International Journal of Environment, Agriculture and Biotechnology
Vol-9, Issue-1; Jan-Feb, 2024
Peer-Reviewed International Journal
Journal Home Page Available: https://ijeab.com/
Journal DOI: 10.22161/ijeab

Enhancing KVK Training through Trainer and Trainee Suggestions at SKNAU, Jobner (Rajasthan)

Jitendra Kumar Meena[1], Madhuri Joshi[2], Lokesh Kumar[1], Nitesh Kumar Tanwar[1]

[1]PhD Scholar, Department of Extension Education, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, MPUAT, Udaipur
[2]Retd. Professor, Department of Extension Education, SKNAU, Jobner, Rajasthan
Corresponding E-Mail: jitendrameena414@gmail.com

Received: 15 Jan 2024; Received in revised form: 18 Feb 2024; Accepted: 23 Feb 2024; Available online: 28 Feb 2024

Abstract— *The present study was undertaken to gather suggestions from technical staff and beneficiaries of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under SKNAU, Jobner, to improve training programmes and extension services. Three KVKs were selected for comparison based on administrative control: Fatehpur-Shekhawati (SAU), Bansur (ICAR), and Chomu (NGO). A total of 125 respondents (50 technical staff and 75 beneficiaries) were surveyed. Data revealed that the highest-ranked suggestions from staff included immediate filling of vacant posts and strengthening infrastructure (MPS = 80.00) career advancement (77.33) and vehicle facilities (76.66). Beneficiaries emphasized organizing more off-campus training (MPS = 97.77), separate training for farm women (96.88) and promotion of skill-based/self-employment training (95.55). These findings indicate a strong demand for localized, inclusive, and capacity-building interventions. The study offers evidence-based recommendations for strengthening the impact and efficiency of KVK initiatives.*

Keywords— ***Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Capacity building, Training, Knowledge, Technical staff, Beneficiaries***

I. INTRODUCTION

The effectiveness of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in disseminating agricultural knowledge and improving rural livelihoods greatly depends on continuous feedback from both technical staff and beneficiaries. Gathering suggestions from these stakeholders provides valuable insights for policy makers, enabling them to reform training programmes, address structural gaps, and improve overall service delivery. Suggestions such as filling vacant technical posts, improving infrastructure, and providing timely grants were highlighted by staff, while beneficiaries emphasized the need for more off-campus training, skill-based programmes, and gender-specific learning opportunities. These inputs are crucial for tailoring extension efforts to local needs and ensuring the sustainable impact of KVK initiatives.

II. METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted to assess the suggestions from technical staff and beneficiaries of KVKs under SKNAU, Jobner, covering SAU, ICAR, and NGO-administered KVKs. Three KVKs were purposively selected for comparison: KVK Fatehpur-Shekhawati (SAU), KVK Bansur (ICAR), and KVK Chomu (NGO). A total of 125 respondents, comprising 50 technical staff from 10 KVKs and 75 beneficiaries from the three selected KVKs, were surveyed. Structured schedules were developed to collect data. Data collection involved self-administered questionnaires for staff and personal interviews for beneficiaries. The data were analyzed using percentages and Mean Percent Score (MPS). The study aims to support evidence-based improvements in KVK training and extension effectiveness. 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.

Statistical methods:

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

(i) Percentage: Simple comparisons were made on the basis of frequency and percentage.

(ii) 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.

$$MPS = \frac{Total\ Score\ obtained\ by\ the\ respondent}{Maximum\ obtainable\ Score}$$

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Suggestions from the Technical staff and Beneficiaries:

Suggestions for improvement by the technical staff and beneficiaries help the policy makers (Senior scientist cum Head/ SMSs) for making necessary reforms in the policies for improving the situations and to improve the quality of the training programmes for betterment of knowledge and skill to the technical staff and beneficiaries in the KVKs.

A. Suggestions by Technical staff

Suggestions were obtained by the technical staff of all the KVKs (ICAR, SAU, NGO) under SKNAU, Jobner (Rajasthan) and data Collected was analyzed and is presented as below.

Table- 1: Suggestions by technical staff (n=50)

S. No.	Suggestions	Total	
		MPS	Rank
1.	Vacant posts especially programme Coordinators/SMS should be filled up immediately	80.00	I
2.	Frequent transfer of the KVK technical staff should be avoided	68.00	X
3.	Career advancement scheme for the KVK staff should be implemented time to time	77.33	II
4.	Demonstration unit/training laboratory as well as infrastructural premises should be well equipped.	80.00	I
5.	KVK grant should be released to the KVK in time.	76.00	IV
6.	Additional grant should be provided to the KVK to carryout extension activities like Kisan Mela, exhibition etc	75.33	V
7.	Power and authority should be delegated to the programme coordinators adequately, considering their responsibility	72.00	IX
8.	Vehicle facility is highly essential for carrying extension activities in villages	76.66	III
9.	Modern information and communication technology should be made available to all KVKs	76.00	IV
10.	Facility of staff quarters should be there	60.66	XII
11.	There should be a provision for work motivation and incentives for the staff of KVKs	73.33	VII
12.	Mechanism of strong linkages and coordination with other extension agencies and line departments is necessary	72.66	VIII
13.	Standard and uniform evaluation system for extension work should be suggested by the ICAR to all the KVKs	74.00	VI
14.	There should be a transfer policy	64.00	XI

The data presented in Table 1 reveal that Technical staff of overall KVKs were mostly suggested for “Vacant posts especially programme Coordinators/SMS should be filled up immediately” and “Demonstration unit/training laboratory as well as infrastructural premises should be well equipped” (80.00 MPS) followed by “Career advancement scheme for the KVK staff should be implemented time to time” (77.33 MPS) and “Vehicle facility is highly essential

for carrying extension activities in villages" (76.66 MPS). These results show that there are lot of vacancies of technical staff in the KVKs. And youth searched the job through KVKs provided technologies. It may be due to the less no. of SMSs available in the SAUs.

The findings of this study support the findings of Chauhan (2013) and Bashir and Narmatha (2016).

B. **Suggestions by Beneficiaries**

Suggestions were obtained by the beneficiaries of the selected KVKs (Bansur, Chomu, Fatehpur) under SKNAU, Jobner Rajasthan. Collected data was analyzed and presented as below.

Table- 2: Suggestions by beneficiaries (n = 75)

S.No.	Suggestions	KVK Bansur (n_1=25)		KVK Chomu (n_2=25)		KVK Fatehpur (n_3=25)		Total	
		MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank
1.	Practical demonstration should be a part of every training	180.55	VI	161.29	X	177.77	VI	83.11	V
2.	KVK should be strengthened with well-developed infrastructural facilities	175.00	IX	175.14	VI	141.66	XII	78.66	IX
3.	Distribution of inputs at the end of training	161.70	X	172.22	V	169.44	VII	80.44	VII
4.	Organize more no. of off-campus training	200.25	I	202.97	I	208.33	I	97.77	I
5.	Promotion of Skill oriented /Self-employment generation trainings	200.00	II	202.70	II	194.44	III	95.55	III
6.	Follow-up action by KVK trainers	141.66	XII	166.66	VIII	150.00	XI	73.33	XI
7.	Need based trainings programmes should be formulated	183.33	V	163.88	IX	152.77	X	80.00	VIII
8.	Provision of Awards/rewards/certificate to based trainers	194.44	III	197.22	IV	188.88	IV	92.88	IV
9.	Availability of transport facilities at KVKs	161.11	XI	175.00	VII	180.55	V	82.66	VI
10.	Trainers must used audio-visual aids	175.45	VII	155.55	XII	158.33	VIII	78.22	X
11	Training must be formulated on the basis of common interest of the farmers separately	175.20	VIII	161.11	XI	155.55	IX	78.66	IX
12.	Separate trainings should be provided to farm women	194.09	IV	202.07	III	208.09	II	96.88	II

The data presented in Table 2 reveal that beneficiaries of overall KVKs (KVK- Bansur, Chomu, Fatehpur) mostly suggested "Organize more no. of off-campus training" 97.77 MPS (200.25 MPS, 202.97 MPS, 208.33 MPS respectively) followed by "Separate trainings should be provided to farm women" (96.88 MPS) and "Promotion of Skill oriented/Self-employment generation trainings" (95.95 MPS). These result shows that the farmers or the beneficiaries want to take information or the technologies at their village or home level and the female farmers want to separately learn about the technology and they also want to search for jobs through skill-oriented trainings. The findings of this study support the findings of Meena and Singh (2013).

IV. CONCLUSION

The suggestions from KVK technical staff highlight the urgent need to fill vacant positions, upgrade infrastructure, and provide necessary resources for effective extension work. Beneficiaries emphasize the importance of more off-campus, skill-based, and women-specific training programs. Implementing these recommendations will strengthen KVKs' capacity to deliver relevant and impactful agricultural knowledge, ultimately improving rural livelihoods.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely acknowledge the support of SKNAU, Jobner, and the staff of KVKs at Fatehpur-Shekhawati, Bansur, and Chomu for their cooperation during this study. I am thankful to all the technical staff and beneficiaries who provided valuable suggestions and data. Special thanks to my guide and all those who encouraged and supported me throughout this research.

REFERENCES

[1] Chauhan, D. S. (2013). Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra activities on rural farmers. *Indian Journal of Extension Education*, 49(1), 80-83.

[2] Bashir, M. & Narmatha, G. (2016). A study on organizational and operational constraints faced by KVKs in India. *Journal of Extension Systems*, 32(2), 45-52.

[3] Meena, R. S. & Singh, A. K. (2013). Evaluation of training programmes conducted by KVKs in Rajasthan. *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*, 13(3), 54-58.

[4] Singh, K. M., & Rai, A. K. (2014). Constraints faced by extension personnel in conducting training programmes. *Agricultural Extension Review*, 26(4), 32-37.

[5] Kumar, S., & Sharma, M. (2012). Problems faced by beneficiaries in availing KVK services. *Journal of Rural Development*, 31(3), 333-342.

[6] Rathore, H. S., & Yadav, D. S. (2010). Suggestions of KVK staff for improving training effectiveness. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 80(9), 828-831.

[7] Yadav, R. S., & Singh, R. P. (2011). Extension challenges in KVKs: A farmer perspective. *Journal of Extension Education*, 23(1), 75-79.

[8] Reddy, B. M., & Reddy, P. N. (2015). Need-based training and infrastructural improvements in KVKs. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 51(2), 40-44.

[9] Gupta, V. K., & Singh, P. (2009). Role of KVKs in empowering rural youth through skill-based trainings. *Agricultural Extension Journal*, 24(1), 14-19.

[10] Joshi, P. K., & Kumar, A. (2016). Performance appraisal and suggestions for KVKs in Uttarakhand. *Indian Journal of Extension Education*, 52(3), 88-94.

[11] Singh, S., & Choudhary, B. (2014). Enhancing women's participation in KVK training programmes: Constraints and solutions. *Journal of Gender Studies in Agriculture*, 7(1), 22-27.

[12] Sharma, R., & Mishra, S. (2013). Resource gaps and technical staff needs in KVKs of Madhya Pradesh. *Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 29(2), 67-72.