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IMPACT OF EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING ORGANIZED BY KVK ON KNOWLEDGE OF PADDY GROWERS IN DARBHANGA DISTRICT OF BIHAR

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Abstract: ***KVK is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), aims at assessment of location specific technology modules in Agriculture and allied enterprises, through technology assessment, refinement and demonstration. The Government has launched Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) Portal which will help in monitoring the functioning of KVKs at the National level and in providing timely information and advisory to the farmers. The present study was conducted in Darbhanga district of Bihar to find the impact of effectiveness of training organized by KVK on knowledge of paddy growers. A total of 120 respondents were selected randomly for present study. The data were collected through a pre- structured interview schedule and later appropriate statistical analysis were done to find out the meaningful results. Most of the trained paddy growers had an equal percentage of medium (43.33%) and high (43.33%) level of knowledge. More than half of the untrained paddy growers (58.33%) had medium level of knowledge, followed by low (26.67%) and high (15%) level of knowledge.***

Keywords: Demonstration, Effectiveness, Knowledge, KVK, Training

Introduction

The first KVK, on a pilot basis, was established in 1974 at Puducherry (Pondicherry) under the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. At present As of July 2021, there were approximately there are 722 KVKs throughout India, out of which 498 are under State Agricultural Universities (SAU) and Central Agricultural University

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(CAU), 66 under ICAR Institutes, 104 under NGOs, 38 under State Governments, and the remaining under other educational institutions. **(krishi.icar.gov.in/kvk.)**

In this mandate, the effectiveness of KVKs is difficult to measure, due to large number of farmers served by a single KVK and largely off-line communication between the KVK and farmers. For this reason, research over the past 20 years has focused on the capacity of KVKs to make use of ICT for the purpose of better managing their communications with farmers. An plethora of applications have been developed, sharing advisories such as weather information and market pricing, supplementing the KVK's communication with its beneficiaries. However, many of these initiatives are short-lasted, or have limited impact, since the teams at each KVK often do not have the capacity to maintain software applications or because farmers do not find the information useful(**Gardhariya, 2013).**

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jaale, Darbhanga was established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in June, 2004 under the administrative control of Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur; Bihar observing the possibilities and potentialities of growing cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables as well as medicinal and aromatic plants in the alluvial fertile tracts of Darbhanga district. Since then, it has proved to be one of the leading centers for front line extension education in the district mandated to organize vocational trainings in agriculture and allied vocations with emerging advances in agriculture research on regular basis. The Centre is also dedicated to organize and conduct front line demonstrations in consultation with subject matter specialist for testing, refining and documenting region specific and sustainable land use system. The Centre has conducted more than 48 On Farm Trials since its inception for technology assessment, refinement and validation and documented a number of technologies for the microclimatic situation of Darbhanga district of Bihar. The recommendations based on the On Farm Trials are well adopted by the farmers and a number of Front Line Demonstrations have also been conducted for broad basing of the technology **(Darbhanga.kvk4.in, 2021)**

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Hence, this study was conducted with an objective of Impact of effectiveness of training organized by KVK on knowledge of paddy growers in Darbhanga district of Bihar.

Research Methodology

The current study was carried out in the Bihar state's Darbhanga district. Biraul was chosen from among 18 blocks in the selected district using the purposive sampling method. There are 62 villages in the selected block, of which six villages, Saho, Shivpur, Barahi, Itwashivnagar, Sihol, and Sashram, were chosen for the study and have opted for KVK training on paddy farming. For data collection, a structured interview schedule was created. For this study, an ex-post facto research design was used. To interpret the data and draw logical conclusions, statistical tools such as frequency and percentage were used.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of respondents based on their knowledge level

S. No	Knowledge of paddy growers	Response			
		Trained paddy growers		Untrained paddy growers	
		F	**%**	***F***	**%**
1.	Paddy seedlings of 25 days old should be planted in the main field	52	86.66	21	35
2.	Wider spacing in paddy gives higher yield than close spacing.	39	65	36	60
3.	Thin sowing of paddy nursery will enable to get healthy and robust seedlings.	32	53.33	33	55
4.	About 5cm water should be maintained in the paddy field continuously.	43	71.67	31	51.67

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5.	White rectangular parallel streaks on paddy leaves is caused by Tungro virus.	47	78.33	28	46.67
6.	Only 2-3 seedlings per hill should be planted in main field for high yield.	41	68.33	34	56.67
7.	**PIONEER-6444** variety is resistant to rice blast disease	51	85	31	51.67
8.	Allay ways in paddy decreases the pest incidence	40	66.67	30	50
9.	Recommended seed rate for transplanted paddy per acre	48	80	30	50
10.	What is the recommended dosage of NPK applied for paddy during Kharif season	38	63.33	32	53.33
11.	Paddy seeds should be treated with the following fungicide at the time of sowing	45	75	31	51.67
12.	The recommended nursery area required for one acre of main field is	47	78.33	35	58.33
13.	The no.of seedlings to be transplanted per hill is	40	66.67	30	50
14.	Avg no.of hill/sq.m to be planted in short duration for high yield	50	83.33	29	48.33
15.	The recommended spacing for paddy in desi seeds	40	66.67	33	55
16.	Mention the optimum age of seedlings to be transplanted in SRI cultivation	51	85	29	48.33
17.	Which variety is resistant to rice blast disease for all seasons	41	68.33	30	50
18.	What is seed rate required for broad casting method of paddy cultivation	56	93.33	28	46.67
19.	Sheath blight disease can be controlled by spraying	48	80	23	38.33
20.	Optimum stage of harvesting	50	83.33	31	51.67

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	paddy crop is				
21.	Transplanting of paddy should be completed in which month for Kharif	43	71.67	28	46.67
22.	What is the best suitable method of sowing as cost reduction technology	50	83.33	30	50
23.	Clipping of leaf tips of seedlings while transplanting is done to control	47	78.33	31	51.67
24.	Spindle shaped spots on leaf indicate which disease in paddy.	47	78.33	29	48.33
25.	Mention the spacing for drum seeder	47	78.33	27	45
26.	Name one of the important disease which causes loss in your paddy crop	46	76.67	25	41.67
27.	Mention the pre emergence weedicide in paddy	46	76.67	32	53.33
28.	How much seed rate required for SRI method	46	76.67	27	45
29.	Water management level at panicle emergence stage in paddy field	51	85	25	41.67
30.	What is the dosage of potash is used for cultivation of paddy per acre	50	83.33	26	43.33

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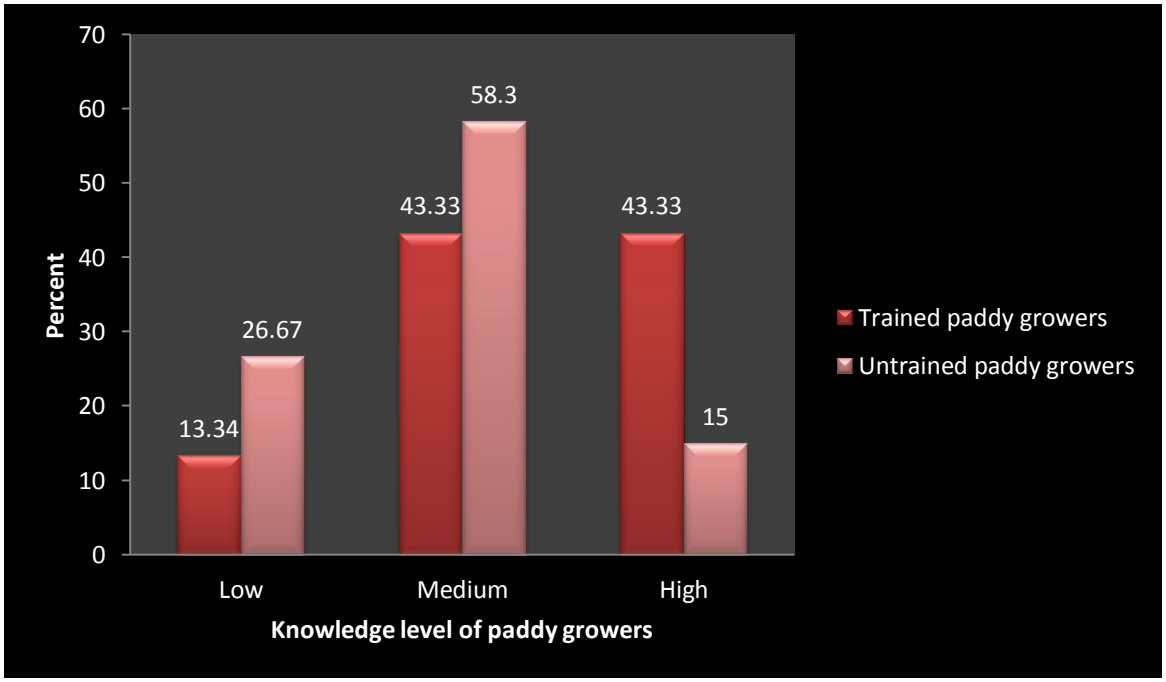
Table 2: Distribution of respondents based on their overall knowledge level

S. No.	Knowledge level of paddy growers	Response			
		Trained paddy growers		Untrained paddy growers	
		F	%	*F*	%
1	Low (7-11)	8	13.34	16	26.67
2	Medium (12-16)	26	43.33	35	58.33
3	High (17-21)	26	43.33	9	15.00
Total		60	100	60	100

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents based on their over-all of knowledge level



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According to table 2 and figure 1, the majority of trained paddy growers had an equal percentage of medium (43.33 percent) and high (43.33 percent) level of knowledge, with a low (13.34 percent) level of knowledge coming in second. More than half of the untrained paddy growers (58.33%) had a medium level of knowledge, followed by a low (26.67%) and a high (15%) level of knowledge. In comparison to untrained paddy farmers, trained paddy farmers had a higher level of knowledge about new techniques and practises, scientific methods, and newly released varieties.

The most likely reason for this is that the paddy growers' attendance at training led to an increased level of knowledge about the new techniques, practises, scientific methods, and new varieties released by them during training. Meanwhile, paddy growers who have not received new and scientific knowledge on scientific cultivation methods are struggling. This finding has been supported by findings of **Sarada (2019).**

Conclusion

It can be concluded according to the findings of the current study that the majority of trainees possessed an equal percentage of medium and high level of knowledge, whereas the majority of non-trainees possessed a medium level of knowledge. In comparison to untrained paddy farmers, trained paddy farmers had a higher level of knowledge about new techniques and practices, scientific methods, and newly released varieties Thus, training had an impact on the knowledge of paddy growers in the Bihar district of Darbhanga.

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