

Institutional linkages of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Western Maharashtra

G.K. WAMAN AND P.G. KHALACHE

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

G.K. WAMAN

Department of
Extension Education,
Mahatma Phule Krishi
Vidhyapeeth, Rahuri
AHMEDNAGAR
(M.S.) INDIA

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was conducted in ten Krishi Vigyan Kendra's of Western Maharashtra during 2008-09 to assess the infrastructural facilities, to study the technical achievements and institutional linkages of KVK's. The results of study revealed that technical achievements of those KVKs were satisfactory whose staff position index and infrastructural facility index were high. Therefore, it is concluded that availability of technical staff and infrastructural facilities strongly influences the technical achievements of Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under the philosophy of Transfer of Technology (TOT) has devoted a Frontline Extension Activity system being organized and conducted by the Agricultural Scientists with the aim of demonstrating promptly the latest agricultural technologies to the farmers and extension workers, testing and verifying the technologies in the socio-economic conditions of the farmers and getting the first hand feedback to reorient the research, education and training systems. To achieve these objectives, a number of transfer of technology projects have been sponsored by the ICAR viz., All India Co-coordinated Project on National Demonstrations (AICPND), Operational Research Project (ORP), Lab to Land programme (LLP) and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)/Farm Science Centre from time to time. However, from 1st April 1992 all the above first line transfer of technology projects of the ICAR viz., ND, ORP and LLP have been merged under the concept of KVK. In the reorganized system, the major mandates of the KVK are to conduct the need base activities viz., Training programmes, Front line demonstrations, On farm trials and Extension activities

The first KVK was established in 1974 at Pondichery under Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and by now the number has gone up to 567 KVK in the country, at least one

KVK for each district. The priority for establishing KVK is given to hilly areas, drought prone areas, forest areas, coastal areas, flood prone areas and areas dominated by tribal farmers, weaker section, small farmers and landless labourers. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra is meant for bridging the gap between inducing the technology and its actual application on the field by the farmers.

It means that the prime objective of the KVK is to impart need based, skill oriented, vocational training to the rural people and other various activities viz., training programmes, FLD's, farm trials and extension activities with a view to help them to bring excellence in their occupational performance. These are also called as technical achievement of the KVK. The availability of infrastructural facilities with the KVK strongly influences the technical achievements of that particular KVK. In this view, the present investigation was undertaken with the following objectives : to assess the infrastructural facilities at the KVKs, to study the technical achievements of the KVK's and to know the institutional linkages of KVK's in the Western Maharashtra.

METHODOLOGY

The jurisdiction of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri comprises ten districts of Western Maharashtra viz., Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon and Nandurbar. Every district

Key words :
Krishi Vigyan
Kendra, Staff
position index,
Infrastructural
facility index and
institutional
linkages

Accepted :
May, 2010

has Krishi Vigyan Kendra for transfer of area specific technology. All these 10 KVK's were purposively selected for the present investigation. Out of 10 KVK's only one, KVK (KVK, Dhule) is under administrative control of MPKV, Rahuri while other nine KVK's are run by NGO's. Staff position index and infrastructural facility index of these ten KVK's were calculated by using the following formulae:

Staff position of KVK:

As per the norms of ICAR, there were 16 sanctioned posts for each level which included technical 10 posts and non-technical 06 posts. The staff position index of every KVK was calculated as under:

$$\text{Staff position index} = \frac{\text{Actual available staff}}{\text{Total sanctioned staff}} \times 100$$

Infrastructural facilities and inputs:

An infrastructural facility includes buildings, training aids, equipments, field equipments, machinery and vehicles available with KVK. For systematic measurement of infrastructural facilities, schedule was developed with the help of ICAR norms for KVK. Score 1 was given to each available item. Thus, total scores obtained by each KVK were summed up and infrastructural facility index of each KVK was worked out by using the following formula:

$$\text{Infrastructural facility index} = \frac{\text{Available infrastructural facility score}}{\text{Required infrastructural facility score}} \times 100$$

The data were obtained through the Annual Progress Report of particular KVK and by interviewing the

Programme Co-ordinators and Subject Matter Specialists of KVK with the help of interview schedule developed for this purpose. The collected data were analysed, tabulated and presented in the form of frequency and percentages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study have been presented under following heads:

Area possessed by the KVK:

As per the norms of ICAR, every KVK should have at least 20.00 hectares land provided by the host institutions free of cost as demonstration farm for KVK. However, from Table 1 it is seen that all the ten KVK had more than 20.00 hectares of land under their operations.

Staff position of KVK:

By using the formula, staff position index of every KVK was calculated. From Table 2 it is observed that cent percent posts of KVK of Babhaleshwar, Baramati, Khed, YCMOU (Nashik) and Kolde were filled while, post of Programme Coordinator was vacant at KVK Dhule, Pal, Kalwade, Kanchanpur and Talsande. It was also observed that maximum post of Subject Matter Specialists are vacant in KVK, Talsande (Kolhapur). So staff position index was also less *i.e.* 56.25.

Infrastructural facility index of KVK:

For efficient functioning of any institution, infrastructural facilities are pre-requisite. Appropriate better the facilities, more is amount of work and achievement of targets. On accordance with norms by ICAR, an index of infrastructural facilities was developed and compared with the existing facilities of selected KVK by the records.

Table 1: Distribution of area possessed by KVK

Name of KVK	Under building (ha)	Under demo units (ha)	Under cultivation (ha)	Orchard /Agro forestry (ha)	Other (ha)	Total (ha)
KVK, Dhule, (Dhule)	2.35	0.35	13.70	1.60	2.00	20.00
KVK, Pal (Jalgaon)	0.50	2.00	14.00	1.50	2.00	20.00
KVK, Baramati (Pune)	2.50	10.50	7.00	--	--	20.00
KVK, Kanchanpur (Sangli)	0.068	0.20	8.41	11.982	--	20.66
KVK, Babhleshwar (Ahmednagar)	0.60	1.00	8.30	12.70	02.00	24.60
KVK, Khed, (Solapur)	0.2221	0.3846	11.90	01.60	09.65	23.76
KVK, Nashik (YCMOU)	0.80	3.20	16.00	14.00	2.70	36.70
KVK, Talsande (Kolhapur)	1.60	0.30	0.80	10.80	8.50	22.00
KVK, Kolde (Nandurbar)	0.40	0.05	16.20	1.75	1.60	20.00
KVK, Kalawade (Satara)	2.00	0.20	2.00	4.00	11.80	20.00

Table 2: Distribution of KVK by their staff position index

Sr. No.	Name of KVK	No. of posts sanctioned	No. of posts filled	No. of posts vacant	Staff position index
1.	KVK, Dhule, (Dhule)	16	14	02	87.50
2.	KVK, Pal, (Jalgaon)	16	15	01	93.75
3.	KVK, Baramati, (Pune)	16	16	--	100.00
4.	KVK, Kanchanpur, (Sangli)	16	13	03	81.25
5.	KVK, Babhleshwar, (Ahmednagar)	16	16	--	100.00
6.	KVK, Khed, (Solapur)	16	16	--	100.00
7.	KVK, YCMOU, (Nashik)	16	16	--	100.00
8.	KVK, Talsande, (Kolhapur)	16	09	07	56.25
9.	KVK, Kolde, (Nandurbar)	16	16	--	100.00
10.	KVK, Kalwade, (Satara)	16	13	03	81.25

It is evident from Table 3 that KVK, Babhaleshwar (Ahmednagar) stood first in terms of infrastructural facilities developed (100.00 per cent) followed by KVK, Baramati, Pune (95.38 per cent), KVK, Khed (87.70 per cent), KVK, Kalwade (84.62 per cent), KVK, YCMOU (83.08 per cent) and KVK, Dhule (76.92 per cent). Infrastructural facility index was observed less as compared to other KVK at KVK, Talsande (Kolhapur) *i.e.* 61.54 per cent only.

Technical achievements of KVK:

Technical achievements of KVK included training programmes, front line demonstrations, on farm trials and extension activities. The details of technical achievement of sample KVK are given in Table 4. It is observed from Table that maximum number of activities conducted by all KVK expect KVK, Talsande (Kolhapur) where many posts were vacant. This means that the availability of technical staff and infrastructural facilities strongly influence the technical achievements of Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

Table 3: Distribution of KVK by their Infrastructural facility index

Sr. No.	Name of KVK	Facility index	Rank
1.	KVK, Dhule (Dhule)	76.92	VI
2.	KVK, Pal (Jalgaon)	72.85	VII
3.	KVK, Baramati (Pune)	95.38	II
4.	KVK, Kanchanpur (Sangli)	67.69	IX
5.	KVK, Babhaleshwar (Ahmednagar)	100.00	I
6.	KVK, Khed (Solapur)	87.70	III
7.	KVK, YCMOU (Nashik)	83.08	V
8.	KVK, Talsande (Kolhapur)	61.54	X
9.	KVK, Kolde (Nandurbar)	70.77	VIII
10.	KVK, Kalwade (Satara)	84.62	IV

Functional linkages of KVK with different Organizations:

From Fig.1 it is clearly indicated that all the ten KVK in Western Maharashtra had functional linkage with different institutes/organizations *viz.*, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, Zonal Project Directorate (ZPD), National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM) and Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad; State Agriculture University, State Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Stations, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA),

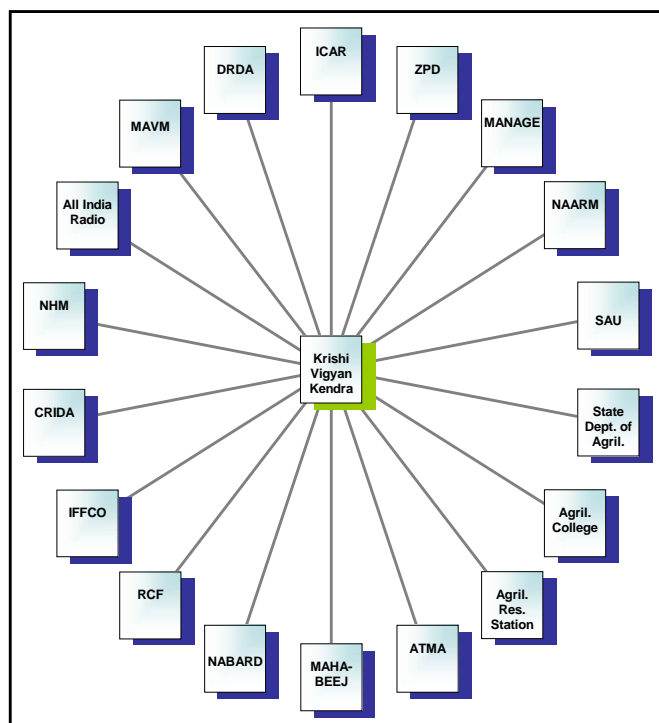


Fig. 1: Institutional linkages of KVK with different organizations

Table 4 : Distribution of KVK according to their technical achievements during the year 2007-08

Sr. No.	Activities	KVK, Dhule (Dhule)		KVK Pal (Jalgaon)		KVK Baramati (Pune)		KVK, Kanchanapur (Sangli)		KVK Babhaleshwar (Ahmednagar)		KVK, Khed (Solapur)		KVK, YCMOU (Nashik)		KVK, Talsande (Kolhapur)		KVK, Kolde (Nandurbar)		KVK, Kalwade (Satara)	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1.	On farm trials	05	40	02	12	12	118	05	31	07	59	10	72	03	18	02	09	05	27	06	55
2.	Front line demonstrations	18	247	12	213	55	97	26	2456	19	871	17	193	13	524	06	97	10	298	24	307
3.	Trainings	151	2688	61	1404	78	3711	104	1917	100	2803	104	23	83	2024	25	636	124	3542	102	1820
4.	Extension activities	362	258121	23	2465	760	30499	25	520	37	15718	182	8658	60	3601	176	2022	210	12946	241	3351
5.	Seed production (q)	3.64		57.00		63.66		7.20		68.60		31.24		235		Nil		202.85		83.12	
6.	Planting material (Nos)	15000		159707		99000		9500		13968		Nil		66222		Nil		159650		Nil	

(Source : Annual Progress Reports of Ten KVK's)

A = No. of activities conducted B = No. of beneficiaries

Maharashtra State Seed Co-operation Ltd., (MAHABEEJ), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) and Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. (IFFCO), Mumbai, National Horticultural Mission (NHM), All India Radio Station (AIR), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Mahila Arthik Vikas Maha Mandal (MAVM), Co-operative Sugar factories and other Departments like Social forestry, Sericulture, Fishery and Animal Husbandry. Linkages were of technical, financial and informative type.

Conclusion:

From the present study, it is concluded that staff position index of KVK, Babhaleshwar, Baramati, Khed, YCMOU (Nashik) and Kolde were 100.00 per cent while it was less in case of KVK, Talsande (Kolhapur). KVK, Babhaleshwar stood first in terms of infrastructural facilities developed followed by KVK, Baramati, Khed, Kalwade, KVK, YCMOU (Nashik) and KVK, Dhule. Technical achievements of those KVKs were satisfactory whose staff position index and infrastructural facility index were high. So can be said that availability of technical staff and infrastructural facilities strongly influence the technical achievements of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. All these KVK's have functional linkage with different organizations in the form of technical, financial and informative type.

Authors' affiliations:

P.G. KHALACHE, Department of Extension Education, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA

