



Impact analysis of mango production training programme of Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Chhatisgarh

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ABSTRACT

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra of districts of Chhattisgarh state were selected for the study purpose because these KVK are the oldest and imparting training related to the mango cultivation practices among the mango growers. The major objective of the present study was to find out the technical knowledge, skill and adoption level of mango cultivation practices. A total number of 40, out of 96 trainees respondents related to mango production were selected through the random sampling techniques. The selected trainee's respondents were personally interviewed through the pre-tested interview schedule. The results of the study showed that, awareness of mango varieties was high but the knowledge level about insect-pest control was very less among the trainees respondents. In the skill and adoption level, the trainee respondents, adopted highly the fertilizer utilization pattern with the recommended dose during plantation in comparison to other activities. The present study indicated that significant level between socio-economic status and various mango cultivation practices was different by one per cent and five per cent level of significance.

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INTRODUCTION

India has been primarily an agriculture based economy with an enterprising farming community. The diverse agri-climatic conditions it enabled the production of wide array of horticultural crops (Shikhamany and Murti, 2006). The Indian topography and agro-climates are well suited for growing fruit crop to achieve sustainability of small holding, increase employment to improve environment, provide enormous export potential and above all achieve nutritional security (Ghose, 1997). India has accelerated in total annual production of horticultural crop touching over 149 million tones. Today India has emerged as the second largest producer of the fruits *i.e.* 46 million tones contributing nearly 10 per cent of the world production (Phuse *et al.*, 2007).

India is the second largest producer of fruits after China, (Subramanyam, 1984). Mango is the most popular fruit among million of people in the world particularly in India, where it is rightly designated as "King of fruits". To be more specific Alphonso is the most popular variety in the world and commercial variety because of its certain characteristics. The demand for Alphonso is increasing day by

day but its productivity remains stagnant and poor around 2.5 to 3.0 ton/ha.

Mango fruit covering about 35 per cent of area and accounting of 22 per cent total production of total fruits in the country, which is highest in the world with India's share of about 54 per cent. India has the richest collection of mango cultivars. Major mango growing States are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The main varieties of mango grown in the country are Alphonso, Dashehari, Langra, Fajli, Chausa, Totapuri, Neelum etc.

The front line extension system of the ICAR basically plays an institutional extension role, a supportive role and a catalytic role to accelerate the process of transfer of technology. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra has proved to be an innovative vocational training institution, and in fact a landmark for promoting technical literacy among the farming community. Singh and Gill (1980) indicated that there is significant improvement in knowledge and skill performance among the farmers, who got training from KVK. Bilaspur and Durg districts of Chhattisgarh state which are the

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