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Constraints experienced in adoption of technologies disseminated through farmers trainings of Krishi Vigyan Kendras of Shahdol division (M.P.)

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Abstract
Krishi Vigyan Kendra is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), aims at assessment of location specific technology modules in agriculture and allied enterprises, through technology assessment, refinement and demonstrations. The study was conducted in Shahdol division of M.P. using ex-post facto design. The present research work was entirely concerned with trainings conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendras of Shahadol division during the last three years. , Finally the sample was consisted of 120 trained farmers from selected 12 villages of three KVKs of Shahdol division. The study revealed that the major constraints experienced by the trained farmers were arranged in descending order on the basis of rank order as inadequate demonstrations and trials to develop confidence, insufficient monitoring and follow-up action, no planning of the outside exposure visit, lack of farmers' participatory approach in implementation of trainings, Information about resource availability, marketing and credit orientation were not given, lack of close contact of the trainees with the trainers / scientists after completion of the training, the required technological inputs were not available at local level were not available at local level and lack of incentives and recognition to the scientists and farmers. The study also suggests that in view of developing self confidence and skill acquisition among the trained farmers sufficient number of demonstrations and trials should be conducted.

Keywords: Constraints experienced, technologies disseminated, Krishi Vigyan Kendras

Introduction
Establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras is considered as a landmark in the assessment of agricultural technologies and its diffusion in farming community. It is an innovative institution for effective and close linkage between research and farmers. Krishi Vigyan Kendra is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), aims at assessment of location specific technology modules in agriculture and allied enterprises, through technology assessment, refinement and demonstrations. KVKs have been functioning as knowledge and resource centers of agriculture technology supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the district and are linking the NARS with extension system and farmers. At present, more than 650 Krishi Vigyan Kendras are working in India at district level to facilitate farmers' access to agricultural technology generated by National Agricultural Research System. Training of farmers, farm women and rural youth is one of the very important mandatory activities of Krishi Vigyan Kendras. It plays a indispensable role in the advancement of human performance in a particular situation. It provides a systematic improvement of knowledge and skills which in turn helps the trainees to perform effectively and efficiently in their given task on completion of the training.
Shahdol Division of M.P., it comes under rain fed farming area having undulating topography and light soil with plenty of natural resources and bio-diversity. There is a possibility to bring changes in the socio-economic level among the farming community by introducing modern technologies. Keeping this in view, Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been established by Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidhyalya in three districts of Sahadol Division i.e. Shahdol, Umaria and Dindori. These Kendras have been conducting various training programmes to the different segments of the farming community of the area during the last three years. These training programmes are classified as on campus and off campus on the basis of nature/venue of the programmes. The training programmes have been conducted during the period by covering all the important aspects of farming i.e. crop production, horticulture, plant protection, agro forestry, home science, agricultural extension etc. for increasing the crop productivity and equipping the farmers with latest agricultural innovations and skills.

These programmes were designed through participatory rural appraisal survey and need assessment of the farmers.

In view of better implementation of mandatory training and its desired impact it has been felt worthwhile to identify the constraints experienced by the trained farmers during the training programmes of KVKs and suggestions for improvement and smooth functioning of these trainings.

Methods & materials

The study was conducted in Shahdol division of M.P. using ex-post facto design. The present research work was entirely concerned with trainings conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendras of Shahadol division during the last three years. There are three Krishi Vigyan Kendra's one each in Umaria, Shahadol and Dindori district in the division. These Krishi Vigyan Kendra's have been conducting various need based training for farmers. Four villages from each Krishi Vigyan Kendra will be selected purposively on the basis of higher number of trainees attended KVK training programmes. Thus 12 villages were selected under the present research work.

As regards the selection of trainee farmers were concerned three common subject matter areas repeated several times by these Krishi Vigyan Kendras during last three years were considered for selection of trainees. A list of trainee farmers from each village who had attended such training courses during the last three years was prepared. Ten farmers from each village were selected randomly, Finally the sample was consisted of 120 trained farmers from selected 12 villages. The collected data were properly tabulated and analyzed in accordance with the objectives of the present study.

Results and discussions

Constraints faced by the farmers in relation to adoption of technologies disseminated through farmers training programmes

With a view to identify the constraints for non adoption of technologies disseminated through farmers training programmes, the respondents were asked to express the major constraints faced by them in adoption of improved agricultural technologies disseminated through farmers training programmes. Out of many constraints faced by them the major constraints on the basis of rank order have been presented in the Table 1

Table 1: Constraints experinced by the farmers in relation to adoption of technologies disseminated through farmers training programmes

S.N.	Constraints	Mean Score	Rank
1	Lack of participatory approach in implementation of trainings	1.9	IV
2	Lack of close contact of the trainees with the trainers / scientists after completion of the training.	1.6	VI
3	Insufficient use of audio-visual aids and training methods	1.0	XI
4	Inadequate demonstrations and trials to develop confidence	2.4	I
5	No pre-training contact/discussion	0.7	XII
6	The required technological inputs were not available at local level.	1.4	VII
7	Information about resource availability, marketing and credit orientation were not given.	1.8	V
8	Insufficient monitoring and follow-up action.	2.1	II
9	Undulating land topography with poor soil fertility status.	0.6	XIII
10	Benefits are given to one group of people	0.4	XIV
11	High cost on hired labour	1.1	X
12	Lack of coordination with allied departments	1.2	IX
13	Lack of incentives and recognition to the scientists and farmers	1.3	VIII
14	No planning of the outside exposure visit	2.0	III

Out of the several constraints perceived by the trained farmers adoption of technologies disseminated through farmers training programmes, major constraints experienced by the trained farmers were arranged in descending order on the basis of rank order as inadequate demonstrations and trials to develop confidence, insufficient monitoring and follow-up action, no planning of the outside exposure visit, lack of farmers' participatory approach in implementation of trainings, Information about resource availability, marketing and credit orientation were not given, lack of close contact of the trainees with the trainers / scientists after completion of the training, the required technological inputs were not available at local level were not available at local level and lack of incentives and recognition to the scientists and farmers. The similar results were reported by Singh *et al*. (2015) [2] and Patel *et al*. (2016) [1]

Conclusion

On the basis of constraints perceived by the trained farmers in adoption of technologies disseminated through farmers training programmes the study highlights the following suggestions for strengthening farmers 'training programme of krishi Vigyan Kendras.

1. In view of developing self confidence and skill acquisition among the trained farmers sufficient number of demonstrations and trials should be conducted.
2. An effective mechanism of monitoring and follow-up action should be developed by Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
3. Exposure visits of the farmers will be very useful for farmers for gaining and sharing experiences of need based technologies.
4. There should be more farmers' participatory approach in different stages of training programmes.

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