IMPACT ANALYSIS OF TRAINING REGARDING SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION OF BRINJAL

G.R. Patel[1], N.M. Chauhan[2] and B.M. Tandel[3]

ABSTRACT

The results of the study indicated that that the impact of training conducted by KVK has beneficial effect for raising knowledge and adoption level of the tribal brinjal growers about scientific cultivation of brinjal. Vastmajority of the tribal brinjal growers had knowledge about plant growth regulator followed by value addition and integrated nutrient management after receiving training. In case of adoption of critical brinjal production technology, overwhelming majority of them had adopted recommended spacing followed by integrated nutrient management.

INTRODUCTION

A number of agricultural development programmes have been introduced in India to increase the agricultural production and income of the farming communities. The outcomes of these programmes are not satisfactory in terms of achieving higher agricultural production. The most important factor responsible for this poor outcome was lack of understanding of various technological recommendations by the farmers. G.L. Kothari *et al (*2006) recognizing the importance of technical recommendation as necessary condition for rural development, more emphasis on farmers training activities has been placed in different Five year plans. It is now widely accepted fact that the training given to farmers increases the technical knowledge and efficiency with the farming business as a whole. To support rural development programmes, the ability of farmers should be increased through systematic training so that they may understand each component of the recommended technologies. In Tapi district, farmers were obtaining very low yield in brinjal. Low productivity of Brinjal was due to lack of knowledge about scientific cultivation, poor nutrient management and lack of knowledge in IPDM. KVK Vyara conducted 9 on-campus and Seven off-campus trainings. Total number of beneficiaries of FLD was 97 from Seven villages of Tapi district and other extension activities during last three year.

METHODOLOGY

Five villages were purposively selected from the command area of KVK for the study and out of them 25 brinjal growers from each village were selected randomly so, that the total sample size was 100 tribal farmers. The data were collected through personal interview. Keeping in mind the objectives of the study, interview schedule was prepared. The necessary care was taken to collect the data. The data were collected, tabulated and analyzed to find out the findings and drawing the conclusion. The statistical tools like frequency and percentage were employed to analyze the data.

FINDINGS

Table 1: Overall knowledge of scientific package of practices of brinjal growers n=100

Categories	Before contact with KVK (%)	After contact with KVK (%)
Low level of knowledge	59.00	07.00
Medium level of knowledge	28.00	51.00
High level of knowledge	13.00	42.00

1. Asso. Ext. Edust., Directorate of Extension Education, NAU, Navsari
2. Programme coordinator, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, NAU, Vyara, Dist.
3. SMS (Horticulture), Krishi Vigyan Kendra, NAU, Vyara, Dist.

In Table 1 the results of overall knowledge of scientific package of practices of brinjal growers indicates that the medium and high level of knowledge before KVK was 28.00 per cent and 13.00 per cent, which increased up to 51.00 per cent and 42.00 per cent after dissemination of knowledge through different mandatory activities of KVK respectively (Table-1).

Table 2: Knowledge regarding selected scientific innovations for brinjal cultivation n=100

Sr. No.	Information of innovation	Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)
1	Integrated Nutrient Management	9.00	26.00	65.00
2	Pest and disease control	22.00	59.00	19.00
3	IPM	29.00	55.00	16.00
4	Plant growth regulator	4.00	12.00	84.00
5	Recommended spacing	6.00	38.00	56.00
6	Value addition	5.00	14.00	81.00

The Table 2 shows that in case of knowledge regarding selected scientific innovations for brinjal cultivation medium and high level of knowledge was 26.00 and 65.00 per cent respectively in case of integrated nutrient management while in pest and disease control was 59.00 and 19.00 per cent respectively. High knowledge level regarding plant growth regulators and value addition was 84.00 and 81 .00 per cent respectively

Table 3: Overall adoption of scientific package of practices of brinjal n=100

Categories	Before contact with KVK (%)	After contact with KVK (%)
Low level of adoption	28.00	6.00
Medium level of adoption	56.00	22.00
High level of adoption	16.00	72.00

The data presented Table 3 indicated that before contact with KVK, more than half (56.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of adoption followed by low (28.00 per cent) and high (16.00 per cent) level of adoption. But, after contact with KVK, it was found that 72.00 per cent had high level of adoption followed by medium (22.00 per cent) and low (6.00 per cent) level of adoption.

Table 4 : Adoption of critical brinjal production technology n= 100

Sr. No.	Name of technology	Adoption (%)
1	Integrated Nutrient management	89.00
2	Pest and disease control	68.00
3	IPM	59.00
4	Plant growth regulator	82.00
5	Recommended spacing	92.00
6	Value addition	86.00

The data of Table 4 gave the information about adoption of brinjal production technology, 89.00 per cent farmers adopted INM, 92.00 per cent farmers adopted recommended spacing, 82.00 per cent had plant growth regulator and 86.00 per cent had value adoption techniques. Whereas, 68.00 and 59.00 farmers had adopted the technology pest and disease control and IPM.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the impact of training conducted by KVK has beneficial effect on knowledge level and adoption level of the tribal farmers about scientific cultivation of brinjal. Knowledge regarding selected scientific innovations for Brinjal cultivation, majority (84.00 per cent) of the

respondent had knowledge about plant growth regulator followed by value addition (81.00 per cent) and integrated nutrient management (65.00 per cent) after receiving training. In case of adoption of critical brinjal production technology, majority (92.00 per cent) of the respondents had adopted recommended spacing followed by integrated nutrient management (89.00 per cent), value addition (86.00 per cent) and plant growth regulator (82.00 per cent).

REFERENCES

Das S., Laharia S.N. and Dixit.V.B. (2005). Impact of Leadership Style on Job Satisfaction. *Indian J. of Ext. Edu*, 41:12-19.

Kokate K.D. and Kharde P.B., (2006), Extension Strategies for increasing Sugarcane production.*Asian J. of Ext. Edu*, 25:10-14.

Kothari G.L., Intodia S.L and Sharma F.L. (2006). Extent of Knowledge and Adoption of Maize production Technology by the Farmers of Agro-climatic Zone-IV Rajasthan. *Asian J. of Ext. Edu*, 25:23-27.

Kumar Nirmal, Rautary S.K., Gupta M. and Singh A.K. (2005) .Impact of Summer School n Mechanization f Rice Production System. *Indian J. of Ext. Edu*, 41:54-57.

Meena S.R. and Anita Jhamtani (2005).Change in Cropping Pattern Subsequent to Farm Mechanization. *Indian J. of Ext. Edu*, 41:31-36.

Tulsiram J. and Sambrani Ravi M. (2006). A study on Adoption Pattern of Farmers in Different Drought Areas. *Asian J. of Ext. Edu*, 25:28-31.

Character is like a tree and reputation like its shadow. The shadow is that we think of it, the tree is the real thing.

- Lincoln.