

## **Constraints Faced by Rice-Wheat Growers in Training Imparted by KVKs**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Use of modern inputs and adoption of technology in Rice – wheat production are undoubtedly more important in increasing the Rice – wheat productivity. Research evidences shows that the adoption of recommended production technologies gives higher production, consequently more income to the farmers. But the extent of adoption of recommended technologies by the farmers depends upon various factors as well as constraints faced by them. Constraints refer to the item of difficulties faced by trainees. Kvk's are grass root level institution imparting training programme for the rural people. Undoubtedly training helping in improving the knowledge and changing in skill. But during the training programme beneficiaries facing many types of constraints. Therefore a study was carried out during 2008-2010 in U.P. of three Kvk's viz, Chirakoot, Balia and Meerut to identify the constraints along with their severity. Results of study revealed that, uneconomic land holding (mean score 2.383), nature of training (mean score 2.204), most of training are unsuitable for small and marginal farmers (mean score 2.51) and at the time of training the basic needs of the farmers do not kept in mind (mean score 2.75) were the top most (ranked I<sup>st</sup>) constraints faced by Rice – Wheat growers.

It cannot be denied that there is a tremendous gap between the average productivity levels of different crops demonstrated on the farmer's field by scientists as well as the extension functionaries and their production potential at research stations / farms.

Similarly, despite the production gap per unit area of cultivable land, there also exist a wide gap between the extent of innovations generated by the research system and the extent to which these are transferred to farm consumers. An effective extension system is an important pre- requisite for effective transfer of agro-technology for high production per unit area per unit time and also per unit input.

Training has been acclaimed as an effective tool to develop, the quality of human resources, to gain confidence and improve capability of individuals in relation to their needs and requirements (Kumar and Fulzele, 1992). The type of personnel, their training and the work environment prevailing in the training institutions are important elements for any training institute established to promote desirable changes in trainees.

Training as activities which essentially aim to provide attitude, knowledge and skill required for

employment in a particular occupation or a group of occupation for exercising a function in any field of economic activity. Training is an instrument to induce change in behavior of individuals for personnel social or organizational effectiveness (Kumar and Hansra, 2000). Hence, Training is organized for updating the knowledge and acquiring new skill for improving the working efficiency of the participants. It requires additional skill and attitudes of the trainer which are not present in the traditional teachers. These skill and attitude need to be developed in order to endure successful programme for the training.

Training is needed basically to change knowledge skill, attitude and behavior of the participants for making improvement in the working efficiency for coupled with initiation of a new job or use of new technique in the existing job.

The beneficiaries faced many problems and difficulties in taking training under the kvk training programme. Constraints refer to the factors or conditions, which limit or restrict the use of an improved practice or innovation resulting in to low production or inefficient use of resources. The present paper attempts to identify the

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constraints along with their severity. The results may help in strengthening the kvk training programme. So the present study entitled “constraints faced by rice – wheat growers in training imparted by kvks” was undertaken with the prime objective of identifying the major constraints faced by the rice – wheat growers during taking training in the kvks.

**METHODOLOGY**

The study was conducted in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Three KVKs located in Balia, Chitrakoot and Meerut were selected, to represent three agro-climatic regions of the state, purposively, because of being easily accessible and being familiar. From each kvk, two block and four villages were selected and 90 beneficiaries and 90 non beneficiaries i.e. 180 respondents were selected for the study from marginal, medium and big category of farmers through proportionate random sampling technique. An interview schedule was prepared for exploring the constraints that were faced by the respondents and also suggested strategies for its improvement.

To know the constraints faced by beneficiary farmers obtained training from KVK’s training programme, a three point scale was exercised with the following corresponding numerical values.

S.No.	Categories	Value
1.	Agree	3
2.	Undecided	2
3.	Disagree	1

All the beneficiary farmers were interviewed personally by the researcher himself. The purpose of data collection was fully explained to every respondent before they were asked to answer. The data were collected with the help of structured and pre-tested schedules. The statistical techniques used for testing the constraints aspects are as under.

**Mean score:** It was calculated to know the average of a particular score in problems for each statement.

$$\text{Mean score} = \frac{\text{Total weighted score on particular item}}{\text{Number of respondents}}$$

**Rank order:** It always depend upon number of frequency and percentage. The various ranks were given from the highest frequency to the lowest frequency.

Constraints were identified by asking open-ended questions from respective respondents. Based on the response, constraints were explained in terms of frequency and percentage.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Socio-economic constraints:** Table no 1. Reflected that “Uneconomic land holding” (mean score 2.383) was top most socio-economic constraints faced by beneficiaries of KVK training programme. This was followed by “Illiterate” (mean score 2.325); “Poor economic status” (mean score 2.287); “In ability to take heavy risk” (mean score 2.175); “Lack of awareness about KVK’s training programme” (mean score 2.154); and “No TA and DA for training” (mean score 2.041) similar result also reported by Panicker and Chaudhari (2000).

Thus, it is clear from above table and discussion “Uneconomic land holding” (mean score 2.383) was the major socio-economic constraints and “No TA and DA for training” (mean score 2.041) was the least socio-economic constraints in training for small and marginal beneficiaries of KVKs training programmes.

**Table 1: Socio-economic constraints**

S. No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score	Ranks
1	Uneconomic land holding	215	2.383	1
2	Poor economic status.	206	2.287	3
3	Lack of awareness about KVK’s training programme.	194	2.154	5
4	Illiterate	210	2.325	2
5	Less / No TA and DA for training	184	2.041	6
6	In ability to take heavy risk.	196	2.175	4

**Technical constraints:** Table no 2. Shows that “Natures of training are more complicated procedure” (mean score 2.57) was the major constraints regarding KVKs training programme. The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ranked given to the constraints i.e. “Lack of skill oriented training” (mean score 2.55); “Lack of knowledge about handling of A.V.aids” (mean score 2.43); “Training is not being imparted in the prescribed manner” (mean score 2.42); “Problem of language understanding” (mean score 2.37) and “Extension personnel can not solve the complicated problems at the time of training” (mean score 2.22), respectively.

An over all picture of above table that “Nature of training are more complicated procedure” (mean score 2.57) appeared top most important technical constraints

while “Extension personnel cannot solve complicated problem at the time of training” (mean score 2.22) was

the least important technical constraints as expressed by the beneficiary farmers of KVKs.

**Table 2: Technical constraints**

S No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score	Ranks
1	Natures of training are more complicated procedure.	232	2.57	I
2	Training is not being imparted in the prescribed manner.	218	2.42	IV
3	Lack of knowledge about handling of equipment, audio-visual aids and other material at the time of training.	219	2.43	III
4	Extension personnel can not solve the complicated problems of beneficiaries.	200	2.22	VI
5	Problems in understanding technical language.	214	2.37	V
6	Lack of skill oriented training.	230	2.55	II

**Administrative constraints:** It is clear from the table no. 3 that the “Most of training are unsuitable for small and marginal farmers” (mean score 2.51) was observed the top most constraints. It was followed by “Training is not need based” (mean score 2.46); “Training personnel do not have up to date knowledge” (mean score 2.38); “Non coordination in different activities of training” (mean score 2.36); “No follow up of activities” (mean score 2.21) and “Lack of training staff of KVK” (mean score

2.16) got second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ranks, respectively.

Therefore, it is reflected from above result the most of beneficiaries were facing the constraints as “Most of training are unsuitable for small and marginal farmers” (mean score 2.51) and constraints “Lack of training staff of KVK” (mean score 2.16) was least problem as obtained by the rank beneficiaries of KVK’s.

**Table 3: Administrative constraints**

S. No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score	Ranks
1	Training is not need based.	222	2.46	2
2	Most of training are unsuitable for small and marginal farmers.	226	2.51	1
3	Most of training personnel do not have up to date knowledge.	215	2.38	3
4	Lack of training staff at KVK.	195	2.16	6
5	Non coordination in different activities of training	213	2.36	4
6	No follow up of activities.	199	2.21	5

**Managerial constraints:** It is clear from table no. 4 that at the time of training the basic needs of farmers do not kept in mind. (mean score 2.75) was observed the top problem as ranked first in managerial constraints. This was followed by “Lack of time management of training” (mean score 2.46) ranked second; “The selection of farmers for training made through local leader” (mean score 2.41) ranked third; “Lack of adequate boarding and lodging facilities for beneficiaries” (mean score 2.40) ranked fourth; “Some time the selection

of farmers for training become biased” (mean score 2.37) ranked fifth and “Needy farmers were not selected for training” (mean score 2.11) ranked sixth.

Thus, it can be concluded from above result that “at the selection time for training basic needs of farmers do not kept in mind” (mean score 2.75) was the major constraints and “needy farmers were not selected for training” (mean score 2.11) was least constraints expressed by the respondents.

**Table 4: Managerial constraints**

S.No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score	Ranks
1	Lack of adequate boarding and lodging facilities for beneficiaries.	216	2.40	4
2	Some time the selections of farmers for training become biased.	214	2.37	5
3	The selection of farmers for training made through local leader.	217	2.41	3
4	Needy farmers were not selected for training.	190	2.11	6
5	At the time of training the basic needs of the farmers do not kept in mind.	248	2.75	1
6	Lack of time management of training.	222	2.46	2

**CONCLUSION**

On the basis of above study it may be concluded that, the major constraints in training as perceived by the beneficiaries were uneconomic land holding, nature of training are more complicated procedure, most of training are unsuitable for small and marginal farmers and at the selection time of the trainees for training the basic necessities of farmers do not kept in mind' as socio-economic constraints, technical constraints, administrative constraints and managerial constraint, respectively besides it is suggested that.

- i. Training should be need based and practical.
- ii. Reference material to be given at the starting of training.
- iii. Field visit should be more as per need.
- iv. Training should be in prescribed manner and easy way.
- v. Training should be in local language for easy understanding to farmers.

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