

Constraints Analysis of Technological Awareness of the Farmers

D.K. Singh¹, U.S.Gautam² and S.N.Pandey³

1. SMS, KVK, Jabalpur, 2. Zonal Coordinator, Zone-VII, (ICAR), Jabalpur,
3. Programme Coordinator, Development Alternative, Jhansi

ABSTRACT

The present investigations are different types of constraints faced by trained and untrained farmers in relation to training programme. The study was conducted that, the Sagar district of M.P and in which 240 respondents selected, out of that 90, & 150 respondents were selected trained & untrained respectively. To find out the constraints of experienced by trained farmers regarding training programme, a list of possible constraints was prepared separately for trained and untrained farmers. The study about constraints faced by some Govt. or. NGOs organizations revealed that training method was not effective, training subject was not match with current problems, and more distance from the village were the main constraints reported by the trained farmers.

Key words – Farmers; Technological Awareness; Constraints

The training of farmers is a critical input for the rapid transfer of agricultural technology. The present rate of Agricultural production can be doubled if the available technology is brought to bear with the production process and programmes focusing more and more on transferring the new technology from the confines of laboratories and research institutes to the farmers and make them more result and work oriented. In this context training plays an important role in boosting the farm production. The present investigations are different types of constraints faced by trained and untrained farmers in relation to training programme. The specific objective of this study was to delineate the constraints faced by the farmers relation to training.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Sagar district of M.P. was purposely selected. In Sagar district, there are 11 development blocks out of which 4 blocks selected randomly for the purpose of present investigation. Two villages from each selected block were selected in eight villages of Sagar district. The total number of selected respondents was 240 (90 respondents is trained & 150 respondents is untrained). To find out the constraints experienced by trained farmers regarding training programme, a list of possible constraints was prepared separately for trained and untrained farmers. Their responses regarding each constraint were recorded and presented with the help of frequency, percentage and mean.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table No.1 revealed that, total 240 respondent was selected out of that 90 respondent trained and 150 untrained.

Constraints faced by untrained farmers in relation to training: The constraints categories as social, psychological, economical, political and cultural constraints faced by untrained farmers in relation to training.

A social constraint highlighted in the Table No.2 comprises lack of awareness, lack of motivation to the farmers towards training, communication gap among the scientist, farmers and extension workers, lack of education, lack of interests to get modern techniques, poor social status and small land holding of untrained farmers. 88.67% farmers come under the communication gap among the scientist farmers and extension workers followed by 80.67% lack of motivation towards training. Lack of awareness also major constraints faced by the untrained farmers in relation to training.

Psychological constraints comprise lack of inspiration, low risk ability to acquire new techniques, lack of economic motivation, lesser interest to modify their traditional method and lack of decision making cover in the Table No. 3. The table revealed that, 80.67% untrained farmers come under lack of inspiration in the psychological constraints followed by 74% low risk ability to acquire new techniques. Lack of economic motivation was the major constraints faced by untrained farmers in relation to training i.e. 86.75%.

Table 1. Categorization of the farmers on the basis of trained and untrained

S.No.	Particular	f	%
1	Trained farmers	90	37.50
2	Untrained farmers	150	62.50

Table 2. Social Constraints faced by untrained farmer's duration training

S.No.	Constraints	f	%
1	Lack of Awareness	108	72.00
2	Lack of motivation to the Farmers towards training	121	80.67
3	Communication gap among the Scientist, Farmers and Extension worker's	133	88.67
4	Lack of education	72	48.00
5	Lack of interest to get modern technique	86	57.33
6	Poor social status	109	72.67
7	Small land holdings	108	72.00
	Total	105	70.00

Table 3. Psychological Constraints faced by untrained farmer's duration training

S.No.	Constraints	f	%
1	Lack of inspiration	121	80.67
2	Low risk ability to acquire new techniques	111	74.00
3	Lack of Economic motivation	131	86.75
4	Lesser interest to modify their traditional methods	65	43.33
5	Lack of decision making	83	55.33
	Total	102	68.00

Table 4. Economical Constraints faced by untrained farmers duration training

S.No.	Constraints	f	%
1	High price of agricultural inputs	136	90.67
2	Poor economic condition	127	84.67
3	Poor credit facility	140	93.33
4	To treat agriculture as secondary profession	58	38.67
5	Lack of infrastructure for crop production	140	93.33
6	Lack of awareness towards financial agencies	114	76.00
7	Higher prices of inputs like seed & fertilizer etc.	136	90.67

Table 5. Political Constraints faced by untrained farmers duration training

S.No.	Constraints	f	%
1	Government policy	119	79.33
2	Incapable local leadership	102	68.00
3	Inadequate planning from Govt./NGOs	105	70.00
4	Lack of co-ordination between political representative and farmers	89	59.33

Table 6. Cultural Constraints faced by untrained farmer's duration training

S. No.	Constraints	f	%
1	Less use of local language in training programme	53	35.33
2	Non adoption of modern technology and prefer to follow traditional practices	63	42.00
3	Religious limitation	55	36.67
4	Orthodox thinking	103	68.67
5	Role of women is not considered	100	66.67

Note – Percentage calculate on the basis of responses.

Table 7. Showing the different type of constricts faced by the respondents during the training period

S.No.	Constraints	f	%
1	Social	105	70.00
2	Psychological	102	68.00
3	Economical	122	81.00
4	Political	104	69.33
5	Cultural	75	50.00

Table 8. Constraints faced by trained farmers faced by untrained farmer's duration training

S. No.	Constraints	f	%
1	Lodging facilities was not available	10	11.11
2	Boarding facilities	20	22.22
3	Transportation facility was not available	13	14.44
4	Duration of the training Programme	50	55.55
5	Distance form the village	63	70.00
6	Institutional charge paid	19	21.11
7	Sitting arrangement was not proper	19	21.11
8	Training material /Literature was distributed	30	33.33
9	Training subject was not matched with current problems	68	75.55
10	Lack of Need based training programme	70	77.77
11	Training method was not effective	74	82.22
12	The entertainment facilities was not provided to the farmer's	61	67.78

Economic constraints comprises High price of Agricultural inputs, Poor economic condition, Poor credit facility, To treat agriculture as secondary profession, Lack of infrastructure for crop production, Lack of awareness towards financial agencies and Higher prices of inputs like seed & fertilizer comes under Table No.4, Lack of infrastructures and poor availability of credit facility were major economical constraints faced by untrained farmers in relation to training i.e. 93.33% followed by higher prices of inputs i.e. 90.67%. Poor Economic status of the farmers was also a big constraints faced by the farmers in relation to training.

Political constraints comprises, Government policy, Incapable local leadership, Inadequate planning from Govt./NGOs & Lack of co-ordination between political representative and farmers covered in Table No.5. The table revealed that, 79.33% untrained farmers faced the constraints regarding Govt. policies followed by 70% inadequate planning from Govt/NGOs in relation to training.

Cultural constraints comprises, Less use of local language in training programme, Non adoption of modern technology and prefer to follow traditional practices, Religious limitation, Orthodox thinking & Role of women (Table No. 6). Major Cultural constraints faced by untrained farmers were orthodox thin king (68.67%) and not considered role of women in the training i.e. (66.67%) followed by non-adoption of modern technology and preferred to followed traditional practices i.e. 42% faced by the untrained farmers in relation to training.

Table No.7 comprises summary of different types of constraint faced by respondent during training period Economical constraints play a major role followed by social constraints.

Constraints faced by trained farmers in relation to training: In this regard, the constraints comprises Lodgings, Boarding ,Transportation facilities during training programme, Distance form the training place to village & effective need based training methods which matched with current problem were some of constraints faced by the trained farmers in relation to training, Details are as given in Table 8.

The Table 8 revealed that, the boarding and lodging facilities were not available, and also the same indicated to trained respondents, similar findings were reported by (Jandhle Sangle (1996) and Pandey (1998). Many other farmers reported that training material including literature was not distributed during the training and also they charged for training. The place of training was away form the village was also the constraints faced by the respondents during the course of training.

CONCLUSION

The study about constraints faced by some Govt. or. NGOs organizations revealed that training method was not effective, training subject not match with current problems, and more distance from the villages to the training centers, reported the main constraints faced by the trained farmers.

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