IMPACT OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES ON KNOWLEDGE AND ADOPTION OF TOMATO CROP TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract

The present investigation was carried out in the eight purposively selected villages of Community Development Block of Basti District (U.P.), India; in the year 2007. It was found among respondents that majority (80 per cent) of the trainees had higher level of adoption, followed by medium level (20 per cent), whereas in case of non - trainees majority (50 per cent) of among them had medium level of adoption followed by low level adoption (45 per cent).

Key words : KVK, knowledge, adoption, trainees.

Introduction

The frontline transfer of technology system of the ICAR presently includes a network of 634 Fram Science Centers - Commonly known as Krishi Vigyan Kendra according to ICAR 78th annual meeting.

The activities of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, which were initially confined to farmers, training's and on farm Demonstrations have been further extended to cover in service training of extension personnel so as to upgrade their skills in new technologies and the vocational training of farm youths. At present the activities of KVK include skill training of farmers by providing work experience, through the principal of "teaching by doing" and "learning by doing" in agriculture and allied areas followed by on farm testing to identify the location specificity of technologies in various farming systems. As the result, the adoption of scientific farm technologies by the farmers for the successful cultivation of HYV crops has been increased after the effort of Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra are gross root level vocational training institutions designed on bridging the gap between the available technology at one end and adopted on other end through conducting institutional (on campus) and non-institutional (off campus) level training with the help of method and result demonstration at institutional farms as

well as on the farmer's field and also organizing a large number of extension activities for creating rapid adoption of agricultural technology among the farmers, farm women and rural youth. Accordingly the present investigation was conducted to asses the impact of training programmes on knowledge and adoption of tomato crop technologies in Basti District (U.P.), India.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in purposively selected eight villages of Community Development Block Basti Sadar, Saltaua, Gaur and Kaptanganj Blocks of Basti District (U.P.), India. Block were selected on the basis of maximum area under tomato growers. Fifteen trainees and non-trainees from each village were selected randomly. The total number of respondents were 240. Data were recorded by personally interviewing with the help of an interview schedule by the investigator.

Adoption behaviour of respondents was studied in terms of extent and level of adoption of various recommended practices. Extent of adoption was measured in terms of percentage of tomato growers adopting recommended package of practices and proportion of area under tomato crop on which different selected practices had been adopted to total area under tomato crop. Overall extent of adoption was calculated by allotting score '1' for adoption of practices and score

'O' for non-adoption of practices. Total score for each respondents were divided into three categories high, medium and low level of adoption formula used was :

$$\text{Level of adoption} = \frac{\text{Recommended} - \text{Adopted}}{\text{Recommended}} \times 100$$

Results and Discussion

Table 1 clearly shows that most of the trainees have higher level of adoption *i.e.* (80 per cent), followed by medium level (20 per cent), whereas in case of non-trainees had medium level of adoption (50 per cent) followed by low level of adoption (45 per cent). It shows that trainees were found to have more adoption than non trainees.

Table 1 : Distribution of tomato crop respondents according to their extent of adoption.

S. no.	Extent of adoption	Trainees		Non-Trainees	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Low (upto 9)	00	00	54	45
2.	Medium (above 9 upto 18)	24	20	60	50
3.	High (above 18)	96	80	06	05
	Total	**120**	**100**	**120**	**100**

In order to find out the difference between trainees and non-trainees regarding their knowledge, the following null hypothesis (H_o) was tested.

Null Hypothesis (H_o)

There was no significant difference between trainees and non-trainees as regards their knowledge about Tomato crop.

The distribution of trainees and non-trainees regarding their knowledge score on tomato crop are given in the table 2.

Table 2 clearly shows that the mean score (26.25) of trainees are more then the non-trainees (13.60). There was a significant difference found among trained and untrained tomato farmers. Thus, it can be concluded that tomato growers trainees have higher level of adoption of recommended technology than non-trainees.

Knowledge level of respondents of tomato crop

Table 3 clearly shows that the knowledge (60 per cent) of trainees are more than the non-trainees (35 per cent). Thus, it can be concluded that tomato growers trainees have higher level of knowledge of recommended technology than non-trainees.

Table 2 : Distribution of total adoption score of individual respondent of tomato crop.

S. no.	Total adoption score	
	Trainees total score	Non-trainees total score
1	28	13
2	27	15
3	25	18
4	27	21
5	23	17
6	25	13
7	31	13
8	33	09
9	28	11
10	23	08
11	31	09
12	23	11
13	21	11
14	22	14
15	24	10
16	28	08
17	22	17
18	28	26
19	24	15
20	32	13
Mean score	**26.25**	**13.60**

't' Cal. = 9.7431% (38 d.f.) = 2.428

Table -3: Distribution of respondents of Tomato Crop

S. no.	Category	Trainees		Non-Trainees	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Low (upto 7)	06	05	48	40
2.	Medium (above 7 upto 14)	42	35	66	55
3.	High (above 14)	72	60	06	05
	Total	**120**	**100**	**120**	**100**

Conclusion

The study revealed that majority of the tomato growers trainees had higher level of adoption of recommended technologies than the non-trainees, whereas non-trainees have medium level of adoption followed by low level of adoption. Largest number of respondents had high level of knowledge. It can be concluded that KVK Training Programmes had influenced in enhancing the level of knowledge and adoption level of technologies of tomato growers.

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