

Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra's trainings on knowledge and adoption of cotton production technologies

B.S. MEENA AND D.S.BHATI

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

B.S. MEENA
Department of
Extension, Agricultural
Research Station,
Rajasthan Agricultural
University,
SRIGANGANAGAR
(RAJASTHAN)
INDIA

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Sriganganagar on trainees trained by ZARS Krishi Vigyan Kendra Sriganganagar. A sample of 120 farmers was selected among the trainees who has under gone trainings in KVK from Sriganganagar block. Knowledge improvement and adoption of technologies was studies after the season. The result of the study pointed out that there was significant increase of KVK beneficiaries after the start of KVK. The study revealed that KVK trainings were effective and significantly increased knowledge levels of farmers about cotton production technologies. The areas in which knowledge gained recorded high, included improved varieties, seed rate, use of manures and fertilizers, plant spacing etc. Regarding adoption of recommended practices of cotton production, KVK trainees reported 25 to 30 percentage of adoption than the pre-training season. Favourable response was noticed towards different KVK trainings by the trainees.

INTRODUCTION

Increasing general awareness about new agricultural technologies among farmers and their adoption in their fields have been a prime task of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in India (Singh, 1991 and Meena, 1999). The performance of Krishi Vigyan Kendra is judged through impact of trainings of various production technologies on farmers' knowledge and adoption in actual field situation. The ZARS-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sriganganagar started in December 2000 at Agricultural Research Station, Sriganganagar (Rajasthan). Cotton is remaining a prime crop in this zone of North-Western Rajasthan. Most of the trainings in *Kharif* season were based on cotton and its various packages of practices. It was felt that knowledge and adoption of package of practices of cotton should be judged as an impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Keeping this view a study was undertaken to find out the knowledge and adoption of farmer before and after the KVK training regarding cotton production technologies and the following objectives were taken under this study to study the personal characteristics and source of information of trainees, to find out the knowledge and adoption among trainees and to know the general impression of the trainees regarding KVK's training programmes.

Key words :
KVK, Training,
Impact,
Knowledge,
Adoption

Accepted :
October, 2009

METHODOLOGY

Present study was conducted in the year 2005. A sample of 120 farmers was selected among the trainees who had under gone trainings in KVK from Sriganganagar block. Knowledge improvement and adoption of technologies were studied after the season. The knowledge score was assessed at pre-training and post training in on campus trainings programme. The adoption of the cotton production technologies was assessed after the end of that season in which farmers actually adopted them in their farms. Data were collected through pre-tested schedules by interviewing farmers and conducted a knowledge test. Similarly, for general impression, a separate schedule was used to collect trainee's response. Appropriate statistical methods (techniques) were used for analysis of data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings obtained from the present study are presented below:

General information about trainees:

A brief summary of characteristics of the trainees of Krishi Vigyan Kendra trainings has been presented in Table 1.

From Table 1 it is clear that majority of