

# Impact of KVK Training Programme on Knowledge and Adoption of Guava Crop Technologies in Chittorgarh District of Rajasthan

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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 guava crop as advocated by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chittorgarh. The guava is one of the leading fruit crops of district. After assessing the training needs, complete package of training programme on guava crop were conducted for selected guava growers in two villages by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chittorgarh. Majority of trainees were aware of recent technological advancement about guava crop like varieties, proper distance and irrigation management but not known about nutrient management, training & pruning, grading and packaging and marketing. Impact also reflects that trainees have had higher level of adoption of recommended practice of guava crops than the non-trainees.*

**Key Words:** *Level of knowledge; Training programme; Technological advancement;*

**K**nowledge may be defined as those behavior and test situations, which emphasized the remembering, either by recognition or recall of ideas. One of the important mandates of Krishi Vigyan Kendra is to provide and improve the knowledge of the trainees about the advanced crop technologies. The knowledge is cognitive component of individual’s mind and plays an important role in adoption of advanced technologies. Once knowledge is acquired and retained in the mind, it undergoes and produces changes in the thinking process and of mental alchemy. Lack of correct and adequate knowledge lead to under or over adoption of innovation, which prove harmful to the farming communities. Therefore, inattentive in this study to analyze as to what extent of the training programme affected the level of knowledge of its trainees. In the present study, adoption means the degree of actual use of any recommended package of practices of guava fruit crops production technology.

## METHODOLOGY

Guava is the fourth important fruit crop of Rajasthan. The Chittorgarh district is very potential for guava production. A training programme was organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chittorgarh regarding guava crop production technology. After that an enquiry was conducted on 25 trainees and 25 non-trainees of the

covering area of the KVK and 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 behavior 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 guava crop production technology was presented in table 1.

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

Level of knowledge	Trainee		Non-trainee	
	F	%	F	%
Low (Up to 5)	00	00	06	24
Medium (Above 5 up to 10)	10	40	16	64
High (Above 10)	15	60	03	12
TOTAL	25	100	25	100

The data reveals that majority of the trainees respondents had high (60 per cent) level of knowledge, followed by medium level of knowledge (40 per cent), whereas in the case of non-trainees, 64 per cent respondents had medium level of knowledge and 12 per cent had high level of knowledge. It is therefore, concluded that guava crop growers trainees had high

level of knowledge than the non-trainees. It is cleared from the table 2 that majority of the trainee farmers had fully adopted the use of nutrient management i.e (96 per cent), keep the plant to plant and row to row distances i.e. (92 per cent), marketing of fruits and water management (88 per cent) followed by time of planting and proper harvesting method i.e 80 per cent, followed

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

S. N.	Recommended package of practices	Extent of adoption (%)					
		Trainees			Non-Trainee		
		Fully adopted	Partially Adopted	Non- adopted	Fully adopted	Partially Adopted	Non- adopted
1.	Follow the plant to plant and row to row distances	23 (92)	1 (4)	1 (4)	19 (76)	5 (20)	1 (4)
2.	Time of planting	20 (80)	4 (16)	1 (4)	18 (72)	5 (20)	2 (8)
3.	Irrigation through drip system	16 (64)	-	8 (32)	11 (44)	-	14 (56)
4.	Training and pruning operation	19 (76)	4 (16)	2 (8)	16 (64)	5 (20)	4 (16)
5.	Nutrient Management	24 (96)	1 (4)		20 (80)	4 (16)	1 (4)
6.	Intercultural operation	18 (72)	4 (16)	3 (12)	15 (60)	7 (28)	3 (12)
7.	Grow suitable intercrops	17 (68)	5 (20)	3 (12)	13 (52)	10 (40)	2 (8)
8.	Spray of Insecticides and pesticides	19 (76)	5 (20)	1 (4)	18 (72)	5 (20)	2 (8)
9.	Water management	22 (88)	2 (8)	1 (4)	19 (76)	4 (16)	2 (18)
10.	Proper harvesting method	20 (80)	3 (12)	2 (8)	15 (60)	8 (32)	2 (8)
11.	Grading and Packaging of fruits	18 (72)	4 (16)	3 (12)	14 (56)	7 (28)	4 (16)
12.	Marketing of fruits	22 (88)	2 (8)	1 (4)	16 (64)	8 (32)	1 (4)

## CONCLUSION

Majority of the trainees respondents have high level of knowledge, followed by medium level of knowledge, whereas in the case of non-trainees the medium level respondents were maximum. There is observed

difference between trainees and non-trainees regarding their knowledge about improved production technology of guava. We, therefore, concluded that trainees have greater knowledge than the non-trainees about improved production technology of guava.

## REFERENCES

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