



**Research Article**

## The problems faced by the Krishi Projukti Sahayaks in implementing the extension activities and measures suggested by them for improvement

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**SUMMARY :** The Krishi Projukti Sahayaks (KPSs) are the grass root level workers for technology dissemination to the villagers/farmers. In such situation, it was determined to study the problems in implementing the extension activities by the KPSs and measures suggested by them for improvement. The present study had been conducted in ten blocks of Katwa and Kalna sub-division of Burdwan district in West Bengal. The most successful extension works conducted by the KPSs were related to changing cropping pattern, in fertilizer management, changes in plant protection measures and high yielding variety cultivation on the basis of survey of the problems and suggestions from the KPSs have emerged.

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**Key Words :**

Technology dissemination, Efficiency, Feedback, Demonstration

### **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

Regarding the extension techniques it was ensured that Krishi Projukti Sahayaks will directly disseminate the new technology to the farmers. There is an increasing realization that extension needs to play an expanded role in addition to dissemination of useful and relevant technology. This means helping farmers to adopt scientific technology, access market, research advice, credit, value addition opportunities, education on improved harvesting methods, improved packaging and handling, proper use of information technology etc. KPS will also receive the farmers' problems and pass these on to the ADO, and then agricultural scientists through the PAO seeking solution.

The above study deals with some important problems in implementing the extension activities as perceived by the KPSs and measures suggested for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Agricultural Extension Services in the State.

The term efficiency and effectiveness have

been defined by Drysdale and Shute (1989). Efficiency in the agricultural extension service can be defined as the ability of the extension service to utilize scarce resources to facilitate the flow of information from the extension service to the farmer in a way that address the needs of the farming community and national development objectives.

### **RESOURCES AND METHODS**

Total ten blocks from Katwa and Kalna sub-division of Burdwan district of West Bengal were selected. The ten blocks – Katwa-I, Katwa-II, Ketugram-I, Ketugram-II and Mangolkote from Katwa sub-division and Kalna-I, Kalna-II, Purbasthali-I, Monteshwar and Purbasthali-II from Kalna sub-division of Burdwan district of West Bengal were selected purposively. A total 60 Krishi Projukti Sahayaks (KPSs) were selected as respondents. The following functional areas of extension activities at village level were identified for the present investigation in consultation with the experts. Each of the management functions had some constraints. These were –

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