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### Constraints faced by beneficiaries in KVK training programs under SKNAU, Jobner

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#### Abstract

This study investigates the constraints faced by beneficiaries during training programmes conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University (SKNAU), Jobner, Rajasthan. Focusing on three KVKs—Bansur (ICAR), Chomu (NGO), and Fatehpur Shekhawati (SAU)—the research involved 75 randomly selected participants. Data were collected using a structured interview schedule and analyzed through Mean Percent Score (MPS) and percentage methods. Findings reveal that 61.33% of beneficiaries faced moderate constraints, while 24% experienced severe constraints. Key administrative issues included the absence of exposure visits (59.55 MPS) and inadequate coordination with other agencies (53.33 MPS). Technical challenges highlighted were insufficient facilities for practical demonstrations (72.88 MPS) and unavailability of required inputs (54.66 MPS). Financial constraints encompassed the lack of travel allowances (44.00 MPS) and inadequate meal budgets (36.00 MPS). Infrastructure-related problems such as lack of transport for field visits (64.00 MPS) and inadequate lodging facilities (63.55 MPS) were also significant. Addressing these challenges is essential to enhance the effectiveness of KVK training programmes and promote sustainable agricultural development.

**Keywords:** Training constraints, agricultural training, extension education

#### 1. Introduction

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), under the aegis of ICAR and State Agricultural Universities like SKNAU, Jobner, are pivotal in disseminating agricultural innovations to farmers. They conduct on-farm testing, frontline demonstrations, and need-based training programs to bridge the gap between research and field application. Despite their efforts, beneficiaries often encounter challenges such as limited access to training sessions, inadequate resources, and logistical issues. Studies have highlighted constraints like inappropriate teaching aids, insufficient training duration, and lack of follow-up support. Addressing these issues is crucial to enhance the effectiveness of KVK initiatives and ensure sustainable agricultural development.

#### 2. Methodology

The present study was undertaken to identify constraints faced by the beneficiaries during trainings organized by KVKs under SKNAU, Jobner. The investigation was conducted in three KVKs—Bansur (ICAR, Alwar), Chomu (NGO, Jaipur), and Fatehpur (SAU, Sikar)—among 10 KVKs working under SKNAU, Jobner. Out of seven KVKs under SKNAU and three supported KVKs (ICAR and NGO), 75 beneficiaries (25 from each KVK) were selected randomly from KVKs selected for study. A structured interview schedule was developed covering administrative, technical, financial and infrastructural constraints. Inputs were refined through consultations with KVK experts and

extension education specialists at SKNAU, Jobner. Responses were recorded using a three-point Likert scale (3 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 1 = disagree). Data were analyzed using percentage and Mean Percent Score (MPS) methods to determine the intensity of each constraint. The following statistical tools and methods were used to analyze the collected information and interpretation of the data.

#### Statistical methods

The following statistical tools and methods were used to analyze the collected information and interpretation of the data.

**Percentage:** Simple comparisons were made on the basis of frequency and percentage.

**Mean score:** It is obtained by total score of each statement divided by total number of farmers.

**Standard Deviation (S.D.):** The standard deviation measures the absolute dispersion or variability of distribution. Here mean and standard deviation were used for categorization of respondents into different categories.

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X_i^2}{N} - \frac{(\sum X_i)^2}{N^2}}$$

Where,

$\sum X_i^2$  = Sum of squares of the variables

$\sum X_i$  = Sum of values of the variables

N = Number of respondents

**Mean Percent Score (MPS):** Mean percent score was obtained by multiplying total obtained score of the respondents by hundred and divided by the maximum obtainable score under each practice. Formula of MPS is given as under.

$$\text{MPS} = \frac{\text{Total score obtained by the respondent}}{\text{Maximum obtainable score}} \times 100$$

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### Constraints analysis of the Beneficiaries

The data for the constraints faced by the beneficiaries of the three selected KVKs i.e. ICAR, SAU and NGO KVKs have been analyzed and presented below.

**Table 1:** Overall constraints faced by the Beneficiaries n =75

S. No.	Categories	KVK Bansur (n <sub>1</sub> =25)	KVK Chomu (n <sub>2</sub> =25)	KVK Fatehpur Shekhawati (n <sub>3</sub> =25)	Total
1	Least constraints Score <30.24	0 (0.00)	7 (28.00)	4 (16.00)	11 (14.67)
2	Moderate constraints Score 30.24 to 40.44	7 (28.00)	18 (72.00)	21 (84.00)	46 (61.33)
3	Severe constraints Score >30.24	18 (72.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	18 (24.00)

Mean= 35.34, SD=5.10

Table 1 reveal that majority (61.33 per cent) of the beneficiaries were facing Moderate constraints, whereas 24.00 per cent of them were facing severe constraints. Only 14.67 per cent Beneficiaries were facing least constraints. Result shows that farmers are not facing much constraints

while attending the trainings which is an encouraging sign and it's an achievement for the KVKs.

#### Component wise constraints faced by the beneficiaries

**Table 2:** Administrative constraints faced by the Beneficiaries n=75

S. No.	Administrative constraints	Over all	
		MPS	Rank
1.	Unsuitable time and duration of training programme	35.11	VII
2.	Lack of trained, field oriented and experienced staff	52.00	III
3.	Lack of coordination in the management of the course	42.66	IV
4.	Lack of coordination with other agencies	53.33	II
5.	Lack of publicity of the programme	41.66	V
6.	Farmers of nearby areas of KVKs are called for the training	34.66	VIII
7.	Preference is given to farmers of some particular caste or acquaintance	36.00	VI
8.	No provision for the exposure visit and discussion with progressive farmers	59.55	I

Data presented in the above table 2 reveal that beneficiaries of the selected KVKs were facing severe administrative problems because of "No provision for the exposure visit and discussion with progressive farmers" (59.55 MPS) followed by "Lack of coordination with other agencies" (53.33 MPS). As the KVKs are working on the principle of "seeing is believing", therefore the exposure visits are very important. Further, as many posts of technical staff are lying

vacant especially in SAU KVKs, farmers might have faced this problem. This may be due to the biased attitude of the farmers otherwise KVKs are for all the farmers and there they have to organize the training as per season and the Action Plan which may be suitable to some farmers and may not be to others. The findings of this study support the findings of Kumari (2013) <sup>[6]</sup>.

**Table 3:** Technical Constraints faced by the Beneficiaries n=75

S. No	Technical Constraints	MPS	Rank
1.	Non-availability of relevant literature	42.66	VII
2.	Non availability of required input	54.66	II
3.	Lack of adequate facilities for practical demonstration	72.88	I
4.	Lack of teaching learning environment	54.22	III
5.	Course content is finalized without ascertaining the needs	44.44	VI
6.	Less interest taken by trainer	35.11	VIII
7.	More emphasis on lecture method	50.22	IV
8.	Less emphasis of practical skill training	49.33	V

The data reflects in table 3 that "Lack of adequate facilities for practical demonstration" (72.88 MPS) was most severe constraint followed by "Non availability of required input"

(54.66 MPS) and "Lack of teaching learning environment" (54.22 MPS) faced by the beneficiaries. These results show that technical staff is taking adequate interest in organizing

training but there may be some issues related to funds or staff to prepare literature etc. The findings of this study support the findings of Meena and Singh (2013)<sup>[7]</sup>.

**Table 4:** Financial constraints faced by the Beneficiaries n=75

S. No	Financial constraints	MPS	Rank
1.	No TA is given to the trainees	44.00	I
2.	Budget for meal arrangement (@ 150 /- per farmer/day) is insufficient	36.00	II

The data reflect in table 4 that beneficiaries of the KVKs are facing the problem as “No TA is given to the trainees (44.00 MPS) followed by “Budget for meal arrangement (@ 150 /- per farmer/day) is insufficient” (36.00 MPS). This may be due to the reason as there is no provision of paying Travelling allowance to the trainees and therefore they find difficulty in coming for the training. The findings of this study support the findings of Kumar et.al. (2016)<sup>[5]</sup>.

**Table 5:** Infrastructure and others facilities related Constraints faced by the Beneficiaries n=75

S. No	Infrastructure and others facilities related Constraints	MPS	Rank
1.	Inadequate infrastructure facilities	56.00	V
2.	Inadequate demonstration facilities	57.33	IV
3.	Inadequate lodging facilities	63.55	II
4.	Unsatisfactory boarding facilities	61.77	III
5.	Lack of transport facilities for field visit	64.00	I
6.	Lack of AV aids	52.00	VI

The results show in table 5 that beneficiaries of the KVKs were facing “Lack of transport facilities for field visit” (64.00 MPS) followed by “Inadequate lodging facilities” (63.55 MPS) as major Infrastructure and others facilities related Constraints. This may be due to the fact that the ICAR KVK i.e. Bansur is not having its own building and the building of KVK Fatehpur Shekhawati is quite old therefore farmers might be facing such problems. The findings of this study support the findings of Kumari (2013)<sup>[6]</sup>.

#### 4. Conclusion

The study focusing on beneficiary constraints via: administrative, technical, financial, and infrastructural challenges. Findings revealed that exposure visits, coordination with other agencies, and provision of technical inputs were significant concerns. Addressing these issues is essential to enhance the effectiveness of KVK training programs and ensure sustainable agricultural development.

#### 5. Acknowledgement

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