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

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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 51.25 per cent trainees respondents had medium level of knowledge about maize production practices while in non-trainees 47.50 per cent respondents had lowest level of knowledge about maize production practices. In the case of adoption 61.25 per cent trainees respondents had medium level of knowledge while, in non-trainees categories 52.50 per cent respondents had lowest level of adoption. The result clearly indicate that overall knowledge and adoption level of trainees was higher than non-trainees.*

Key Words: *Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Impact, training, knowledge, Adoption.*

1. 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 labour force. Training is a planned communication process caused development to bringing desirable changes in behaviour. 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, and demonstration of technology at farmer's field. It is important to the impact of training programs imparted by these KVKs on adoption behaviour of respondents. So, to know the impact of KVK, a study entitled "Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) training program on adoption behaviour of maize growers in Bettiah block of West Champaran district of, (Bihar) has been conducted.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study was conducted in Bettiah block of west Champaran district of Bihar state. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra Madhepur, West Champaran which was under administrative block of Rajendra Prasad Central Agriculture University, Samastipur was 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 knowledge level of respondents and adoption level of the respondents. The information collected was scored, tabulated, computed and analysed to have necessary interpretations.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The results obtained of the present study and relevant discussion have been presented under following heads:

Socio-economic status of respondents:

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 Darandal*l.* (2014)**

Level of adoption of the respondents:

Table.2:

Trainees			Non-trainees		
Level	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Level**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Lowest level (32-40)	28	35.00	Lowest level (22-27)	19	47.50
Medium level (41-48)	41	51.25	Medium level (28-32)	16	40.00
High level (49-56)	11	13.75	High level (33-37)	5	12.50
Total	80	100.00	Total	40	100.00

Above table shows level of trainees and non-trainees respondents in respect of maize production technology.
Table clearly define that 51.25 per cent respondents had medium level of knowledge followed by 35.00 per cent respondents had low level of knowledge and rest 13.75 per cent respondents had high level of knowledge about maize production technology in trainees categories. While in non-trainees 47.5 per cent respondents had low level of knowledge followed by 40.00 per cent respondents had medium level of knowledge and rest 12.50 per cent respondents had high level of knowledge about maize production.

Relationship between characteristics of farmers with adoption level:

Table.3:

	Independent variable	'r" value
1	**X_1 Age**	**-0.369****
2	**X_2 Education**	**0.516****
3	**X_3 Land holding**	**0.021 N S**
4	**X_4 Occupation**	**0.296**
5	**X_5 Annual income**	**0.013 N S**
6	**X_6 Extension contact**	**0.259****
7	**X_7 Sources of agriculture information**	**0.295**
8	**X_8 Channel of agriculture information**	**0.231**

*** =**
Significant at 0.05 % level
****= Significant at 0.01 % level**

It was observed from the table 3 That age had shown negatively and significant relationship with knowledge of maize production technology. Education is positively and significantly related with knowledge maize production technology. Land holding is positively and significantly related with knowledge of maize production technology. occupation is positively and significantly related with of knowledge of maize production technology. Annual income is positively and significantly related with knowledge of maize production technology. Extension contact participation is positively and significantly related with knowledge of maize production technology. Sources of agriculture information is positively and significantly related with knowledge of maize production technology. Channel of agriculture information is positively and significantly related with knowledge of maize production technology. It is due to their background and other exposure. The findings are in the line.

4. CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that majority of the respondents have medium level of socio-economic status and majority of the respondents have medium level of knowledge of maize production technology. Respondents Age had shown negatively and significant relationship with knowledge of maize production technology and education, land holding,

occupation, annual income, extension contact, sources of agriculture information and channel of agriculture information had shown is positively and significantly related with knowledge of maize production technology. Hence it is concluded that knowledge level of trainees was higher than knowledge level of non-trainees respondents.

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