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Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) training program on adoption behaviour of maize growers in Bettiah block of west Champaran district of, (Bihar)

Kevin Christopher, JP Srivastava and Jahanara

Abstract

The present investigation was undertaken in Bettiah block of West Champaran district of Bihar. A multi-stage sampling design was used to select farmers as respondents. A total of 120 respondents were selected as respondents out of which 80 respondents were trainees and 40 respondents were non-trainees. The primary data were collected from respondents through pre-tested interview schedule. It was found that 61.25 per cent trainees respondents had medium level of adoption while, in non-trainees categories 52.50 per cent respondents had lowest level of adoption. The result clearly indicate that overall adoption level of trainees was higher than non-trainees.

Keywords: Krishi Vigyan Kendra, knowledge, Adoption

Introduction

Agriculture is the most important human economic activities. In India agriculture sector provides livelihood to about 65 per cent to 70 per cent of the labor force. Training is a planned communication process caused development to bringing desirable changes in behavior. Training of farmers has been considered as a critical input for accelerating agriculture production and transfer of technical know-how from the core of the process of agricultural development. To make training of farmers more effective and easier Indian Council of Agriculture Research establish Krishi Vigyan Kendra in 1974 at Pondicherry. The main purpose of KVK has been imparting training, technology evaluation, impact assessments, demonstration of technology at farmer's field. The main problem for the researcher to know the impact of KVK training on adoption behavior of the respondents. So, to know the impact of KVK training on adoption behavior of respondents a study entitled "Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) training program on adoption behavior of maize growers in Bettiah block of West Champaran district of, (Bihar). Has been conducted.

Research Methodology

The study was conducted in Bettiah block of west Champaran district of Bihar. Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Madhepur, West Champaran which is under administrative block of Rajendra Prasad Central Agriculture University, Samastipur were selected for the study. The sample of the respondents for the study comprised of two types i.e. sample I-trained farmers (80 respondents) and sample II non-trained farmers (40 respondents) for judging between two components trainees and non-trainees.

The interview schedule was developed to measure the adoption level of the respondents. The information collected was scored, tabulated, computed and analyzed to have necessary interpretations.

Result and Discussion

The result obtained from present study as well as relevant discussion have been presented under following heads.

Socio-economic status of respondents**Correspondence****Kevin Christopher**

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Table 1

Trainees			Non-trainees		
	Frequency	Percentage	Level	Frequency	Percentage
Lowest level (29-36)	27	33.75	Lowest level (11-16)	13	32.50
Medium level (37-44)	41	51.25	Medium level (19-26)	18	45.00
High level (45-52)	12	15.00	High level (27-34)	9	22.50
Total	80	100.00	Total	40	100.000

Above table indicates that about 51.25 per cent respondents had medium socio-economic status followed by 33.75 per cent low level of socio-economic status and 15 per cent high socio-economic status respectively in trainees categories while in non-trainees 45.00 per cent respondents had medium socio-economic status followed by 45.00 per cent had low socio-

economic status and 22.50 per cent respondents had high socio-economic status.

Similar finding is also reported by Jadhav and Darandall. (2014)

Level of adoption of the respondents

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

Trainees			Non-trainees		
Level	Frequency	Percentage	Level	Frequency	Percentage
Lowest level (31-34)	18	22.5	Lowest level (16-21)	21	52.5
Medium level (35-37)	49	61.25	Medium level (22-26)	14	35
High level (38-40)	13	16.25	High level (27-31)	5	12.5
Total	80	100.00	Total	40	100.00

The above table 1.2 shows that 61.25 per cent respondents had medium level of adoption followed by 22.50 per cent respondents had lowest level of adoption and rest 16.25 per cent respondents had high level of adoption in trainees categories. While in non-trainees categories 52.50 per cent respondents had lowest level of adoption followed by 35.00 per cent respondents had medium level of adoption and rest 12.50 per cent respondents had high level of adoption about maize production technology

respondents. KVK training programs created awareness in farmers to adopt particular production technology related to maize crop. There are some constrain like lack of improved seed varieties, lake of soil testing laboratory, poor educational status of the farmers for which government should take proper steps and extension strategies to be followed for better adoption of maize production technology in the area.

Relationship between characteristics of maize growers with adoption level

Table 3

	Independent variable	'r' value
1	X ₁ Age	-0.382**
2	X ₂ Education	0.523**
3	X ₃ Land holding	0.04 N S
4	X ₄ Occupation	0.252
5	X ₅ Annual income	0.053 N S
6	X ₆ Extension contact	0.374**
7	X ₇ Sources of agriculture information	0.323
8	X ₈ Channel of agriculture information	0.328

Age had not shown any significant relationship with impact of training, education was positively and significantly related with impact of training. Land holding was positively and significantly related with impact of training, occupation was positively and significantly related with impact of training. Annual income was positively and significantly related with impact of training. Extension contact was positively and significantly related with impact of training. Sources of agriculture information were positively and significantly related with impact of training. Scientific orientation was positively and significantly related with impact of training.

Conclusion

It may be concluded by the above finding and suggestions that Krishi Vigyan Kendra plays positive role in enhancing the adoption level of the farmers. The trainees respondents had high level of adoption in comparison of non-trainees

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