

Perception and Expectations of the Farmers about Transfer of Technology System in North Gujarat

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ABSTRACT

At present, various transfer of technology programmes are being implemented by State and Central Government, Non-Government Organization, State Agricultural Universities and Private agencies. The success or failure of the transfer of technology programmes depends upon how far its clients perceived the same. The present study was therefore, planned to know the perception and expectations of the farmers about transfer of technology system and to find out the relationship of the selected characteristics of the farmers and their perception. Two districts of the North Gujarat, three talukas from each district, two villages from each talukas and ten farmers from each village were selected randomly. Thus, 120 farmers from twelve villages of six talukas of two districts were selected. It was observed that 62.50 per cent of the farmers perceived the transfer of technology system as useful whereas, nearly 24.17 per cent perceived it less useful and only 13.33 per cent farmers perceived it as more useful. Eight independent variable viz., reading habit (0.3068), training received (0.3329), innovativeness (0.2927), risk orientation (0.3971), economic motivation (0.3786), achievement motivation (0.4480), mass media exposure (0.4769) and extension participation (0.2976) were found having significant and positive relationship with farmers' perception about usefulness of transfer of technology. The major expectations of the farmers from present transfer of technology system were; Provide technology as per the resources availability with the farmers and consider group demand while offering technology, make the necessary ensured arrangement for relevant input supply, credit delivery and marketing of farm produce, Appointment of grass root level extension personnel on the basis of their qualification, Involvement of farmers from different farming systems in preparing action plan of any program and on the spot solution of farmers' problem be made available.

Keywords: Perception Expectations, Transfer of technology

INTRODUCTION

At present, various transfer of technology programmes are being implemented by State and Central Government, Non-Government Organization, State Agricultural Universities and Private agencies. The success or failure of the transfer of technology programmes depends upon how far its clients perceived the same.

Increase in agriculture production would have to be necessarily obtained by appropriate agricultural technology and its speedy transfer to the farmers through efficient transfer of technology system.

To meet this emerging issue, it is worth necessary to have a strong and efficient transfer of technology system. Therefore, to understand the usefulness of present transfer of technology system for its beneficiaries, the study entitled “

perception and expectations of the farmers about transfer of technology system was undertaken.

METHODOLOGY

The North Gujarat region consist of six districts, of which two districts *viz.*; Mehsana and Patan, were selected randomly. From each district, three talukas from each district and two villages from each taluka were selected using simple random sampling method. From each talukas two villages and from each village, 10 respondents were selected randomly making a sample size of 120 respondents.

Perception of the farmers about transfer of technology a standardize technique suggested by Likert (1932) with slight modification in the procedure.

FINDINGS

Perception of the farmers about transfer of technology system

The data in this regard are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of the farmers according to their perception about usefulness of transfer of technology system n=120

Sr. No.	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Less useful (Up to 90 score)	29	24.17
2	Useful (In bet ⁿ 91 to 131 score)	75	62.50
3	More useful (Above 131 score)	16	13.33

It can be seen from Table 1 and that 62.50 per cent of the farmers perceived the transfer of technology system as useful whereas, nearly one-fourth (24.17 %) of the farmers perceived it transfer of technology system as less useful and only 13.33 per cent farmers perceived it as more useful.

Relational analysis

The relationship between selected characteristics of the farmers and their perception toward transfer of technology system is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Correlation co-efficient of selected independent variables with farmers' perception about transfer of technology system n=120

Sr. No.	Characteristics	'r' value
I Personal		
1	Age (X_1)	- 0.0494 NS
2	Education (X_2)	0.1025 NS
3	Reading habit (X_3)	0.3068**
4	Training received (X_4)	0.3329**
II Socio-economic		
5	Annual income (X_5)	0.1016 NS
6	Social participation (X_6)	0.1318 NS
7	Size of land holding (X_7)	0.1013 NS
III Psychological		
8	Innovativeness (X_8)	0.2927**
9	Risk orientation (X_9)	0.3971**
10	Economic motivation (X_{10})	0.3786**
11	Achievement motivation (X_{11})	0.4480**
IV Communication		
12	Mass media exposure (X_{12})	0.4769**
13	Extension participation (X_{13})	0.2976**

* = Significant at 0.05 level of significance

**= Significant at 0.01 level of significance

NS= Non significant

Eight independent variables *viz.*; reading habit (0.3068), training received (0.3329), innovativeness (0.2927), risk orientation (0.3971), economic motivation (0.3786), achievement motivation (0.4480), mass media exposure (0.4769) and extension participation (0.2976) were found having significant and positive relationship with farmers' perception about usefulness of transfer of technology system at 0.01 level of significance.

Shortfalls in present transfer of technology system as perceived by the farmers

The data in this regard are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Shortfalls as perceived by the farmers in present transfer of technology system

n=120

Sr. No.	Shortfalls	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	No provision for women training programme as per their convince	74	61.67	V
2	Lack of technical competence with grass root level extension functionaries	78	65.00	IV
3	Latest technologies did not fulfill the farmers' need	70	58.33	VII
4	Unavailability of the services of VEWs as and when required	90	75.00	III
5	Information pertaining to location specific problems is lacking with VEWs	72	60.00	VI
6	Lack of information about credit delivery, marketing, banking, crop weather linkages etc.	68	56.67	VIII
7	Lack of provision of relevant inputs such as seed, pesticides, insecticides etc. along with technology	56	46.67	X
8	Insufficient prices of the production	97	80.83	I
9	High labor cost	94	78.33	II
10	Lack of provision of sufficient demonstrations	52	43.33	XI
11	No provision of immediate solutions for field problem by VEWs	62	51.67	IX
12	VEWs did not give sufficient information about latest technologies	40	33.33	XII

It is obvious from the Table 3 that majority of shortfalls as reported by more than 75 per cent farmer were; insufficient prices of the production (80.83 %) with first rank, high labour cost (78.33 %) with second rank and unavailability of services of VEWs as and when required (75.00 %) with third rank. Other shortfalls in order of importance were; lack of technical competence with grass root level extension functionaries (65.00 %), No provision for

women training programme as per their convenience (61.67 %), and information pertaining to location specific problem was lacking with VEWs (60.00 %), and latest technologies did not fulfill farmers' needs (58.33 %).

The expectations of the farmers about transfer of technology system

The data in this regard are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of the farmers according to their expectations

n=120

Sr. No.	Expectations about future extension	Farmers		Rank
		No.	Percent	
1	Involvement of farmers from different farming systems in preparing action plan of any program.	62	51.66	IV
2	Provide technology as per the resources availability with the farmers and consider group demand while offering technology.	81	67.50	I
3	Make the necessary ensured arrangement for relevant input supply, credit delivery and marketing of farm produce.	77	64.16	II
4	On the spot solution of farmers' problem be made available.	61	50.83	V
5	Appointment of grass root level extension personnel on the basis of their qualification.	66	55.00	III
6	Technology is tested adequately before its transmission to farmers' field under close supervision of researchers, extension personnel and farmers.	50	41.66	VI
7	Schedule of visit be followed strictly by extension personnel.	47	39.17	VII

The information pertaining to expectations of the farmers about future transfer of technology system is presented in Table 4.

It could be highlighted from Table 4 that maximum number of farmers (67.50 %) stated "provide technology as per the resources availability with the farmers and consider the group demand while offering technology" as an expecta-

tion and was ranked first.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that majority of the farmers perceived present transfer of technology system as useful. The important shortfalls the major expectations of the farmers to overcome the shortfalls in present transfer of

technology system were: Providing technology as per the resources availability with the farmers, group demand shall be considered while offering the technology and make the necessary arrangement for relevant input supply be made.

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