DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.7802

ISSN: 2582 – 2845 *Ind. J. Pure App. Biosci.* (2019) 7(4), 507-513

Research Article



Construction of Knowledge Test to Measure the Gain in Knowledge of Farmers on Rice Production Technology

M. V. Krishnaji^{*} and T. Gopi Krishna

Ph. D Scholar, Department of Agricultural Extension, Agricultural College, Bapatla - 522101, A. P., India Principal scientist (Agricultural Extension), O/o Director of Extension, ANGRAU, Lam, Guntur - 522 034, Andhra Pradesh, India *Corresponding Author E-mail: venkatakrishnaji@gmail.com Received: 11.07.2019 | Revised: 17.08.2019 | Accepted: 24.08.2019

ABSTRACT

In India, two third of the population depending on agriculture directly or indirectly and it contributes around 17.4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) of the country. It is extremely difficult to imagine that the national and economic development without the input of external information (Schramm, 1964). Such effective communication is not possible when bulk population lives less accessible and isolated areas of plains and hills. In such situations mass media plays a vital role in involving people for social development. Mass media create empathetic spirit, widens people's horizon and conducive climate for change and it should be put under service of national development (Bellurkar, 2000). Among the different mass media, television is considered as most powerful media, as an institutionalized source of information for creating awareness about the latest agricultural technology. But, it is very upsetting to note the insufficient coverage of agriculture information in media including print and electronic, which is even less than two percent. This is probably because of the non-lucrative nature of farm information to the media organizers. Hence a detailed study on effect of farm broadcast programmes in terms of gain in knowledge need to be studied. Due to non availability of proper test to measure the knowledge of farmers on rice production technology, it was thought necessary to construct a test for the purpose. Keeping this in view, an attempt has been made to develop a test for measuring the knowledge of farmers towards rice production technology. Relevant items were collected covering all aspects of rice production technology. After getting jury opinion, the difficulty index and discrimination index, reliability and validity for all the items were worked out. To administer the knowledge test a respondent is given one mark for each correct answer and zero mark for each wrong answer. Forty three items were finally selected out of 94 initial items.

Keywords: Rice production technology, Knowledge test, Gain in knowledge, Farm broadcast, Farm telecast. Television.

Cite this article: Krishnaji, M. V., & Gopi Krishna, T. (2019). Construction of Knowledge Test to Measure the Gain in Knowledge of Farmers on Rice Production Technology, *Ind. J. Pure App. Biosci.* 7(4), 507-513. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.7802

INTRODUCTION

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Rice is the staple food crop of Andhra Pradesh with an area of 21.16 lakh ha in both kharif and rabi seasons. The productivity of rice crop is 5702 kg ha⁻¹ and it was considered to be very low (Agricultural Statistics at a glance -Andhra Pradesh: 2016 - 17). This might be due to low level of knowledge of farmers on recommended technologies on rice cultivation. Television is one of the most powerful education tools to improve the knowledge levels of farmers. It is one of the most versatile audio - visual aid ever developed. Its ability to convey life and events in action has profound influence upon masses. The eye and ear mindedness of rural people make television as one of the most promising media of the present day educational source. Need based telecast of farm broadcasts might help in improving the knowledge levels of farmers. As a part of Ph. D work (2014 to 2019) the researcher wants to test the effect of farm broadcast programme on gain in knowledge of the farmers on rice production technology. Due to non availability of proper knowledge test on rice cultivation, it was thought necessary to construct a test for the purpose. Keeping this in view, an attempt has been made to develop a test for measuring the knowledge of farmers towards rice production technology.

Knowledge can be defined as those "behaviors and test situations which emphasizes the remembering either by recognition or by recall of ideas and material on some phenomenon". (Bloom et al., 1956).

Collection of items

Programmes broadcasted related to rice production technology in ETV – Annadata were recorded and converted in the form of DVD. From the contents of DVD, an item pool of knowledge questions was prepared covering the whole universe of rice production technology. After thorough screening, an item pool of 94 items which covered all aspects of rice cultivation were selected to form the initial test battery to carry out item analysis.

Judges Rating

To find out relevancy of each item, the selected 94 items were send to 20 specialists in rice crop, from regional agricultural research station, Maruteru, krishi vigyan kendras and district agricultural advisory and transfer of technology centres of the study area. Ask them to put their judgment on three point continuum viz., most relevant, relevant and irrelevant. A respective weightage of 3, 2 and 1 scores was given to these categories. The mean score of each item was calculated by using the following formula.

Mean Score $= \frac{\text{Total score of each statement}}{\text{Total number of judges}}$

After calculating the mean score for all the items, overall mean score was calculated by using the following formula.

Overall mean Score = $\frac{\text{Total score of all the statement for all the judges}}{\text{Total number of statements} \times \text{Total number of judges}}$

The overall mean score was found to be 2.105. The items having mean score value more than or equal to 2.105 were selected for the construction of knowledge test.

Framing of test items

After judges opinion a total number of 55 items with mean score value more than or equal to 2.105 were selected for constructing

Copyright © July-Aug., 2019; IJPAB

knowledge test. These items were framed in the form of all types of objective form of questions namely multiple choice, fill in the blank, true or false and yes or no.

Pre-testing

The selected 55 items on rice production technology were administered separately to 30 televiewing farmers. The care was taken that

Ind. J. Pure App. Biosci. (2019) 7(4), 507-513

ISSN: 2582 - 2845

the selected 30 televiewing farmers were outside the sample area of this study.

Item analysis

The pre tested items were administered to 30 televiewing farmers selected from outside the sample area of this study.

To carry out item analysis, a score of '1' was given to each correct answer and '0' was given to each wrong answer. After getting the responses, the responses of each televiewing farmers were summed up to get individual scores. After computing individual scores the televiewing farmers were arranged in descending order of magnitude from highest to lowest based on their individual total scores. After arrangement, the 30 respondents were grouped into six 6 equal groups viz., G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, and G6, with 5 respondents in each group. For carrying out item analysis, the middle two groups G3 and G4 were eliminated. Finally 4 extreme groups were left, namely G1 and G2 (High group) G5 and G6 (low group). These two groups are considered as criterion groups for computation of item difficulty index, discrimination index and point biserial correlation.

Items difficulty index (P)

Item difficulty index is a measure of the degree of difficulty in answering a particular question. Item difficulty index of each of the items, i.e., the percentage of televiewing farmers answering an item correctly was computed by using the following formula.

Difficultuy Index =
$$\frac{\text{No. of correct answers for ith item}}{\text{Total no. of televiewing farmers}} \times 100$$

The items having difficult index ranging from 20 to 80 were selected for inclusion in final knowledge test to avoid the extremely simple and difficult items.

Discrimination index (E^{1/3})

Discrimination index is a measure of an item's ability to discriminate between high and low groups. Discrimination index of each of the items were computed by using the following formula.

$$E^{1/3} = \frac{(S1 + S2) - (S5 + S6)}{N/3}$$

Where S1, S2, S5 and S6 are the frequencies of correct answers in groups G1, G2, G5 and G6 respectively and

N = Total number of televiewing farmers in the sample selected for item analysis (30).

The items with discrimination index ranging from 0.2 to 0.8 were selected for inclusion in final knowledge test.

Point biserial correlation

Point biserial correlation (*rpbis*) is used to measure the degree of association between total scores with dichotomized response to any given item. By this test the criterion of validity of test is considered to be internally consistent. Point biserial correlation was calculated by using the following formula (Garret, 1967).

$$rpbis = \frac{Mp - Mq}{S.D} \times \sqrt{pq}$$

Where,

rpbis = Point biserial correlation coefficient
Mp = Mean of the total scores of the televiewing farmers who answered
the item correctly
or

$Mp = \frac{1}{\text{Total no. of correct answers}}$

Mq = Mean of the total scores of the televiewing farmers who answered the item incorrectly or

$$Mq = \frac{Sum \text{ total of } X - Sum \text{ total of } XY}{\text{Total no. of wrong answers}}$$

S.D = Standard deviation of entire sample
P = Proportion of televiewing farmers giving correct answer to the
Item

$$P = \frac{1 \text{ otal no. of correct answers}}{\text{Total number of televiewing farmers}}$$

q	=	Proportion of televiewing farmers giving incorrect answer to
the iter	n	
q	=	1 – P
Х	=	Total score of the televiewing farmers for all items
Y	=	Response of the individual televiewing farmers for the items
XY	=	Total score of the televiewing farmers multiplied by the
rachan	so of the	individual to the item

response of the individual to the item

Items with significant point biserial correlation coefficient at 0.01 % and 0.05 % of probability level were selected for inclusion in final knowledge test (Table 1).

Reliability of the test

Test – retest method was used to find out the reliability. In this method, the knowledge test was administered to 30 televiewing farmers with 15 days interval to same group of televiewing farmers in non sample study. The scores obtained two times were correlated and the coefficient was found to be significant (r= 0.841) indicating the reliability of the test to measure the knowledge of the televiewers on rice production technology

Validity of the test

The items with highly significant point biserial correlation (rpbis) at 0.01 level of probability indicated the validity of the items in relation to the knowledge test designed to measure the knowledge about the rice production technology. However, content validity was tested through jury opinion. As the test included all the contents as indicated by experts and extension personnel in the field of rice production technology, it could be said as being content validity.

Selection of the items

A total number of 43 items on rice production technology with difficulty index ranging from 20 to 80 and discrimination index ranging from 0.2 to 0.8 and significant point biserial correlation coefficient were selected for inclusion in final knowledge test (Table 2). Dey & Sarkar (2011), Raju (2002), Eswarappa (1991) & Jaiswal, Purnadare & Yadappanwar (1982).

Representativeness of the test

Care was taken to see that the test items selected finally covered the entire universe of the relevant behavioural aspects of televiewing farmers and knowledge about rice production technology.

Administration of the test

Before administering the final knowledge test, the television programme on rice cultivation was provided. Earlier to interview, selected respondents in sample villages were contacted and explained about the collection of data on knowledge items in respect of television programme i.e., before and after exposure to selected televiewing farmers of rice production technology. Before presentation of telecast, the data on knowledge items were collected by

personal interview in experimental group with the help of structured schedule developed for the study in the selected villages.

Knowledge test after viewing farm broadcast programme

Data on knowledge items were collected from 240 (Experimental group) and 60 (Control group) televiewing farmers before and after viewing the farm broadcast programme separately. Knowledge scores of televiewing farmers were calculated for rice production technology and the difference of scores were also worked out, the possible range of gain in knowledge was between 0 and 43.

Knowledge gap among the televiewing farmers on rice production technology was tested for its significance with the help of paired 't' test and values were computed with table values at 0.01 and 0.05 level of probability.

To test the significance of difference of mean values of scores obtained at before exposure stage and immediately after exposure stage in each of the farm broadcast programme, paired t- test was employed. The following formula was used for calculating the value of 't'.

$$t = \frac{\overline{d}}{SE_{(\overline{d})}} = \frac{(\overline{X} - \overline{Y})}{SE_{\overline{d}}}$$

Where

 $\overline{d} = \overline{X} \cdot \overline{Y}$ X = mean of pre-exposure scores Y = mean of post exposure scores $\overline{d} = \frac{(di - \overline{d})^2}{n(n-1)}$ di = difference of core for ith individual n = sample size

The significance of calculated 't' value was tested by referring to the fisher and Yates.

Depending on the total knowledge scores of individual televiewing farmers, the level of

knowledge on rice production technology were tabulated using mean and standard deviation.

S. No.	Category	Range
1.	Low Level of Knowledge	< Mean – SD
2.	Medium Level of Knowledge	Mean ± SD
3.	High Level of Knowledge	> Mean + SD

Ind. J. Pure App. Biosci. (2019) 7(4), 507-513 **Table 1: Respondents in four extreme groups**

	-			-	ondents in four extr	81		1
S.	Frequenc	ies of correct		espondents	Frequency of correct	Difficulty	Discrimination	
No.	61		reme groups	64	answers	Index (%)	Index	rpbis
1	S1	S2	<u>S3</u>	S4	21	35.00	0.65	0 (10**
1	9	5	1	0				0.619**
2	9	5	0	0	28	46.67	0.7	0.629** 0.648**
3	9	7	1	0	31	51.67		
4	9	6	2	0	24	40.00	0.65	0.601**
5	10	8	5	2	41	68.33	0.55	0.557**
6	8	6	6	2	36	60.00	0.3	0.349**
7	8	5	0	0	18	30.00	0.65	0.613**
8	10	8	6	4	44	73.33 60.00	0.4	0.456**
9	8	6	6	2	36		0.3	0.352**
10	8	5	23	0	21 24	35.00 40.00	0.55	0.568** 0.465**
11	8 9	6	3	0	32			0.465***
						53.33	0.6	
13	9	5	0	0	16 14	26.67 23.33		0.665** 0.649**
14	9	3	0				0.6	
15	8	6	2	0	21 19	35.00	0.6	0.565**
16	9	6	1	0		31.67	0.7	0.623**
17 18	9	5 4	1 2	0	18 17	30.00	0.65	0.616**
	8			0		28.33	0.5	0.548**
19 20	9 10	6	3 5	1	34	56.67 60.00	0.55	0.538** 0.532**
		6		1	36			
21	9	7	1	0	31	51.67	0.75	0.648**
22	10	5	5	1	35	58.33	0.45	0.513**
23	8	6	1	0	29	48.33	0.65	0.600**
24 25	6 10	8 10	10 10	10	54	90.00	-0.3	-0.438 NS -0.02 NS
	8	10	9	10	56 52	93.33 86.67	-0.2	
26		-	-					-0.229 NS
27 28	8	5	0 5	0	26	43.33 60.00	0.65	0.579** 0.538**
	10	6			36			0.538**
29 30	0	6 6	4	1 0	34 16	56.67 26.67	0.05	0.489***
30	8	9	10	10	55	91.67	-0.25	-0.437 NS
31	9	9	9	7	52	86.67	0.1	-0.437 NS 0.118 NS
32	10	6	7	9	51	85.00	0.1	0.022 NS
33	8	8	9	10	53	88.33	-0.15	-0.088 NS
35	8	6 6	9 1	0	21	35.00	0.65	0.598**
36	8	6	0	0	16	26.67	0.03	0.652**
30	7	4	0	0	24	40.00	0.55	0.032**
38	9	6	1	0	24	36.67	0.55	0.635**
39	9	5	1	0	22	35.00	0.65	0.619**
40	9	5	1	0	18	30.00	0.65	0.616**
40	8	4	5	1	32	53.33	0.03	0.416**
41	7	9	10	10	56	93.33	-0.2	-0.386 NS
42	2	2	10	0	6	10.00	0.15	0.265**
43	10	8	6	4	47	78.33	0.13	0.203**
45	10	9	8	9	56	93.33	0.4	0.153**
45	9	9 7	8 1	0	31	51.67	0.75	0.644**
40	8	7	1	0	22	36.67	0.7	0.610**
47	10	8	5	1	41	68.33	0.7	0.579**
49	10	7	6	3	41 43	71.67	0.0	0.373
50	9	6	2	0	24	40.00	0.65	0.601**
51	8	7	1	0	24	36.67	0.03	0.608**
52	9	5	1	0	22	35.00	0.65	0.619**
53	8	4	2	0	17	28.33	0.5	0.548**
54	8	3	1	0	16	26.67	0.5	0.565**
55	3	3	2	0	9	15.00	0.2	0.227NS
55	3	3	۷ ک	0	2	15.00	0.2	0.22/110

1. The minimum germination percentage required for good quality seed in rice crop is 80% 2. The rice variety resistant to Blast discase is Netloce Mahood 3. The rice variety resistant to Blast discase is Netloce Mahood 4. The dose of concentrated Nitic Acid for breaking seed dormancy in rice is 6.3 ml/Vkg 5. The optimum seed rate required for direct roop is 10 - 12 Kg 6. The recommended dose of Cathendazin for dry seed treatment in rice is 33%4.mt 8. The recommended dose of Cathendazin for dry seed treatment in rice roop is 20 Kg/ac 9. The recommended dose of Ain sulphate for hosal application in rice crop is 5 g/l 10. Premature vellowing of younger leaves is the deficiency symptom of Iron 11. The recommended introgenous bio - Entitizer in rice crop is 2 Kg 12. The quantity of Azosphifilum required for rice crop is 2 Kg 13. Lavescope dying from margins is symptom of mutritonal deficiency of Potasium 14. The quantity of Azosphifilum required for rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Lavescope dying from margins is symptom on fourtional deficince crop is 2 Kg <t< th=""><th></th><th>Table 2: Items selected for inclusion in final knowledge test</th><th></th></t<>		Table 2: Items selected for inclusion in final knowledge test	
2. The rice variety resistant to Brow Plant Hopper is Vijeha 3. The rice variety resistant to Blast disease is Nellore Mahoori 4. The dose of concentrated Niric Acid for breaking seed dormancy in rice is 6.3 mU/Xg 5. The optimum seed rate required for direct sowing in rice crop is 10 - 12 Kg 6. The recommended dose of Carbendzin for dry seed treatment in rice is 3g/Kg 7. The optimum plant population per square meter in rice is 3g/Kg 7. The commended dose of Aine supplication in rice crop is 20 Kg/ac 7. The dose of ferrous suphate for foliar application in rice crop is 5 g/L 7. The dose of ferrous supplication of nutritional deficiency symptom of 7 Inc 7. The dose of formus aging is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potasimillum 10. The ecommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pre-emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is 2 Kg 19. The pre-emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2 Kg 10. The post – emergence herbicid	S. No.	Items Selected	Correct Answers
3. The rice variety resistant to Blast disease is Nellore Machori 4. The dose of concentrated Nitric Acid for breaking seed domancy in rice is 6.3 ml//Kg 5. The optimum seed rate required for direct sowing in rice crop is 10 - 12 Kg 6. The recommended dose of Carbendazim for dry seed reatment in rice is 33/Kg ml 7. The optimum plant population per square meter in rice is 33/Kg ml 8. The recommended dose of zinc sulphate for basal application in rice crop is 20 Kg/ac 9. The recommended dose of zinc sulphate for basal application in rice crop is 5 gl 11. The dose of ferrous sulphate for foliar application in rice crop is 5 gl 12. The quantity of near carbins is sympton of role crop is 2 Kg 13. Leaves drying from margins is sympton or fourtional deficiency of Potassimu 14. The quantity of Accophratic bacteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is sympton or fourtional deficiency of Potassimu 16. The recommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Hacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The recommended tor 20 rassy weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop buryl 19. The procommended dose 2.4 - D Sodium salt herbricide in rice or pis	1.	The minimum germination percentage required for good quality seed in rice crop is	80%
4. The does of concentrated Nitric Acid for breaking seed dormancy in rice is 6.3 mt//Kg 5. The optimum seed rate required for direct sowing in rice crop is 10 - 12 Kg 6. The recommended does of Carbendarin for dry seed treatment in rice is 33/Kg 7. The optimum plant population per square meter in rice is 33/Kg 8. The recommended does of zine sulphate for basal application in rice crop is 20 Kg/ac 9. The recommended does of zine sulphate for foliar application in rice crop is 5 g/l 11. The does of ferrors sulphate for foliar application in rice crop is 7 g/g 12. The recommended Does of rice crop is 2 Kg 13. The recommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 14. The quantity of Acospirillum required for rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The pre-emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is 2 Kg 20. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop buryl 21. The opst – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved	2.	The rice variety resistant to Brown Plant Hopper is	Vijetha
5. The optimum sed rate required for direct sowing in rice crop is 10 - 12 Kg 6. The recommended dose of Carbendazin for dry seed treatment in rice is 3g/Kg 7. The optimum plant population per square meter in rice is 33/Sq.mt 8. The recommended dose of zine sulphate for basal application in rice crop is 20 Kg/ac 9. The rosty spots appearing on older leaves is the deficiency symptom of Zine 10. Premature yellowing of younger leaves is the deficiency symptom of Iron 11. The dose of Ferrous sulphate for foliar application in rice crop is 5 g l 12. The quantity of Acospirillum required for rice crop is 2 K g 13. The recommended hitrogenous bio – fertilizer in rice crop is 2 K g 14. The quantity of Acospirillum required for rice crop is 2 K g 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of mutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is 2 K g 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 K g 18. The pot – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2 Kg 10. The got – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt 21. T	3.	The rice variety resistant to Blast disease is	Nellore Mahoori
6. The recommended dose of Carbendazim for dry seed treatment in rice is 3g/Kg 7. The optimum plant population per square meter in rice is 33/Kg mt 8. The recommended dose of zinc subplate for basal application in rice crop is 20 Kg/ac 9. The rusty spots appearing on older leaves is the deficiency symptom of Zince 10. Premature yellowing of younger leaves is the deficiency symptom of Zince 11. The dose of ferrons subplate for foliar application in rice crop is 5 g/l 12. The recommended introgenous bio – ferrolizer in rice crop is 2 Kg 13. The recommended Phosphorus solubulising bacteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of mutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 10. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt 12. The conommend	4.	The dose of concentrated Nitric Acid for breaking seed dormancy in rice is	6.3 ml/l/Kg
6. The recommended dose of Carbendazim for dry seed treatment in rice is 3g/Kg 7. The optimum plant population per square meter in rice is 33/Kg mt 8. The recommended dose of zinc subplate for basal application in rice crop is 20 Kg/ac 9. The rusty spots appearing on older leaves is the deficiency symptom of Zince 10. Premature yellowing of younger leaves is the deficiency symptom of Zince 11. The dose of ferrons subplate for foliar application in rice crop is 5 g/l 12. The recommended introgenous bio – ferrolizer in rice crop is 2 Kg 13. The recommended Phosphorus solubulising bacteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of mutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 10. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt 12. The conommend	5.		-
7. The optimum plant population per square meter in rice is 335 q,mt 8. The recommended dose of zine suphrate for basal application in rice crop is 20 Kg/ac 9. The rursy spots appearing on older leaves is the deficiency symptom of Zine 10. Premature yellowing of younger leaves is the deficiency symptom of Jine 11. The dose of ferrous sulphate for foliar application in rice crop is 5 g/l 12. The quantity of neem cake required for rice crop is 2 Kg 13. The recommended nitrogenous bio – fertilizer in rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphorus solubulising Batcrin required for rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quantity of Apophatic bacteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is 0 Xadiargyl 10. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds 0 Xadiargyl 11. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt herbicide in cice crop is 23. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in	6.		-
8. The recommended dose of zinc sulphate for basal application in rice crop is 20 Kg/ac 9. The rusty spots appearing on older leaves is the deficiency symptom of Zinc 10. Premature yellowing of younger leaves is the deficiency symptom of Iron 11. The dose of ferrous sulphate for folar application in rice crop is 5 g/l 12. The ecommended nitrogenous bio - ferrilizer in rice crop is 2 Kg 13. The ecommended progenous bio - ferrilizer in rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pre- emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 1 Kg 19. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt rice crop is 20. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 21. <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
9. The rusty spots appearing on older leaves is the deficiency symptom of Zinc 10. Premature yellowing of younger leaves is the deficiency symptom of Iron 11. The deso of ferrous subplate (or foliar application in rice crop is 5 g/l 12. The equantity of A zongirillum required for preparation of 50 Kg of neem coated urea is 10 Kg 13. The recommended nitrogenous bio - fertilizer in rice crop is 2 Kg 14. The quantity of A zongirillum required for rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphatic batteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quantity of A zongirillum required for grassy weeds in rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pro- emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 20. The post - emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 21. The post - emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt rice crop is 23. The conomic threshold level for BPH in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per			-
10. Premature yellowing of younger leaves is the deficiency symptom of Iron 11. The dose of ferrous sulphate for folar application in rice crop is 5 g/l 12. The quantity of near cake required for preparation of 50 Kg of neem coated urea is 10 Kg 13. The recommended mitrogenous bio – fertilizer in rice crop is Azospirillum 14. The quantity of Azospirillum required for rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is Pretilachlor 10. The proc – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended cry bry bards and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt rice crop is 22. The post – emergence herbicide recommended cry bry bry bards and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt rice crop is 23. The recommended dose 2,4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers Fal			-
11. The doamity of near cake required for preparation of 50 Kg of near coated urea is 10 Kg 12. The quanity of near cake required for preparation of 50 Kg of near coated urea is 10 Kg 13. The recommended nitrogenous bio – fertilizer in rice crop is Acospirillum 14. The quanity of Azospirillum required for rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphous solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quanity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is Pretilachlor 19. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 23. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 400 g/ac 23. The recommended dose 2.4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways ar formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The coconomic threshold level for Gall midge in ri			
12. The quantity of neem cake required for preparation of 50 Kg of neem coated urea is 10 Kg 13. The recommended nitrogenous bio – fertilizer in rice crop is 2 Kg 14. The quantity of Azosprifilum required for rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is Potassium 17. The quantity of Azosprifilum required for grassy weeds in rice crop is Prefilachlor 19. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cythalofop butyl 21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cythalofop butyl 21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt rice crop is 22. The recommended dose 2.4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 23. The reconmended dose 2.4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice rop is not band leaved weeds in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 28. <			
13. The recommended nirrogenous bio – fertilizer in rice crop is Azospirillum 14. The quantity of Azospirillum required for rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is 2 Kg 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Pretilachlor 19. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 20. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt 21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt 22. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 400 g/ac 23. The recommended dose 2.4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. Panicle initiaition stage <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td>			-
14. The quantity of Azospirillum required for rice crop is 2 Kg 15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is Phosphorus solubilising bacteri 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pre-emergence herbicide recommended for grassy meds in rice crop is Oxadiargyl 19. The post - emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 20. The post - emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt rice crop is 21. The post - emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt rice crop is 23. The recommended dose 2,4 - D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 28. Panicle initiation stage True 29. Four Phoromone traps are required for monitoring or yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by rele			-
15. Leaves drying from margins is symptom of nutritional deficiency of Potassium 16. The recommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is Phosphorus 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pre-emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Pretilachlor 19. The pre-emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 20. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds Dyhalofop butyl 21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 22. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2400 grac 23. The recommended dose 2,4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 grac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter Silver shoot sper 27. Steeconic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter True <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td>			-
16. The recommended Phosphatic bacteria in rice crop is Phosphorus solubilising Bacteria required for rice crop is Phosphorus solubilising Bacteria required for rice crop is Phosphorus solubilising Bacteria required for rice crop is Phosphorus solubalising Bacteria required for rice crop is Pertilachlor 19. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Oxadiargyl Oxadiargyl 20. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 21. in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 22. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt 23. The recommended dose 2.4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5% silver shoots per square meter Square meter 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by application of Waclear Polyhedrosis virus False 21. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Bacillus thuringiensis True 29.			
10. solubilising bacteri 17. The quantity of Phosphorus solubulising Bacteria required for rice crop is 2 Kg 18. The pre-emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Pretilachlor 19. The pre-emergence herbicide recommended for grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 20. The post - emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 21. The post - emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt 22. The recommended dose 2.4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 23. The recommended dose 2.4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5% silver shoots per square meter Suare meter 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 23. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False <	15.		
18. The pre-emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Pretilachlor 19. The pre - emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds Oxadiargyl 20. The post - emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds Display 21. The post - emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds Bispyribac sodiun 22. The post - emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt 23. The recommended dose 2.4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brow Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for BPH in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per hill at paricle initiation stage True 27. The conomic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter True 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 23. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Bacillus thuringiensis True 24. Brown plant hopper in rice will be	16.		solubilising bacteri
19. The pre – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Oxadiargyl 20. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Bispyribac sodium 22. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt 23. The recommended dose 2,4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for BPH in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per hill at panicle initiation stage True 27. Square meter Super Plant be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False True 30. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Suclear Polyhedrosis virus False False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of suclear Polyhedrosis virus False<			-
19. in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 20. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Bispyribac sodiun 21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt 22. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2.4 D sodium salt 23. The recommended dose 2.4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per hill at paricle initiation stage True 27. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter False 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Bacillus thuringiensis True 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33.	18.		Pretilachlor
20. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is Cyhalofop butyl 21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Bispyribac sodium 22. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt nerbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 23. The recommended dose 2,4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 5400 g/ac 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True True 26. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter Silver shoots per square meter 71. 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True True 20. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> True True 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False False	19.		Oxadiargyl
21. The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds in rice crop is Bispyribac sodium 22. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt 23. The recommended dose 2,4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for BPH in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per hill at panicle initiation stage True 27. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter True 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 31. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Muclear Polyhedrosis virus False 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of Bacillus thuringiensis for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for Yes Yes	20.	The post – emergence herbicide recommended for grassy weeds in rice crop is	Cyhalofop butyl
22. The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in rice crop is 2,4 D sodium salt recommended dose 2,4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 23. The recommended dose 2,4 – D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for BPH in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per hill at panicle initiation stage True 27. Square meter True True 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Colicidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in ri		The post – emergence herbicide recommended for both grassy and broad leaved weeds	
23. The recommended dose 2,4 - D Sodium salt herbicide in rice crop is 400 g/ac 24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for BPH in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per hill at panicle initiation stage True 27. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter True 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> True 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> True 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for Yes Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice. No 37. Bat infestation in rice will not be minimiz	22.	The post – emergence herbicide recommended exclusively for broad leaved weeds in	2,4 D sodium salt
24. Zinc sulphate applied along with Phosphatic fertilizers False 25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for BPH in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per hill at panicle initiation stage True 27. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter True 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> True 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice. Yes 36. Stem rot disease in rice No No 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38	22	-	100 g/pg
25. Alley ways are formed to control Brown Plant hopper in Rice True 26. The economic threshold level for BPH in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per hill at panicle initiation stage True 27. Square meter True 28. Panicle initiation stage True 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Bacillus thuringiensis True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. rice is 400 g/ac True Yes 35. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice. Yes 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % vegetable oil + 5 % Bromodialone Yes 39. Acuter at poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td>			-
26. The economic threshold level for BPH in rice is more than 20 to 25 hoppers per hill at panicle initiation stage True 27. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter True 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. Trice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice. Yes 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice i			
26. panicle initiation stage The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter 27. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter True 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Bacillus thuringiensis True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. rice is 400 g/ac The recommended dose of Bacillus thuringiensis for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of bunds Yes 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. vegetable oil +	23.		
The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter True 27. The economic threshold level for Gall midge in rice is more than 5 % silver shoots per square meter True 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of bunds Yes 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % veget	26.		True
21. square meter 28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % No 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes 40. Aluminum Phosphide is used for fumigation of rat burrows Yes 4			True
28. Panicle mite in rice will be controlled by release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> parasitoid False 29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for Falses mut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice No 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes 40. Aluminum Phosphide is used for fungation of rat burrows Yes 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field Yes	27.		IIue
29. Four Pheromone traps are required for monitoring of yellow stem borer in rice True 30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Bacillus thuringiensis True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of Bacillus thuringiensis for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 37. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % vegetable oil + 5 % Bromodialone No 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field Yes 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation Yes 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for long	20	A Contraction of the second seco	Falsa
30. Leaf mite in rice will be controlled by application of Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus False 31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Bacillus thuringiensis True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of Bacillus thuringiensis for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice No 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % No 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field Yes 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation Yes 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer Yes<			
31. Leaf folder in rice will be controlled by application of Bacillus thuringiensis True 32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of Bacillus thuringiensis for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice No 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % No 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes 40. Aluminum Phosphide is used for fumigation of rat burrows Yes 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field Yes 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation Yes 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer Yes <			
32. Brown plant hopper in rice will be controlled by clipping of leaf tips False 33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice Yes 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % vegetable oil + 5 % Bromodialone Yes 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field Yes 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation Yes 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer Yes			
33. Low night temperatures are congenial for Blast disease in rice True 34. The recommended dose of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice Yes 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % No 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field Yes 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation Yes 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer Yes			
34. The recommended dose of Bacillus thuringiensis for control of lepidopteron pests in rice is 400 g/ac Yes 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice Yes 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % No 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field Yes 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation Yes 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer Yes			
34. rice is 400 g/ac 35. Coincidence of flowering stage with heavy rains in rice is congenial atmosphere for False smut disease in rice. Yes 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice Yes 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds No 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % vegetable oil + 5 % Bromodialone No 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. Yes 40. Aluminum Phosphide is used for fumigation of rat burrows Yes 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field Yes 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation Yes 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer Yes	<i>33</i> .		
35. False smut disease in rice. 36. Sudden wilting and appearance of black spots at the stem region is the symptom of Stem rot disease in rice 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % vegetable oil + 5 % Bromodialone 39. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. 40. Aluminum Phosphide is used for fumigation of rat burrows 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer	34.	rice is 400 g/ac	
30. Stem rot disease in rice 37. Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bunds 38. The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % 38. Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period. 40. Aluminum Phosphide is used for fumigation of rat burrows 41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer	35.	False smut disease in rice.	Yes
37.Rat infestation in rice will not be minimized by reducing the number and size of the bundsNo38.The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 % vegetable oil + 5 % BromodialoneNo39.Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period.Yes40.Aluminum Phosphide is used for fumigation of rat burrowsYes41.One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice fieldYes42.Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situationYes43.14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longerYes	36.		Yes
38.The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice +5 %No38.vegetable oil + 5 % BromodialoneNo39.Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period.Yes40.Aluminum Phosphide is used for fumigation of rat burrowsYes41.One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice fieldYes42.Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situationYes43.14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longerYes	37.		No
39.Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing period.Yes40.Aluminum Phosphide is used for fumigation of rat burrowsYes41.One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice fieldYes42.Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situationYes43.14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longerYes	38.	The recommended proportion for rodent bait in rice is 90 % broken rice + 5 %	No
40.Aluminum Phosphide is used for fumigation of rat burrowsYes41.One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice fieldYes42.Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situationYes43.14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longerYes	39.	Acute rat poison bait Zinc Phosphide shall be used only once in the rice growing	Yes
41. One permanent bait station is sufficient for one acre of rice field Yes 42. Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situation Yes 43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer Yes	40.		Yes
42.Common salt is used to prevent germination of rice gains during heavy rain situationYes43.14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longerYes			
43. 14 % is the optimum moisture percentage for safe storage of paddy grains for longer Yes		-	
43.	· -		
	43.	time	200

Krishnaji and Gopi Krishna REFERENCES

ISSN: 2582 – 2845

- Bellurkar, C. M., Nandapurkar, G. G., & Rodge, J. R. (2000). Preferences and suggestions of televiewers towards various TV programmes. *Maharashtra Journal of Extension Education*. 19(3), 33 – 35.
- Berjesh, A., & Ajay, K. (2009). Knowledge of farmers about soil and rainwater conservation technology and its determinants. *Agriculture Science Digest.* 29(4), 283-286.
- Bloom, B. S., Englehardt, M., Frust, G., Hill, W., & Krathwhol, D. R. (1956). *Taxonomy of Education Objectives: The cognitive domain*. New York, Longmans Green.
- Chandran, K. N. (1991). A critical analysis of agriculture technology utilization in Maheswaram watershed project in Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh. *M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis.* Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, India.
- Dey, P., & Sarkar, A. K. (2011). Revisiting indigenous farming knowledge of Jharkhand (India) for conservation of natural resources and combating climate change. (Special Issue: Traditional knowledge in disaster prediction/forecasting, management and climate change.) *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 10*(1), 71-79.

- Eswarappa, G. (1991). An analysis of coordination and some management aspects of watershed development programme in Karnataka. *Ph. D Thesis.* Andhra Agriculture University, Hyderabad, India.
- Garrett, H. E. (1967). *Statistics in Psychology and Education*. David Mckay company Inc. and Longman Group Ltd., New York.
- Jaiswal, N. K., Purnadare, A. P., & Yadappanwar, A.V. (1982). Planning and management of watersheds under Drought Prone Area Programme. *Journal of Rural Development.* 4, 739.
- Raju, A. (2002). Analysis of selected factors responsible for sustainability of major crops production in a watershed area as perceived by farmers in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh. *M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis.* Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, India.
- Schram, H. W. (1964). Mass Media and National Development – The role of information in the developing countries. Stanford University, Press.
- TRAI (2018). Review of general environment in the broadcasting and cable TV sector. Annual report, 2017–18. Telecome Regulatory Authority. pp. 38-58.