

Research Note

Constraints limiting the adoption of IVLP interventions

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ARTICLE CHRONICLE :

Received :

23.05.2013;

Accepted :

30.07.2014

SUMMARY : The study was conducted to analyse the constraints limiting the adoption of various technological interventions introduced through International Visitor Leadership Programme under Directorate of Extension Education, C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur. The multi-disciplinary team of scientists of Directorate of extension education was the nodal agency for implementation of IVLP interventions to the farmers field. However, several technological, economic, institutional and social constraints limit the effective adoption of IVLP interventions. An attempt was, therefore, made to identify these constraints. Respondents indicated the following constraints that severely hinder their adoption process as lack of proper marketing facility (MPS=90.14), lack of technical guidance in post-harvest technology (MPS=85.75), lack of soil testing facility (MPS=82.75), lack of credit facility (MPS=81.37) and lack of temporary storage facilities for perishable fruits and vegetables with (MPS=82.33).

How to cite this article : Bhat, B.A. and Ahmad, Hakim Sharbir (2014). Constraints limiting the adoption of IVLP interventions. *Agric. Update*, 9(3): 457-458.

KEY WORDS :

Technological,
Institutional,
Interventions,
Constraints

The constraints are the biological limiting factors or inefficiencies that restrict the overall productivity of a farming system. There is a growing realization that a system of transfer of technology should be appropriate to fit into the need of spatially and temporally variable farming situations. Since the IVLP programmes were mostly implemented in the areas of small production system with limited resources. Problems being faced in rural areas call for scientific experimentation with active involvement of the people. The professional knowledge does not match with the indigenous knowledge of natural diversities and farmers experiences. A major challenge is to accommodate the farmers perceptions into the programming of extension and research services in an effective manner. Hence, it was felt necessary to study the constraints limiting the adoption of different technological interventions of IVLP programme.

For carrying out this investigation the two

blocks viz., Vidhnu and Kalyanpur of district Kanpur nagar were selected purposively because of the fact that the IVLP programme were implemented in the same blocks. Two villages viz., Dhamani Nivada and Sen Paschimpara were taken purposively as the same villages were adopted for the implementation of IVLP programme. From each of the two villages 150 respondents were selected randomly. Thus, the present investigation was confined to 300 respondents. The data were collected through pre-tested interview schedules.

The major constraints observed during the study have been presented as under:

An observation of Table 1 reveals that among technological constraints the lack of technical guidance in post harvest technology was perceived as constraint with higher intensity by the IVLP farmers (beneficiaries) with MPS 85.75, it was followed by the lack of soil testing facilities with MPS 82.75, non-availability of bio-fertilizers was assigned third rank by the respondents with

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MPS 69.35 and lack of practical oriented training and lack of proper irrigation facilities were accorded IV and V rank, respectively.

Among economic constraints, the majority of the respondents were confronted with the lack of proper marketing facilities with highest mean per cent score MPS 90.14. The other severe constraints which respondents perceived was the lack of temporary storage facilities for perishable fruits and vegetables with MPS 82.33 and lack of credit facilities with MPS 81.37 (Ghosh and Chand, 2001; Sharma *et al.*, 2001). Delayed payment for sale of produce was accorded IVth rank with MPS 65.99 followed by high initial investment with MPS 62.54. Other constraints *viz.*, lack of custom services and tenurial problems were accorded VIth and VIIth rank, respectively by the respondents. The data given in the Table 1 clearly reveal that the respondents perceived the constraint social taboos about latest technologies as major constraint with MPS 33.52 followed by traditional norms with MPS 20.24.

Among the institutional constraints, insufficient training programmes was accorded Ist rank with MPS 57.76 followed

by non-availability of village godown with MPS 52.22. Further examination of the data reveals that lack of proper extension services was accorded III rank with MPS 46.02 followed by lack of transport facilities with MPS 39.40. Similar to the present investigation Guerin and Guerin (2003) also conducted a study on some constraints adoption of Agricultural innovations. Kour (2012) and Poshia *et al.* (2012) on constraints in adoption of improved technology of mustard cultivation and onion, respectively.

Conclusion :

The analysis of constraints of different types indicates the dominance of technological constraints with high intensity followed by economic constraints. The institutional constraints were next in the order of importance followed by social constraints. Therefore it was felt necessary to intensify the efforts to overcome the technological, economic and institutional constraints for the overall development.

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Table 1: Constraints experienced by the farmers (n=300)		
Constraints	MPS	Rank
Technological constraints		
Non-availability of biofertilizers	69.35	
Lack of proper irrigation facilities	50.46	V
Lack of soil testing facility	82.75	
Lack of technical guidance in post-harvest technology	85.75	
Lack of practical oriented training facility	64.24	IV
Economic constraints		
Lack of credit facility	81.37	III
Tenurial problems (small land holdings)	27.28	VII
Lack of custom services (non-availability of farm machinery on hire)	60.67	VI
Lack of proper marketing facility	90.14	I
Delayed payment for the sale of produce	65.99	IV
High initial investment	62.54	V
Lack of temporary storage facilities for perishable vegetables and fruits	82.33	II
Social constraints		
Traditional norms	20.24	II
Social taboos about latest technologies	33.52	I
Institutional constraints		
Lack of proper extension services	46.02	III
Non-availability of village godowns	52.22	II
Lack of transport facilities	39.40	IV
Insufficient training programmes	57.76	I

MPS = Mean per cent score


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