

## International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 8; Issue 1; January 2025; Page No. 100-103

Received: 01-11-2024  
Accepted: 05-12-2024

Indexed Journal  
Peer Reviewed Journal

### Constraints faced by rashtriya krishi vikas yojana (RKVY) beneficiaries and their suggestions

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2025.v8.i1b.1512>

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#### Abstract

It was observed that, nearly three fourth (i.e. 73.33%) of the beneficiaries had. medium to technology transfer in Rabi jowar "Parbhani Moti" and also 73.33 per cent of non-beneficiaries had medium to transfer of technology in Rabi jowar "Parbhani Moti", The 'Z' value 5.34 significant at 0.01 % level of probability indicating that there was significant difference in transfer of technology among the beneficiaries and non- beneficiaries of RKVY Scheme.

It was revealed that, 60 per cent of beneficiaries had medium to transfer of technology in Gram and 70 per cent of non-beneficiaries had medium technology transfer in Gram. The 'Z' value 2.80 significant at 0.01 % level of probability indicating that there was significant difference in transfer of technology among the beneficiaries and non- beneficiaries of RKVY Scheme.

In regarding with impact of RKVY on its beneficiaries was in term of transfer of technology on Rabi jowar "Parbhani Moti" (96.19%) and beneficiaries was in term of transfer of technology on Gram "Vijay/Akash" (68.94%).

In the constraints, majority of the beneficiaries reported that, lack of technical skills from extension staff (93.33%), of experienced trainers of RKVY (91.67%), there are several steps majority of the beneficiaries reported that, lack involved in obtaining information (86.67%), less number of income days under the RKVY (85.00%), lack of technical infrastructure (83.33%), KIOSK systems is not working properly under the RKVY (83.33%), lack of communication between beneficiaries and the authorities or officers (81.67%)

In order to overcome the constraints some suggestions were given by the beneficiaries they are as, Increase the subsidy on the basis of start-up (98.33%), Proper financial management (96.67%), give the proper guidance (91.67%), Timely. information should be disseminated by extension agents (86.67), The government should supply the necessary equipment at proper times (83.33%), Good quality of seed should provide to the beneficiaries (78.33%).

**Keywords:** RKVY, impact, beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, krishi vigyan kendra (KVK), transfer of technology, rabi jowar parbhani moti, gram vijay/akash

#### Introduction

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), launched in 2007, aims to promote agricultural development by enabling states to tailor interventions to local needs. Initially a 100% central assistance program, RKVY became a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 2014 with a 60:40 funding ratio between the Center and states (90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan states), and 100% funding for UTs. The scheme covers a broad range of agricultural areas, including infrastructure development, agri-business models, mechanization, and technology transfer.

RKVY-RAFTAAR, its revised version, focuses on enhancing productivity, reducing farmer risk, and fostering agribusiness entrepreneurship. The scheme allows states

flexibility in planning and implementing projects, emphasizing value-chain production models and innovative income-generating activities like floriculture and beekeeping. It also promotes youth engagement through agribusiness and skill development initiatives.

A key component of the scheme is technology transfer, particularly through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), which demonstrate agricultural practices to increase productivity. The study on RKVY beneficiaries will focus on evaluating the impact of these technologies on farming practices, identifying constraints faced by farmers, and gathering suggestions for improvement. It will specifically assess the adoption of technologies like intercropping and soil health practices.

While the study’s scope is limited by sample size and time constraints, its findings will offer valuable insights for policy makers and extension workers to enhance RKVY implementation and farmer engagement. Source: Government of India (2007).

**Objectives**

To identify the Constraints faced by the RKVY Beneficiaries and to receive the Suggestion to overcome the constraints.

**Methodology**

**Methods of Sampling**

**Selection of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)**

The study focused on the selection of three Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) from Vasanttrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, located in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra. These KVKs were chosen based on their involvement with Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) beneficiaries. The KVKs selected are:

- KVK Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar
- KVK Tuljapur
- KVK Khamgaon

KVK Badnapur, which is newly established, was excluded from the study.

**Selection of Talukas:** The talukas for the study were purposively selected from each KVK based on the maximum number of RKVY beneficiaries for specific crops grown in those areas. The selected talukas are:

**KVK Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar:** One taluka, Paithan, was chosen.

**KVK Tuljapur:** Two talukas, Tuljapur and Bhoom, were chosen.

**KVK Khamgaon:** One taluka, Georai, was chosen.

**Selection of Respondents**

From each selected KVK, a total of 20 RKVY beneficiaries and 20 non-beneficiaries were selected. The respondents were chosen based on their involvement in the cultivation of two specific crops:

- Rabi Jowar (“Parbhani Moti”)
- Gram (“Vijay/Akash”)

In each KVK, respondents were randomly selected from one village where 10 RKVY beneficiaries and 10 non-beneficiaries had cultivated Rabi Jowar, and another 10 beneficiaries and 10 non-beneficiaries who had cultivated Gram.

**Thus, the villages selected for the study were**

**KVK Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar**

Paithan Taluka: Village Indegaon (10 beneficiaries, 10 non-beneficiaries for each crop)

**KVK Tuljapur**

**Tuljapur Taluka:** Village Devkuruli (10 beneficiaries, 10 non-beneficiaries for each crop)

**Bhoom Taluka:** Village Deolali (10 beneficiaries, 10 non-beneficiaries for each crop)

**KVK Khamgaon**

**Georai Taluka:** Village Loladgaon (10 beneficiaries, 10 non-beneficiaries for each crop)

**Georai Taluka:** Village Malegaon Bk. (10 beneficiaries, 10 non-beneficiaries for each crop)

In total, 60 RKVY beneficiaries and 60 non-beneficiaries (120 respondents) were selected across the three KVKs.

**Table 1:** List of Selected Talukas and Villages (Interventions-wise)

Sr. No.	Crop	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)	Taluka	Village	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Non-beneficiaries	Total
1	Rabi Jowar "Parbhani Moti"	KVK Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	Paithan	Indegaon	10	10	20
		KVK Tuljapur	Tuljapur	Devkuruli	10	10	20
		KVK Khamgaon	Georai	Loladgaon	10	10	20
2	Gram "Vijay/Akash"	KVK Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	Paithan	Indegaon	10	10	20
		KVK Tuljapur	Bhoom	Deolali	10	10	20
		KVK Khamgaon	Georai	Malegaon Bk.	10	10	20
Total					60	60	120

**Selection of Transfer of Technology**

The study focused on two technologies for transfer under RKVY:

1. Rabi Jowar "Parbhani Moti"
2. Gram "Vijay/Akash"

**Statistical Tools Used for Analysis of Data:** The following statistical tools were used for the analysis of data:

**Frequency and Percentage:** To describe the distribution of respondents and their characteristics.

**Mean:** To calculate the average scores of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

**Standard Deviation:** To measure the spread of data points from the mean.

**Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of Correlation:** To study the relationship between different variables.

**Z-test:** To test hypotheses and determine the statistical significance of differences.

**Impact**

The impact of RKVY was measured as the percentage change in the outcomes between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the RKVY program. The impact of the transfer of technology under RKVY was calculated as follows:

**Impact of Rabi Jowar "Parbhani Moti"**

$$\text{Impact} = \frac{\text{Beneficiaries' Score} - \text{Non-beneficiaries' Score}}{\text{Non-beneficiaries' Score}} \times 100$$

**Impact of Gram "Vijay/Akash"**

$$\text{Impact} = \frac{\text{Beneficiaries' Score} - \text{Non-beneficiaries' Score}}{\text{Non-beneficiaries' Score}} \times 100$$

The mean impact of RKVY was computed by summing up the impacts of the two crops (Rabi Jowar and Gram) to determine the overall effect of technology transfer.

**Results and discussion**

**Constraints faced by RKVY beneficiaries**

The schedule covered possible constraints which may hinder the impact of RKVY on its beneficiaries. The responses were noted in the schedule itself. The frequency and percentage for each constraint was worked out and presented in the given Table.

**Table 2:** RKVY constraints ranked by frequency, percentage, and beneficiary responses.

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	There are several steps involved in obtaining information	52	86.67	III
2.	KIOSK systems is not working properly under the RKVY	50	83.33	V
3.	The application process in RKVY might take a lengthy period	37	61.67	XII
4.	Lack of experienced trainers of RKVY	55	91.67	II
5.	RKVY is a difficult procedure	39	65.00	XI
6.	Lack of accessibility	34	56.67	XIII
7.	Technical limitations.	33	55.00	XIV
8.	Lack of technical infrastructure	50	83.33	VI
9.	Less number of income days under the RKVY	51	85.00	IV
10.	Lack of awareness, motivation and training	47	78.33	VIII
11.	Lack of technical skills from extension staff	56	93.33	I
12.	Lack of understanding and awareness of the scheme	39	65.00	X
13.	No proper market information	42	70.00	IX
14.	Lack of communication between beneficiaries and the authorities or officers.	49	81.67	VII

In the constraints, of experienced trainers of RKVY (91.67%), there are several steps majority of the beneficiaries reported that, lack of technical skills from extension staff (93.33%), lack involved in obtaining information (86.67%), less number of income days under the RKVY (85.00%), lack of technical infrastructure (83.33%), KIOSK systems is not working properly under the RKVY (83.33%), lack of communication between beneficiaries and the authorities or officers (81.67%), lack of awareness, motivation and training (78.33%), No proper market information (70.00%), lack of understanding and awareness of the scheme (65.00%), RKVY is a difficult procedure (65.00%), the application process in RKVY might take a lengthy period (61.67%), lack of accessibility (56.67%) and technical limitations (55.00%).

**Suggestions given by RKVY beneficiaries to overcome**

**the constraints**

The schedule covered possible constraints which may hinder the impact of RKVY on its beneficiaries. The responses were noted in the schedule itself. The frequency and percentage for each constraint was worked out and presented in the given Table.

Some suggestions were given by the beneficiaries they are as, Increase the subsidy on the basis of start-up (98.33%), Proper financial management (96.67%), give the proper guidance (91.67%), Timely information should be disseminated by extension agents (86.67), The government should supply the necessary equipment at proper times (83.33%), Good quality of seed should provide to the beneficiaries (78.33%), Regular visits by extension officials should be made (73.33%), Healthy Communication and officers or authorities (71.67%), Total amount to be paid by beneficiaries should be deducted from subsidy (70.00%).

**Table 3:** Beneficiaries' suggestions ranked by frequency, percentage, and importance.

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Give proper guidance.	55	91.67	III
2.	Increase the subsidy on the basis of start-up	59	98.33	I
3.	Make the documentation process faster.	50	83.33	V
4.	Healthy Communication and officers or authorities	43	71.67	VIII
5.	Good quality of seed should provide to the beneficiaries.	47	78.33	VI
6.	Proper financial management.	58	96.67	II
7.	Regular visits by extension officials should be made.	44	73.33	VII
8.	Timely information should be disseminated by extension agents.	52	86.67	IV
9.	Total amount to be paid by beneficiaries should be deducted from subsidy.	42	70.00	IX

**Conclusion**

The RKVY program has positively impacted beneficiaries by enhancing agricultural outcomes, as evidenced by the percentage change in scores for crops like Rabi Jowar and

Gram. However, several constraints hinder its full potential, including lack of technical skills among extension staff, complicated procedures, inadequate infrastructure, and poor communication. Beneficiaries suggested addressing these

issues by increasing subsidies, improving financial management, timely dissemination of information, providing quality seeds and equipment, and ensuring regular extension visits. Implementing these recommendations can enhance the effectiveness of RKVY, empowering farmers and improving their agricultural productivity and livelihoods.

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