



PROBLEMS OF KVK (KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA) BENEFICIARIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TENKASI DISTRICT

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Abstract

Agriculture is the mainstay sector of the country's economy. Now a days various technologies, innovative ideas have ensured the development of agriculture. The farmers are not following the newer as well as innovative practices because of the lack of interest, lack of awareness and lack of training on the particular technology. Every agricultural Extension Scientists try to reduce the farmer's problem, even though lacks are there, to transfer the technology from the lab to land. Krishi Vigyan Kendra is India's innovative institution to transfer the technology at the grass root level. Establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras is a landmark in the transfer of agricultural technology in India. This institution is sponsored by ICAR and is implemented through ICAR Research Institute, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and Reputed Voluntary Organizations. The study was taken up in Tenkasi district of Tamil Nadu. A total of 120 Farmers were selected as respondent using proportionate random sampling technique. Keeping in this view, the study was focused and finally, an attempt has been made to identify the problems faced by the farmers in adopting the recommended practices. Based on this aspect, the present study was planned with a specific objective to identify different set of problems faced by the farmers on Krishi Vigyan Kendras ,and seek suggestions for effective functioning of these centres in the Tenkasi District

Introduction:

Agriculture being the backbone of the Indian economy, the status of poor rural tribal farmers in the economic front has to be primarily viewed in relation to the major trends affecting agricultural sector. The worldwide agriculture is now facing the problem of declining growth, increasing stress and simmering ecological entropy. In order to cater the need and food security of the over growing population of our country, the Indian agriculture now has to support and sustain the physical existence of 1.2 billion of population, their economic activities, social identities and cultural integrities too. The contribution of agriculture to national GDP is now around 14 percent but it has to sustain more than 70 percent of our population. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) standing committee on Agricultural Education in 1973 took up the initiative for the establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) based on the recommendation of Education Commission (1964-66) to cater to the agricultural education and training needs of farming community in the rural areas. KVK (Farm science centre) is a grass root level innovative project of ICAR for testing and transfer of agricultural & allied technologies to bridge the gap between technology generation at one end and their increased utilization at the other by the farming communities. The KVK in India came into existence in 1974 at Pondicherry. Keeping the importance of K.V.Ks in increasing agricultural production and enhancing awareness among the villages in view and introduction of several programs including Krishi Vigyan Kendra as medium of available knowledge



transfer to increase the production .The present study focused to analyse the problems of kvk (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) beneficiaries in Tenkasi area.

Statement of the Problem

Agriculture is the main occupation of the majority of population in Tenkasi area. The farmers of the area rely heavily on agriculture for earning their livelihood. The farming has to be sustainable and profitable in different resource environment in order to bring in financial and livelihood security for rural households. To address issues related to technology dissemination in agriculture, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), known also as Agriculture Science Centre, a grass root level scheme has been designed and nurtured by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for the past four decades. Lack of trained, field oriented and experienced staff, Lack of wide publicity for training course are the problems faced by the KVK trained Farmers. These problems must be verified and known the people concerned hence it was tried to make an assessment of the problems and intensity faced by the farmers. So the present research focus on the problems of kvk (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) beneficiaries in Tenkasi area.

Objectives

- To study the profile of the farmers who are using the KVK scheme in Tenkasi area.
- To analyse the problems of kvk (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) beneficiaries in Tenkasi area.
- To offers valuable suggestion based on the problems.

Review of Literature

- ✓ **Sharma et al., (2013)** studied the economic analysis of rice productivity and factors affecting rice yield in Himachal Pradesh after the introduction of the improved variety of rice in the year 2005. The important problems and constraints responsible for yield gap are small and fragmented holdings, low use of farm yield manure, low level of mechanization, and lack of new varieties for different agro climatic regions, various biotic and abiotic stresses, inadequate seed multiplication mechanism in the state.
- ✓ **Pushpa et al., (2014)** assessed the level of technology adoption and constrains faced by the paddy growers of Deoria District of Uttar Pradesh. For measuring adoption level of technology, deviations from recommended practices were examined and for measuring constraints faced by farmers were evaluated by ranking the problems of farmers in paddy cultivation.
- ✓ **Hari Kumar and Mageshwari (2015)** examined the marginal farmer's socio economic conditions, their characteristics, living standards and their problems with special reference to Puduchery. High labour cost and shortage of agricultural labourers are the important problems faced by marginal farmers in the study area.

Methodology

The Present study is based on the field survey conducted with the help of a well -structured questionnaire and interviews with farmers. The study is confined to Tenkasi area and the 120 farmers have been selected by simple random sampling technique from probability sampling method. The collected data was analysed with proper statistical tools like Weighted Average Rank method.

Area of the Study

Tenkasi area is predominantly an agricultural district. So the researcher has made an effort to



examine the problems of kvk (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) beneficiaries in Tenkasi area.

Result And Discussion

Problems of KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra)

S. No	Problems	I	II	III	IV	V	Weighted Average	Mean Score	Rank
1	Lack of trained, field oriented and experienced staff	26 130	63 130	14 42	9 18	8 8	328	2.73	VI
2	Lack of wide publicity for training course	88 440	13 52	10 30	5 10	4 4	536	4.47	I
3	Lack of adequate facilities for practical demonstration	21 105	27 108	48 144	9 18	10 10	385	3.21	IV
4	Lack of coordination in the management of the course	40 200	26 104	8 24	27 54	19 19	401	3.35	II
5	No planning for the outside visit and discussion with progressive farmers	19 95	20 80	38 114	17 34	26 26	349	2.91	V
6	Non-availability of teaching materials	24 120	27 108	41 123	17 34	11 11	396	3.3	III

The above table reveals that the classification of the farmers with the Problems of KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) under the level of SA- Strongly Agree, A- Agree, NO – No Opinion, D – Disagree, SDA – Strongly Disagree are given. From Problems of KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra), Lack of wide publicity for training course is ranked first with the weighted average score of (4.47), Lack of coordination in the management of the course is ranked second with the weighted average score of (3.35), Non-availability of teaching materials is ranked third with the weighted average score of (3.3), Lack of adequate facilities for practical demonstration is ranked fourth with the weighted average score of (3.21), No planning for the outside visit and discussion with progressive farmers is ranked fifth with the weighted average score of (2.91), Lack of trained, field oriented and experienced staff is ranked sixth with the weighted average score of (2.73). Majority of the farmers faced problems on Lack of trained, field oriented and experienced staff.

Suggestion

- KVK should Organize more off-campus training and Self-employment generation training.
- Lack of wide publicity for training course is the problem faced by the farmers. So KVK should develops and distribute pamphlets, brochures, booklets, and leaflets before training.
- Practical demonstration should be a part of every training. So KVK must give focus on practical demonstration since it is required by the farmers.
- Well-developed infrastructural facilities at KVK

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it concluded that the trainees of Krishi Vigyan Kendra perceived various constraints which need to be sorted out at the earliest, so that the functioning of KVKs shall be improved. The important perceived constraints were lack of practical trainings, lack of transport and inadequate infrastructural facilities at the KVKs. The suggestions provided by trainees are useful and



should be used to improve the functioning of KVKs. The findings of present study are beneficial for policy planners and Programme Coordinators of KVK's in developing training policies and action plans to perform their activities smoothly.

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