



Impact of KVK training programme on knowledge and adoption of tomato crop production technology in Ratlam district

S.K. PANDEY, MOHD. MUSTAFA AND D.P. RAI

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

S.K. PANDEY

Department of
Agricultural Extension,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Kalukheda, Piploda
RATLAM (M.P.)
INDIA

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted with objective to review the level of knowledge and adoption of improved practices of tomato crop by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jaora (Ratlam) where most of the farmers are growing tomato crop for commercial purpose. After assessing the training needs, complete package training programme on tomato crop was conducted for selected tomato growers by KVK, Jaora (Ratlam). Majority of the trainees were aware of recent technological advancement about tomato crop. Trainees had better and in depth knowledge of recent know – how about package of practices of crop. The trainees were aware of recent varieties, proper dose of balance fertilizer, irrigation management and weedicides to be applied properly in tomato crop. Impact also reflected that trainees had higher level of adoption of recommended practices of tomato crop than non-trainees.

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INTRODUCTION

Knowledge may be defined as those behaviour and test situations, which emphasize the remembering, either by recognition or recall of ideas. One of the main mandates 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 individuals mind and plays an important role in convert as well as overt behaviour 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 change in the thinking process of mental alchemy. Lack of proper and adequate knowledge leads to under or over adoption of innovation.

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 tomato crop.

Keeping this in view, an attempt was made to ascertain the level of knowledge and adoption of improved practices of tomato crop.

METHODOLOGY

KVK, Jaora (Ratlam) was purposively selected for the purpose. The study was conducted on 25 trainees and 25 non-trainees of the working area of the KVK. The study was conducted in two villages namely Kushalgarh and Kanchankhedi of Piploda block of Ratlam district, where majority of the farmers grow tomato as a commercial crop. After assessing training needs, full package training programme on tomato crop were conducted for selected tomato growers in the villages by KVK, Jaora (Ratlam). In order to measure to impact of the training programme, the farmers were grouped as “trainees and non-trainees and a random sample of 25 farmers from each village was drawn from both of the villages for testing their level of knowledge and extent of adoption by well structured interview schedule. The level of knowledge was categorised as low, medium and high on the basis of scores obtained by in interview schedule. 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

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