



Impact evaluation of training on the adoption of technology

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ABSTRACT

The need of the hour is to extend the various kinds of modern technologies among the farming community through different methods of extension. In this perspective, training programmes play an important role. Keeping in view, to evaluate the adoption of the technologies given by KVK, Pratapgarh, extensive surveys were conducted in and around the areas where trainings had been given by distinct personnels. Out of 157 respondents (64.97 per cent trained and 35.03 per cent untrained) 35.02 per cent followed seed treatment practices, 17.69 per cent followed zero tillage technology and 16.97 per cent adopted the use of bio fertilizers among the other agro-technologies disseminated viz., Direct Seeded Rice, Fisheries, Beekeeping, Nursery and Nadep/ vermicomposting. The adoption trend was also worked out with the education level of respondents. The actively participation and adoption was found with the respondents having education of High School, Intermediate and Graduate level.

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INTRODUCTION

The effective training must be able to take care of all the theories of learning in order to change the action, belief and knowledge components of a trainee simultaneously (Halim and Ali, 1997). Training is the process by which desired knowledge, skills and attitude are inculcated fostered and reinforced in a trainee. It is one of the major means to improve the competence of the trainee. Apart from this, it is purposive, developmental, comprehensive, scientific and imaginative in nature. Training involves learning and sharing of the concept of progressiveness so that maximum amount of transfer of training can take place when needed (Akintobi, 1989). Training and development include all attempts to improve productivity by increasing trainee's ability to perform. Training ensures competence with understanding and hence individual involved can be up-to-date.

Indian farmers are receiving more and more information related to agricultural technology. These information come from many sources with differing agendas. Without a fundamental understanding of agricultural technology, it is likely that farmers will be

confused and unable to discern between credible and false information.

The generation, dissemination and diffusion of adaptive agricultural technology holds the key to tackling rural poverty and making agriculture development successfully (Ashby, 1990; Feder, 1985; Jha *et al.*, 1991; Lipton, 1989; Rogers, 1983; Thirtle *et al.*, 1987). Training involves capacity building and transfer of technology to strengthen the capabilities of the participants.

The objective of this study is to determine the influence of knowledge or attitudes of farmers in relation to agricultural technology through training programme.

METHODOLOGY

The population of the study consisted of ex-trainees of different blocks viz., Kalakankar, Babaganj and Rampur Sangramgarh, who had received trainings from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pratapgarh in distinctive areas and adopting agriculture technologies. A sampling frame was constructed by enlisting names of all farmers who received the training. A sample of 157 respondents was determined for this purpose. The data were collected through

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