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Constraints faced by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of KVK and their suggestions

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Abstract
The present study was conducted with the specific objective of "Profile beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of KVK". For the study, KVK Aurangabad was purposively selected for present study as it is one of the oldest KVK in Aurangabad district of Marathwada region. There are nine talukas in Aurangabad district out of which three talukas were selected purposively for the study. Six adopted and six non-adopted villages with same ecological situation were purposively selected for the study. From each adopted village 15 beneficiaries were selected randomly and 15 non-beneficiaries from each non-adopted villages. Thus total sample size 180. Ex-post facto research design was adopted in this study. From the study it was found that, KVKS beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries reported that lack of transport facilities to attend the training, inconvenient training place of training programmes, inadequate lodging facilities at KVK, the terms/concepts used in training programme are scientific hence difficult to understand, Training programmes on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK, training programme is not followed by practical, recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration, the written material was not provided at the time of training programme, the training programmes are not need based, inability to purchase input recommended by KVK due to higher cost, the KVK staff/scientist are untrained, training programmes are not conducted at proper time and seed of recent varieties are not available at KVK. the KVK beneficiaries were suggested that FLD field should approachable for every farmer, more number of farmers should be involved in FLD programme, inputs should be provided by KVK itself, arrange more number of training programmes on allied activities i.e. poultry, food processing, training programme language should be simple to understand by the beneficiaries, more practical should be included in training programme, proper written material should be provided at the time of training programme.

Keywords: Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, KVK, constraints, suggestions

Introduction
Discovery of agriculture was one of the greatest milestones in the human history which led to rise of civilizations. Agriculture, being a source of both livelihood and food security for a vast majority of our society, needs a higher priority to achieve inclusive growth. Agriculture sector covers largest segment of livelihood and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of the nation. Agricultural research and education has been considerably advanced in this country. Research contributions in preceding decade had been enormous in all directions. The extension machinery, however, has not been able to cope up with the scientific advances. A big gap still exists between the productive technologies available and its rapid transfer to the farmers. Unless this gap is reduced, the productive technologies now available in agriculture and allied fields cannot be properly harnessed for accelerated production. It is a matter of great concern to all the Government and Non-Government organizations which are interested in and committed to agricultural advancement. In this context appropriate training of practising farmers, in –service Extension staff and the agricultural teachers and trainers is very crucial in increasing agricultural production. This aspect has received the attention of various educational institutions in varying degrees, but they seem to have suffered in terms of (a) weak subject-matter support, (b) academic approach and methods of training, (c) absence of facilities for practical training, (d) training programmes unrelated to immediate needs, (e) stress on quantity rather than quality, and (f) limited financial support for training infrastructures. To overcome these serious barriers to agricultural production, the scheme of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) was initiated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Methodology

There are total 44 KVKs working in Maharashtra out of which 11 KVKs are in Marathwada region. Out of 11 KVKs existing in Marathwada region, KVK Aurangabad was purposively selected for present study as it is one of the oldest KVK in Aurangabad district of Marathwada region. There are nine talukas in Aurangabad district out of which three talukas i.e. Aurangabad, Paithan and Gangapur were selected purposively for the study as the villages adopted by the KVK were present in these talukas. Six adopted and six non-adopted villages with same ecological situation were purposively selected after receiving list of village from Krishi Vigyan Kendra. From each adopted village 15 beneficiaries were selected randomly and 15 non-beneficiaries from each non-adopted villages after receiving list from Krishi Vigyan Kendra thus constituting the size 180.Ex-post facto research design was adopted in this study, Statistically analyzed by using statistical techniques like Mean, Median, Mode, Frequency and percentage, Standard deviation, Pearson's correlation coefficient (r), Multiple regression analysis, Fisher's 'Z' Test, Path analysis. Ex-post facto research design was adopted in this study. The interview schedule based on the objectives of the study was prepared for collecting data from the respondents. The schedule was formulated in consultation with the experts in the field of extension education, by reviewing the relevant literature.

Objective

To study the Constraints faced by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and invite their suggestions

Results and discussion

Table 1: Constraints faced by the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of KVK

Sr. No.	Constraints	No.	%
1	The terms/concepts used in training programme are scientific hence difficult to understand.	78	43.33
2	Inability to purchase input recommended by KVK due to higher cost.	56	31.11
3	The written material was not provided at the time of training programme.	62	34.44
4	The KVK staff/scientist are untrained.	41	22.77
5	Training programmes are not conducted at proper time.	36	20.00
6	The training programmes are not need based.	57	31.66
7	Training programme is not followed by practical	72	40.00
8	Recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration.	64	35.55
9	Training programmes on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK.	74	41.11
10	Seed of recent varieties are not available at KVK.	35	19.44
11	Inadequate lodging facilities at KVK.	79	43.88
12	Inconvenient training place of training programees.	82	45.55
13	Lack of transport facilities to attend the training.	87	48.33

From the study it was found that, KVKS beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries reported that lack of transport facilities to attend the training (48.33%), inconvenient training place of training programees (45.55%), inadequate lodging facilities at KVK (43.88%), the terms/concepts used in training programme are scientific hence difficult to understand (43.33%), Training programmes on allied activities other than agriculture are not conducted regularly by KVK (41.11%), training programme is not followed by practical (40.00%), recent release varieties are not included in front line demonstration (35.55%), the written material was not provided at the time of training programme (34.44%), the training programmes are not need based (31.66%), inability to purchase input recommended by KVK due to higher cost (31.11%), the KVK staff/scientist are untrained (22.77%), training programmes are not conducted at proper time (20.00%) and seed of recent varieties are not available at KVK (19.44%).

Table 2: Suggestions to overcome the constraints in participation of KVK programme

Sr. No.	Suggestions	No.	%
1	Training programme language should be simple to understand by the beneficiaries.	74	41.11
2	Inputs should be provided by KVK itself.	81	45.00
3	Proper written material should be provided at the time of training programme.	68	37.77
4	Need based training programme should be organized by KVK.	57	31.66
5	New release varieties should be include in FLD.	64	35.55
6	More practical should be included in training programme.	72	40.00
7	Logistic arrangement to attend the training programme should be provided by KVK.	67	37.22
8	KVK should arrange more number of training programmes on allied activities i.e. poultry, Goatry, and food processing.	77	42.77
9	FLD field should approachable for every farmer.	89	49.44
10	More number of farmers should be involved in FLD programme.	85	47.22

It was revealed that table2, (49.44%) of the KVK beneficiaries were suggested that FLD field should approachable for every farmer, more number of farmers should be involved in FLD programme (47.22%), inputs should be provided by KVK itself (45.00%), KVK beneficiaries were suggested that KVK should arrange more number of training programmes on allied activities i.e. poultry, Goatry, and food processing (42.77%), training programme language should be simple to understand by the beneficiaries (41.11%), more practical should be included in training programme (40.00%), proper written material should be provided at the time of training programme (37.77%) of the KVK beneficiaries were suggested that logistic arrangement to attend the training programme should be provided by KVK (37.22%), new release varieties should be include in FLD (35.55%) of the KVK beneficiaries were suggested that, (31.66) need based training programme should be organized by KVK.

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