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Impact of KVK training programme on adoption of mustard production practices in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh

Shubhi Chaurasia and Dr. SH Mazhar

Abstract

The study was conducted purposively among 60 trainees and 60 non- trainees spread in 8 purposively selected villages undertaken from three blocks i.e. Chaka, Jasra and Kaundhiara blocks under the domain of KVK Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh. Two variables taken namely, respondents' socio-economic status, and their extent of adoption about mustard production practices. Data were collected by using pre-tested personal interview method. The collected data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted with the help of appropriate statistical tools. Findings of the study showed that majority of trainees have medium extent of adoption about improved mustard production practices. However, in case of non- trainees were found to have low extent of adoption. Age, education, land holdings, social participation, extension participation, information source, mass media exposure, innovativeness, scientific and risk orientation were found to be positively and significantly associated with extent of adoption. The study revealed considerable difference between trainees and non-trainees.

Keywords: training; mustard crop, adoption, socio-economic status

Introduction

In order to ameliorating the condition of the weaker sections of rural people. An innovative extension education institutions i.e Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) was introduced by Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras or Agriculture Science Centers are the vocational training institutions designed for bridging the gap between the available technologies at the one end and their applications for increased food production at the other.

Oilseeds play a vital role in Indian economy. In India, oilseeds are the second largest agricultural commodity after cereals covering one- fifth of the entire area. Globally, India has emerged as the third largest oilseed producing country. Mustard is country's key edible oilseed crops. In India, it occupies first position in term of oil yield among all oilseed crops. The state wise production of mustard shows that Rajasthan ranked first among all states of India, followed by Uttar Pradesh in terms of both area and production of rapeseed and mustard.

The specific objectives designed for this investigation are as follows:

1. To ascertain the socio- economic profile of trainees and non trainees of KVKs.
2. To find out and compare between trainees and non trainees as regards their extent of adoption of improved production practices of mustard.

Methodology

Study was conducted in Uttar Pradesh state during 2016-17. A list of trainees was obtained from KVK, Allahabad who were imparted training on improved mustard practices. Out of 20 blocks of Allahabad district, highest numbers of trainees were observed in Chaka, Jasra and Kaundhiyara blocks. From each blocks number of villages were listed and final selection of villages were made based on availability of trained from KVK. For selection of respondents, the total respondents were 120, consisting of 60 trainees and 60 non-trainees. The data was collected from trained and untrained farmers with the help of pre tested schedule by personal interview technique in an informal atmosphere. Mean and standard deviation were used for classification of respondents into various categories.

Results and Discussion**I) Socio-economic status of the respondents****Correspondence****Shubhi Chaurasia**

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Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their personal attributes:

Sr. No	Personal attributes	Trainees (n=60)		Non-Trainees (n=60)		Overall (n=120)	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Age						
	Young (below 34 years)	9	15.00	17	28.33	26	21.67
	Middle (34-50 years)	47	78.33	36	60.00	83	69.17
	Old (above 50 years)	4	6.67	7	11.67	11	9.16
2.	Caste						
	Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe	17	28.33	6	10	23	19.16
	Other Backward Caste	30	50.00	28	46.67	58	48.33
	General Caste	13	21.67	26	43.33	39	32.5
3.	Education						
	Illiterate	9	15	19	31.67	28	23.33
	Up to Primary	12	20.00	19	31.67	31	25.84
	Middle school	17	28.34	16	26.66	33	27.50
	High School	15	25.00	3	5.00	18	15.00
	Intermediate	5	8.33	2	3.33	7	5.83
	Graduation & above	2	3.33	1	1.67	3	2.50
4.	Size of Land Holdings						
	Marginal (<1 ha)	11	18.33	4	6.67	15	12.50
	Small (1-2 ha.)	33	55.00	32	53.33	65	54.17
	Big (> 2 ha.)	16	26.67	24	40.00	40	33.33
5.	Family Size						
	Small (less than 5 members)	29	48.33	26	43.33	55	45.83
	Large (more than 5 members)	31	51.67	34	56.67	65	54.167
6.	Social participation						
	No member of any organization	10	16.67	24	40.00	34	28.33
	Members of one organization	37	61.67	29	48.33	66	55.00
	Members of more than one organization.	13	21.67	7	11.67	20	16.67
7.	Extension contact						
	Low	13	21.67	14	23.33	27	22.5
	Medium	45	75	40	66.67	85	70.83
	High	2	3.33	6	10.00	8	6.67
8.	Information Source						
	Low	4	6.67	11	18.33	15	12.50
	Medium	51	85.00	39	65.00	90	75.00
	High	5	8.33	10	16.67	15	12.50
9.	Mass media Exposure						
	Low	17	28.33	29	48.33	46	38.33
	Medium	37	61.67	23	38.33	60	50.00
	High	6	10.00	8	13.33	14	11.67
10.	Innovativeness						
	Low	4	6.67	37	61.67	41	34.17
	Medium	40	66.66	18	30.00	58	48.33
	High	16	26.67	5	8.33	21	17.50
11.	Scientific Orientation						
	Low	4	6.67	19	31.66	23	19.16
	Medium	40	66.66	37	61.67	77	64.16
	High	16	26.67	4	6.67	20	16.68
12.	Risk Orientation						
	Low	10	16.67	31	51.67	41	34.17
	Medium	37	61.66	23	38.33	60	50.00
	High	13	21.67	6	10	19	15.83
Overall Socio-economic status		F	%	F	%		
Low (Below 51)		4	6.67	11	18.33		
Medium (Between 51-78)		42	70.00	39	65.00		
High (Above 78)		14	23.33	10	16.67		

Data presented in the table. 1 revealed that the majority of the respondents belonged to middle age group, OBC class, educated up to middle school, had small land holding, large family size, member of one organization, medium in extension activities, mass media exposure, risk orientation and innovativeness, information seeking behavior & scientific

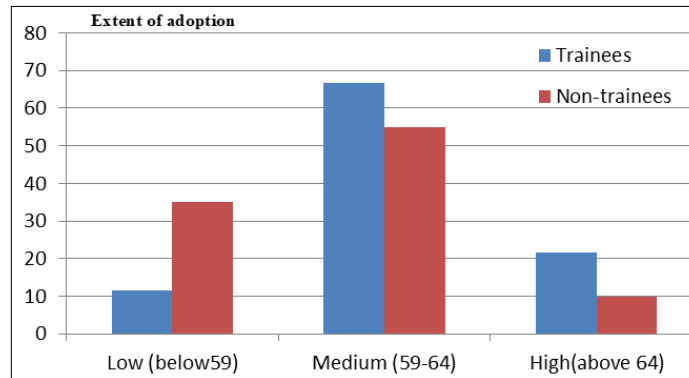
orientation Majority of respondents possess medium level of overall socio-economic status.

II) Extent of adoption of trainees and non-trainees about improved mustard production practices

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to the Extent of adoption:

S. No	Extent of adoption	Trainees N=60		Non-trainees N=60	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Low (Below 59)	7	11.67	21	35.00
2.	Medium (Between 59-64)	40	66.67	35	55.00
3.	High (Above 64)	13	21.67	6	10.00
Total		60	100	60	100

Z value: 5.28



A perusal of the data in Table 3. Reveals that majority (66.67%) of trainees had medium followed by high (21.67%) and only 11.67 percent had low level of adoption whereas in case of non- trainees, 55.00 percent had medium level followed by 35.00 percent low level and only 10.00 percent high level of adoption. Similar findings are also reported by Meena *et al.* (2013) [4], Sharma and Sachan (2011) [5].

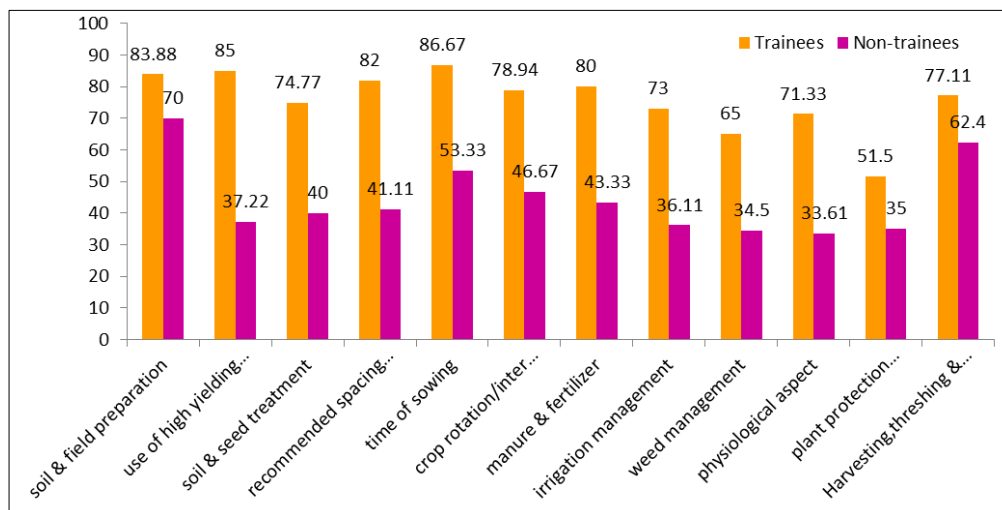
The calculated value of 'Z' was found to be 5.28, which was greater than the table value of 'Z' (1.96) at 5 percent level for 2 degrees of freedom. This indicates that, there was a significant difference between the trainees and non-trainees with regard to their level of adoption about mustard production practices.

Table 3: Extent of adoption of trainee and non-trainee farmers about mustard production practices.

S. No	Name of technologies/ practices	Extent of adoption					
		MPS Trainee N=60	Rank	A* Gap MPS	MPS Non-trainee N=60	Rank	A* Gap MPS
1.	Soil and field preparation	83.88	III	16.12	70.00	I	30.00
2.	Use of high yielding varieties	85.00	II	15.00	37.22	VIII	62.78
3.	Soil & Seed treatment	74.77	VIII	25.23	40	VII	60.00
4.	Recommended spacing and seed rate	82	IV	18.00	41.11	VI	58.89
5.	Time of sowing	86.67	I	13.33	53.33	III	46.67
6.	Crop rotation & intercropping	78.94	VI	21.06	46.67	IV	53.33
7.	Manure and fertilizers	80	V	20.00	43.33	V	56.67
8.	Irrigation management	73	IX	27.00	36.11	IX	63.89
9.	weed management	65	XI	35.00	34.5	XI	65.50
10.	Plant protection measures	71.33	X	28.37	33.61	XII	66.39
11.	Physiological aspect	51.5	XII	48.50	35	X	65.00
12.	Harvesting and storage techniques	7.11	VII	22.89	62.40	II	37.60
Total		75.76		24.20	44.44		55.56

MPS = Mean percent score

A* = Adoption gap



Distribution of respondents according to extent of adoption about mustard production practices

Table 3. Shows that trainees respondents had very good adoption level in practices like time of sowing, use of high yielding variety and field preparation, with 86.67, 85 and 83.88 MPS respectively. The respondents had good adoption level regarding recommended seed rate and spacing, fertilizer management, crop rotation and inter cropping, harvesting, threshing & storage, seed and soil treatment, irrigation management and physiological aspect. They had least adoption level in weed management and plant protection measures. In case of non-trainees respondents, they possessed good adoption level regarding field preparation, harvesting, threshing and storage, time of sowing with 70, 62.40 and 53.33 MPS. They possessed fair adoption level in crop rotation & inter cropping, fertilizer management, recommended seed rate & spacing, seed treatment, use of high yielding varieties, and irrigation management, practices with 46.67, 43.33, 41.11, 40.00, 37.22 and 36.11 MPS respectively. They had least adoption level regarding physiological aspect, weed management, and plant protection measures. Similar finding is also reported by Sharma and Sharma (2006) [6], Dudi and Meena (2012) [3].

Relationship between independent and dependent variables of trained farmers

Table 4: Extent of Adoption:

Sr. No.	Variables	Correlation coefficient(r)
1.	Age	0.179*
2.	Caste	0.211*
3.	Education	0.270*
4.	Family size	0.024NS
5.	Size of land holdings	0.035NS
6.	Social participation	0.219**
7.	Extension contact	0.267*
8.	Innovativeness	0.163**
9.	Scientific orientation	0.290**
10.	Risk orientation	0.138*
11.	Mass media explore	0.214*
12.	Information seeking behavior	0.428*

** Significant at 1% level of probability

* Significant at 5% level of probability

NS – Non significant

Table 4, out of 12 variables, except size of family and size of land holdings, all were found to be significantly correlated with their extent of adoption. These findings tally with those of Sharma and sachan (2011) [5].

Conclusion

The majority of the respondents belonged to middle age group, OBC class, educated up to middle school, had small land holding, large family size, member of one organization, medium in extension activities, mass media exposure, risk orientation and innovativeness, information seeking behavior & scientific orientation.

Majority of trainees and non- trainees respondents were found in the medium adoption category. Significant difference was observed between adoption of trainees and non-trainees mustard growers in the study area.

A significant relation was found between age, caste, education, size of land holding, and social participation etc with level of knowledge and extent of adoption of respondents, whereas size of land holdings, family size were non significantly associated with extent of adoption.

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