

IMPACT OF K V K TRAINING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND ADOPTION OF BRINJAL CROP TECHNOLOGIES IN ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This study was under taken with a view to ascertain the level of knowledge and adoption of improved practices of brinjal crop as advocated by Krishi Vigyan Kendra Allahabad. Where most of the farmers are growing brinjal for commercial purposes. After assessing the training needs, complete package training programme on brinjal crop were conducted for selected brinjal growers in each village by the KVK Allahabad. Majority of trainees were aware of recent technological advancement about brinjal crop. Trainees have had better and in-depth knowledge of recent know-how about the crop. The trainees were aware of about the recent varieties, proper doses of fertilizer; irrigation management and weedicides to be applied properly in brinjal crop. Impact also reflected that trainees have had higher level of adoption of recommended practices of brinjal crops than the non-trainees.

Key words : Knowledge, Brinjal Crop, Training Needs and Training Programme

INTRODUCTION :

Knowledge may be defined as those behavior and test situations, which emphasized the remembering, either by recognition or recall of ideas. One of the main tasks of Krishi Vigyan Kendra is to provide and improve the knowledge of the trainees about the improved farm practices, because knowledge is cognitive component of individual's mind and plays an important role in covert as well as overt behavior and individuals with a greater knowledge of technical nature of improved practices would lead to a high adoption possibly because knowledge is not inert. Once knowledge is acquired and retained in the mind, it undergoes and produces changes in the thinking process and of mental alchemy. The result of this active functioning of knowledge may some times be seen in the overt behavior of an individual i.e. in the actions or decisions taken by him. Lack of correct and adequate knowledge leads to under or over adoption of innovation, which proves fatal to the farming business. Attention was, therefore focused in this study to analyze as to what extent of the training programme affected the level of knowledge of its trainees. This also involved the process of relating and judging the extent; the respondent was expected to ensure questions, which were posed in the test situation than the learning situation.

Degree of adoption of any item of package may be of complete or full, partial and non-adoption. In the present study, adoption means the degree of actual use of any recommended package of practices of brinjal crop. Keeping this in view, an attempt was made to ascertain the level of knowledge and adoption of improved practices of brinjal crop.

METHODOLOGY :

KVK Allahabad Agricultural Institute Allahabad was purposively selected for the purpose. the enquiry was conducted on 25 trainees and 25 non-trainees of the covering area of the KVK. In the present study brinjal being the important vegetable crop was considered for the study. The study was undertaken in two villages namely Baster and Champatpure of Karchana and Chaka blocks under the domain of KVK Allahabad, where most of the farmers are growing brinjal for commercial purposes. After assessing the training needs, complete package training programme on brinjal crop were conducted for selected brinjal growers in each village by the KVK Allahabad. In order to measure the impact of the training programme, the farmers were grouped as 'trainees' and 'non-trainees' and a random sample of 25 farmers from each group was drawn from both villages for testing their level of knowledge and extent of adoption by means of a well structured scheduled. The level of knowledge was categorized as low, medium, and high on the basis of scores obtained by interview scheduled. Adoption was measured with the help of adoption scale developed by Fulzele (1986) with suitable modifications. Scoring was done on the basis of correctness of the responses and scoring was given for full adoption 2, Partial adoption 1 and non-adoption 0, and the total adoption score was calculated accordingly. Adoption behaviour was further categorized on the basis of total scores obtained by the individual respondent for all the recommended practices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

The impact of training programme on the knowledge

level of respondents about the brinjal crop is presented in table 1. The data reveals that majority of the trainees respondents had high (56 per cent) level of knowledge, followed by medium level of knowledge (44 per cent), whereas, in the case of non-trainees 52 per cent respondents had medium level of knowledge, 32 per cent had low level of knowledge and 16 per cent had high level of knowledge. It is therefore evident that brinjal crop grower's trainees had high level of knowledge than the non-trainees.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents of brinjal crop according to level of knowledge

Level of knowledge	Trainee		Non-trainees	
	F	%	F	%
Low (Up to 5)	00	00	08	32
Medium (Above 5 up to 10)	11	44	13	52
High (Above 10)	14	56	04	16
Total	25	100	25	100

With a view to find out if there is any difference

Table 2. Distribution of respondents of brinjal crop according to the extent of adoption

S. No.	Recommended Package of practices	Extent of adoption					
		Trainees			Non-Trainees		
		Fully adopted	Partially adopted	Non-adopted	Fully adopted	Partially adopted	adopted Non-
1	Grow HYV of brinjal crop.	20 (80)	04 (16)	01 (04)	12 (48)	13 (52)	00
2	Follow seed treatment.	16 (64)	03 (12)	06 (24)	02 (08)	06 (24)	17 (68)
3	Sowing of time.	22 (88)	02 (08)	01 (04)	03 (12)	15 (60)	07 (28)
4	Follow the seed rate	21 (84)	02 (08)	02 (08)	04 (16)	11 (44)	10 (40)
5	Follow the time and method of raising nursery	20 (80)	04 (16)	01 (04)	05 (20)	09 (36)	11 (44)
6	Follow the row-to-row and plant to plant distance	21 (84)	04 (16)	00 (00)	04 (16)	13 (52)	08 (32)
7	Raised nursery in raised bed.	19 (76)	06 (24)	00	03 (12)	10 (40)	12 (48)
8	Used the organic manures.	16 (64)	08 (32)	01 (04)	04 (16)	14 (56)	07 (28)
9	Used the chemical fertilizer (a) Nitrogen.	24 (96)	01 (04)	00	22 (88)	02 (08)	01 (04)
	(b) Phosphorus.	21 (84)	04 (16)	00	04 (16)	16 (64)	05 (20)
	(c) Potash.	11 (44)	09 (36)	05 (20)	01 (04)	09 (36)	15 (60)
	(d) Micro-nutrient.	08 (32)	05 (20)	12 (48)	02 (08)	04 (16)	19 (76)
10	Earthing the brinjal plant.	23 (92)	02 (08)	00 (00)	09 (36)	13 (52)	03 (12)
11	Follow scheduled irrigation	22 (88)	03 (12)	00	11 (44)	11 (44)	03 (12)
12	Control of weeds	12 (48)	13 (52)	00	15 (60)	07 (28)	03 (12)
13	Follow IPM.	06 (24)	09 (36)	10 (40)	00	02 (08)	23 (92)
14	Spray of insecticide and fungicide.	18 (72)	06 (24)	01 (04)	02 (08)	10 (40)	13 (52)
15	Use of plant hormone.	03 (12)	07 (28)	15 (60)	00 (00)	01 (04)	24 (96)

It is clear from the table 2 that majority of the trainee farmers had fully adopted the use of recommended dose of nitrogen i.e. (96 per cent), earthing the brinjal plant (92 per cent), high yielding varieties of brinjal according to their sowing time and following scheduled irrigation based on scientific recommendation (88 per cent), followed the seed rate and use of phosphorous according to scientific recommendation, and maintained the row to row and plant to plant distance at the time of transplanting (84 per cent), followed by growing high yielding varieties of brinjal crop and time and method of raising nursery according to scientific recommendat-

ion, whereas in case of non-trainees farmers 88 per cent adopted recommended dose of nitrogen, 36 per cent earthing the brinjal plant, 12 per cent grown high yielding varieties of brinjal and raised the nursery in raised bed; 16 per cent followed the seed rate, row to row and plant to plant distance at the time of transplanting according to scientific recommendation. Only 48 per cent and 20 per cent non-trainee farmers grown high yielding varieties of brinjal crop and followed the time and method of raising nursery according to their scientific recommendation. Further, partially adopted practices by majority of trainee farmers were control of weeds in

between trainees and non-trainees regarding their knowledge about brinjal crop technology the null hypothesis was also tested. The calculated value of 't' is found 4.54 which is greater than table value at 0.01 probability level for 48 degree of freedom. Hence, null hypothesis has been rejected and alternate hypothesis accepted. It is therefore concluded that there is significant difference between trainees and non-trainees regarding their knowledge about improved package of practices about brinjal crop and that trainees had greater knowledge than the non-trainees about brinjal crop farming. The impact of training programme on adoption of brinjal crop can be assessed better on the basis of number of participants adopting the recommended technology after the training. Keeping this in view, the impact of KVK training in terms of adoption of recommended technology of brinjal crop by trainees and non-trainees has been analysed and presented in tables 2 and 3.

nursery and brinjal field (52 per cent), follow Integrated Pest Management and use of potash (36 per cent), use of organic manure (32 per cent) followed by use of plant hormone (28 per cent), whereas in case of non-trainees farmers 28 per cent controlled weeds in nursery and brinjal field, 36 per cent used recommended dose of potash, 8 per cent followed Integrated Pest Management, 56 per cent used the organic manure, followed by 4 per cent use of plant hormone. Non adoption of recommended practices by trainee farmers were use of plant hormone (60 per cent), use of micro-nutrients (48 per cent), follow Integrated Pest Management (40 per cent) and seed treatment (24 per cent), whereas in case of non-trainee farmers, non adoption of recommended technology were 96 per cent of plant hormone, 76 per cent micro-nutrient, 92 per cent Integrated Pest Management, 68 per cent seed treatment.

Table 3. shows that most of the trainee (80 per cent) had higher level of adoption followed by medium level (20 per cent), whereas most of the non-trainees had medium level of adoption (64 per cent) followed by low level of adoption (32 per cent). In order to find out if there is any difference between trainees and non-trainees as regards the adoption of package of practices related to brinjal crop, the null hypothesis (H_0) has been also tested.

Table 3. Distribution of brinjal crop respondents according to their extent of adoption

S. No.	Extent of adoption	Trainees		Non-trainees	
		F	%	F	%
1	Low (Upto 12)	00	00	08	32
2	Medium (Above 12 upto 24)	05	20	16	64
3	High (Above 24)	20	80	01	04
	Total	25	100	25	100

' c^2 ' cal. = 30.95

It has been also found that calculated value of ' c^2 ' (30.95) and ' t ' value (9.79) are both significant at one per cent level of significance. Hence null hypothesis has been rejected and alternate hypothesis accepted. It means that there is significant difference between trainees and non-trainees regarding the extent of adoption of package of practices of brinjal crop and also mean scores. Thus it is concluded that brinjal grower trainees had higher level of adoption of recommended technology as also higher mean score than the non-trainees. This finding is identical to the finding of Sharma et al. (2000).

CONCLUSION :

Majority of the trainees respondents have high (56 per cent) level of knowledge, followed by medium level of knowledge (44 per cent), whereas, in the case of non-trainees 52 per cent respondents have medium level of knowledge, 32 per cent low level of knowledge followed by 16 per cent high level of knowledge. There is significant difference between trainees and non-trainees regarding their knowledge about improved package of practices about brinjal crop. We, therefore, conclude that trainees have greater knowledge than the non-trainees about brinjal crop farming. Most of the trainees (80 per cent) have higher level of adoption followed by medium level (20 per cent), whereas most of the non-trainees have medium level of adoption (64 per cent) followed by low level of adoption (32 per cent). It is concluded that brinjal growing trainees have higher level of adoption of recommended technology of brinjal crop than the non-trainees.

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