



Research Article

Constraints faced and suggestions offered by the programme coordinators of KVKs' in India

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SUMMARY : The constraints faced by programme coordinators in performing extension management and suggestions offered by them to overcome some of the practical problems will also be useful in structuring effective strategy for KVKs' established future as well as existing KVKs' in the country. The major constraints experienced and expressed by programme coordinators are the lack of promotion channel for the staff of KVK, number of vacant posts of the subordinate staff, intermittent flow of the funds from organization to KVK head for carrying out mandated activities, unwanted pressure from the local politician to fetch more benefits from KVK schemes to their own jurisdiction, untimely flow of funds for the extension activities and FLDs, frequent transfers of the staff from KVK to other department were the major constraints faced by the programme coordinators in managing the KVKs' as per the guidelines of council. Those are the constraints experienced and expressed by the programme coordinators to restrict their extension management ability. After studying the constraints faced by them some suggestions were also collected from them to overcome the constraints. The major suggestions given by programme coordinators in performing their work effectively as extension managers of KVKs' were related to urgent appointment of vacant posts, appointment of qualified technical staff, sufficient and timely supply of main and additional grants, provision of sufficient primary and advanced infrastructural facilities, career advancement, restriction on frequent transfer, availability of modern information communication technology, effective linkage with other organizations and personnel management policy.

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

At present, more than 540 KVKs' working in India have been designed to have vocational training to the practicing farmers, extension personnel and rural youths as well as for all those who want to seek self-employment. The KVK as a grass root level institution has to meet this need, which is so vital for technical literacy and rapid transfer of technology. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra is an organization, which is concerned with social system having several groups of people like; specialists, administrators, technicians, farmers, extension workers, labourers and other beneficiaries (Anonymous, 2005). Each group has its own characteristics, attitudes, traditions, values and forms of behaviour. The people for whose benefits, the extension activities are designed may

not be readily interested due to multiplicity of factors like; likeness, inhibitions, taboos, suspiciousness, reservations and prejudices (Bhople and Palaspar, 1996). Looking to the importance of KVKs' in effective TOT system, it was found worthy to study the constraints faced by programme coordinators of KVKs' in the management of different activities of KVKs' and seek their suggestions. To fit in the changing scenario of the global agriculture the acclimatization of the programme coordinators is a current need of the time for sustainable agriculture development (Van de Ban, 2004). The constraints faced by programme coordinators in performing extension management and suggestions offered by them to overcome some of the practical problems will also be useful in structuring effective strategy for future. The

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