



## 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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personal interviews with the help of interview schedule. The data were tabulated and analyzed to evaluate the impact of training on adoption of production technology.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Training is an important tool that involves the transfer of new technologies, skills, behaviour and attitude to develop and maintain the farmers’ competencies to perform their assigned role more effectively and efficiently. Similarly, farmers need training to increase more income per unit area because agricultural technology is constantly changing and farmers need to keep abreast of new technologies. On the account of data obtained, various kinds of informations gathered are presented in tables here under.

It clearly reflects from Table 1 that most of the respondents have had the education of High school followed by Graduates. However, there were a heterogeneous group of trained and untrained personnel’s among different levels of educational background.

**Table 1 : Educational background of respondent**

Education	Frequency (N=157)	Per cent
Up to middle	26	16.57
High school	46	29.29
Intermediate	33	21.02
Graduate	37	23.57
Post graduate	15	9.55

**Table 2 : Categorization of the farmers on the basis of trained untrained**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Trained farmers	102	64.97
2.	Untrained farmers	55	35.03

The adoption of technologies through various kind of training programme is given in Table 3. The training had been given into the above said blocks on Direct seeded rice, Zero tillage sowing of wheat, use of bio-fertilizer, seed treatment, fish farming, bee keeping, Nadep/vermicomposting and nursery management. Most of the trainees have followed the innovative technologies namely seed treatment (61.15 per cent), use of bio-fertilizer (35.67 per cent) and sowing of wheat through zero tillage practice (33.12 per cent).

Similarly, Table 4 indicates the incremental growth of different agri-sectors after training. Under which, a large group of farmers are adopting the resource

**Table 3 : Adoption of technology through training**

Sr. No.	Training component	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Direct seeded rice (DSR)	19	12.10
2.	Zero Tillage sowing of wheat	52	33.12
3.	Use of bio-fertilizer	56	35.67
4.	Seed treatment	96	61.15
5.	Fish farming	07	4.46
6.	Bee Keeping	09	5.73
7.	Nadep/Vermicompost	26	16.56
8.	Nursery management	04	2.55

**Table 4 : Incremental growth in different sectors of agriculture after training**

Sr. No.	Agriculture sectors	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Improved pulse crop production technology	32	20.38
2.	Improved oil seed crop production technology	77	49.04
3.	Resource conservation technology under cereal crops	123	78.34
4.	Improved Horticulture	24	15.29
5.	Improved Animal Husbandry	23	14.65
6.	Fisheries	08	5.09
7.	Bee keeping	05	3.18

**Table 5: Usage pattern of weedicide**

Sr. No.	Crop	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Wheat	116	73.88
2.	Paddy	58	36.94
3.	Gram	01	0.64
4.	Pea	02	1.27
5.	Pigeon pea	02	1.27
6.	Potato	21	13.37
7.	Mentha	03	1.91

conservation technologies in cereal crops (78.34 per cent) along with improved production technology of oilseeds (49.04 per cent) and pulses(20.38 per cent).

It is clear from Table 5 about the usage pattern of weedicide in wheat, paddy, gram, pea, pigeonpea, potato and mentha. Most of the farmers are using weedicide efficiently in wheat (73.88%), and Paddy (36.94%).

**Conclusion:**

Overall adoption trend of majority of respondents

was more than average. The training on different aspects, delivered to the farmers of different blocks, raised the knowledge. On the basis of educational background, the farmers had education up to High School and Graduation adopted the different technologies satisfactorily well. The respondents under study are still adopting the technologies and disseminating the same among farmers of other blocks and strengthening the agriculture in the district.

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