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Constraints analysis of rice cultivators trained by KVKs in central plain zone of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The KVK is innovative institution for disseminating new agricultural technologies and imparting many short days and long days vocational training programmes to rural youth and farmers. The farmers trained at KVK become more alert and fully aware citizen of the community. The KVK provides strong training support for training significant breakthrough in agricultural production. Keeping in view the above fact the study entitled as such given above. The study carried out in Kanpur Dehat and Lucknow districts in Central Uttar Pradesh. The data were collected through pretested interview schedule from randomly selected 160 trained and 160 untrained farmers. The data were analysed for logical conclusion. The major constraints in training as perceived by trained farmers 'uneconomic land holding,' 'training is not being imparted in the prescribed manner,' 'most of trainings are unsuitable for small and marginal farmers' and 'at the selection time for training the basic necessities of farmers do not kept in mind' as socio-economic constraints, technical constraints, administrative constraints and managerial constraints, respectively. It was the main suggestion that extension service agencies should be made efficient to acquaint the farmers for recent developments.

Keywords: KVK, rice cultivators, Constraints.

Introduction

Rice is one of the most important food crops of India. Major share of rice is cultivated during *Kharif* season. A small share of rice is grown in *rabi* /summer season with assured irrigation. In Indian, rice production largely depends on monsoon rains and only 60.10 per cent rice area has assured irrigation (Agricoop, 2017) [1]. In Uttar Pradesh, about 5.65 million hectare area with 12.95 million tonne production and 2295 kg/ha productivity and irrigated area 86.70% are under rice cultivation. The government of India has set a target of expanding the cultivation of rice with hybrid seed. Current growth trends suggest that this target will not be met, despite the potential contribution of hybrid rice to lagging growth in national rice yields, overall rice production, land-use reallocation and food security. According to FAOSTAT (2016), the global rice industry produces 738.18 million tonnes of rice with 162.32 mha area and 4548 kg ha⁻¹ yield in the year 2015. Asia region alone contributes over 90% with China and India contributing 29.3% and 17.9% shares of the total global output, respectively. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is an innovative science based institution which under takes vocational training of farmers, farm women and rural youth, conducts on farm research for technology refinement and frontline demonstrations to promptly demonstrate the latest agricultural technologies to the farmers as well as the extension worker. The KVK function on the principles of collaborative participation of scientists, subject matter specialist, extension worker and farmers. KVK is based on the recommendations of the education commission (1964-66) and inter ministerial committee (1973), ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) decided to establish KVKs in the country. A high level committee headed by Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta recommend the establishment of KVK to provide skill oriented vocational training support for farmers.

Research Methodology

The KVK provides strong training support for training to significant breakthrough in agricultural production. Keeping in view the above facts the study entitled as such given above. The study carried out in Kanpur Dehat and Lucknow districts in Central Uttar Pradesh. The data were collected through pretested interview schedule from randomly selected 160 trained and 160 untrained farmers. The data were analysed for logical conclusion.

Results & Discussion

The trained respondents faced many problems and difficulties in taking training under the KVKs training programme. The information gathered in this regard with the help of developed three point scale was tabulated and analysed. The analyses of information are presented in table below.

Table 1: Socio- economic constraints

Sl. No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score	Ranks
1	Uneconomic land holding.	380	2.375	I
2	Poor economic status.	364	2.275	III
3	Lack of awareness about KVKs' training programme.	345	2.156	V
4	Illiterate.	369	2.306	II
5	Less/No TA and DA for training	325	2.031	VI
6	In ability to take heavy risk.	349	2.181	IV

Table 1 reflects that "Uneconomic land holding" (mean score 2.375) was top most socio-economic constraints faced by trained farmers of KVK training programme. This followed by "Illiterate" (mean score 2.306), "poor economic status" (mean score 2.275); in ability to take heavy risk" (mean score 2.181); "Lack of awareness about KVKs' training programme" (mean score 2.156) and "Less/No TA and DA for training" (mean score 2.031).

Thus, it is clear from above table and discussion "Uneconomic land holding" (mean score 2.375) was the major socio- economic constraint and "Less/No TA and DA for training" (mean score 2.031) was the least socio-economic constraint in training for trained farmers of KVKs' training programmes.

Table 2: Technical constraints

Sl. No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score	Ranks
1	Nature of training is more complicated procedure.	354	2.212	IV
2	Training is not being imparted in the prescribed manner.	540	3.375	I
3	Lack of knowledge about handling of equipment, audio-visual aid and other material at the time of training.	315	1.968	VI
4	Training personnel cannot solve all technical problems of trained farmers.	322	2.012	V
5	Problems in understanding technical language.	355	2.218	III
6	Lack of technical know-how/ practical training	369	2.306	II

Table 2 shows that "Training is not being imparted in the prescribed manner" (mean score 3.375) was the major constraints regarding training of KVK's training programme. The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ranked given to the constraints *i.e.* "Lack of technical know-how/ practical training" (mean score 2.306), "Problems in understanding technical language" (mean score 2.281), "Nature of training is more complicated procedure" (mean score 2.212). "Training personnel cannot solve all technical problems of trained farmers" (mean score 2.012) and "Lack of knowledge about handling of equipment, audio-visual aid and other material at the time of training" (mean score 1.968), respectively.

An overall picture of above table reflects that "Training is not being imparted in the prescribed manner" (mean score 3.375) appeared top most important technical constraint while "Lack of knowledge about handling of equipment, audio-visual aid

and other material at the time of training" (mean score 1.968) was the least important technical constraint as expressed by the trained farmers of KVK's training programme.

Table 3: Administrative constraints

Sl. No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score	Ranks
1	Training is not need based.	386	2.412	II
2	Most of trainings are unsuitable for small and marginal farmers.	404	2.525	I
3	Most of training personnel do not have up to date knowledge.	378	2.362	III
4	Lack of training staff at KVKs.	345	2.156	VI
5	Non coordination in different activities of training.	370	2.312	IV
6	No follow up of activities.	357	2.231	V

It is clear from the table no 3 that the "Most of trainings are unsuitable for small and marginal farmers" (mean score 2.525) was observed the top most constraints. It was followed by "Training is not need based" (mean score 2.412), "Most of training personnel do not have up to date knowledge" (mean score 2.362), "Non coordination in different activities of training" (mean score 2.312), "No follow up of activities" (mean score 2.231) and "Lack of training staff at KVKs" (mean score 2.156) got second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ranks, respectively. Therefore, it is reflected from above results that the most of trained farmers were facing the constraints as "Most of trainings are unsuitable for small and marginal farmers" (mean score 2.525) and constraint "Lack of training staff at KVK" (mean score 2.156) was least ranked for trained farmers of KVKs' training programme.

Table 4: Managerial constraints

Sl. No.	Constraints	Total score	Mean score	Ranks
1	Lack of adequate boarding and lodging facilities for trained farmers.	358	2.237	IV
2	Some time the selection of farmers for training becomes biased.	355	2.218	V
3	The selection of farmers for training made through local leader.	365	2.281	III
4	Needy farmers were not selected for training.	267	1.668	VI
5	At selection time for training the basic necessities of farmers do not kept in mind.	402	2.512	I
6	Unsuitable time of training	380	2.375	II

It is clear from table no 4 that "at selection time for training the basic necessities of farmers do not kept in mind" (mean score 2.512) was observed the first problem as ranked first in managerial constraints, it is followed by " Unsuitable time of training" (Mean score 2.375) ranked second, "The selection of farmers for training made through local leader" (mean score 2.281) ranked third; "Lack of adequate boarding and lodging facilities for trained farmers" (mean score 2.237) ranked fourth; " Some time the selection of farmers for training farmers were not selected for training" (mean score 1.668) ranked sixth. Thus, it can be concluded from above results that "at the selection time for training the basic necessities of farmers do not kept in mind" (mean score 2.512) was the major constraint and "needy farmers were not selected for training" (mean score 1.668) was least constraint in training for trained farmers of study area.

Conclusion

The major constraints in training as perceived by trained respondents were 'uneconomic land holding', 'training is not being imparted in the prescribed manner', 'the most of trainings are unsuitable for small and managerial farmers' and 'at the selection time for training the basic necessities of farmers do not kept in mind' as socio-economic constraints, technical constraints, administrative constraints and managerial constraints, respectively.

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