificial/insemination centre/breeding bull in/around the village (2.75), high cost of equipments (2.70), non-availability of cheap and timely concentrate for animals (2.62) and non-availability of the fertilizers at a time in the area (2.52) were realized the important constraints by the respondents and ranked fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively.

The realization of the constraints regarding unavailability of improved seeds and high cost of insecticides and pesticides might be because of the poor functioning of the co-operative societies and unavailability of private dealers in the villages. Problem related to cheap and timely medicines are not available and lack of artificial/insemination centre/breeding bull in/around the village due to veterinary hospital is not available near in the village area. Likewise, high cost of equipments may be due to inadequate subsidy provided by government and equipment market not available nearby villages, and

farmers were also not fully acquainted with other loaning institutions which are located outside of the villages. Due to this reasons farmers were unable to purchase costly equipments/instruments which are essential in the adoption of improved crop production and animal husbandry technology. Problem related to non-availability of veterinary services due to lake of veterinary hospital and lake of employee. Problem related to unavailability of the fertilizers in time in the area might be because of the poor functioning of the co-operative societies and unavailability of private dealers in the villages.

This finding is in line with the findings reported by Chhodavadia (2001) and Prajapati (2003).

Suggestions to overcome the constraints

Table 2: Suggestions given by beneficiary farmers to overcome constraints in recommended new agricultural technologies transmitted by KVK

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Number of training should be increase imparted though KVK regarding new agricultural technologies	76	95.00
2.	Ensure the timely availability of the improved seeds and fertilizers	70	87.50
3.	Cheap rate of the insecticides / pesticides and veterinary medicines should be provide	66	82.50
4.	Increase in subsidy / timely available the loan	58	72.50
5.	Ensure proper marketing facilities at proper time	61	76.25
6.	Agricultural spare parts should be available locally at reasonable rates	55	68.75

It is apparent from the table 02 that the majority (95.00%) of the respondents expressed number of training should be increase imparted though KVK regarding new agricultural technologies followed by ensure the timely availability of the improved seeds and fertilizers (87.50%), cheap rate of the insecticides/pesticides and veterinary medicines should be provide (82.50%), ensure proper marketing facilities at proper time (76.25%), increase in subsidy/timely available the loan (72.50%) and agricultural spare parts should be available locally at reasonable rates (68.75%).

Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of the respondentsexpressed that the number of training should be increase imparted though KVK regarding new agricultural technologies. The similar finding is obtained by Joshi (2004) and Patel (2006).

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