

ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Jorhat conducted Online Training on Soil Testing

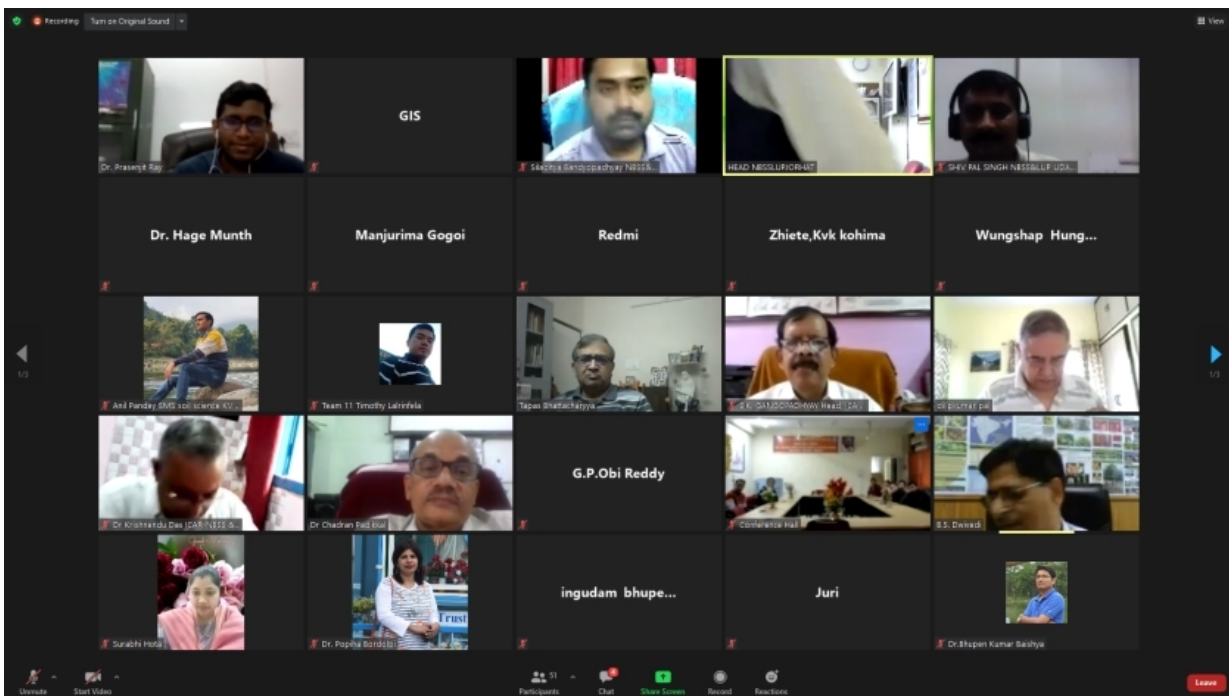
Online training is very common in the theoretical aspects of science but not in the laboratory analytical methods especially in wet soil chemical procedures. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP) Regional Centre, Jorhat, Assam successfully organized the first of this kind of online training programme on “Soil Analytical Methods for the determination of Macro- and Micronutrients” from March 3-12, 2021. The training programme aimed to sensitize the personnel who are engaged in soil testing laboratories regarding the accuracy of the methods and make them self-reliant in soil health card preparation. A total of 72 participants registered for this training programme from 12 states of the country belonging to KVKs, SAUs, ICAR Institutes, and private laboratories. The training programme was divided into theory and practical sessions and covered the 12 most important soil parameters (pH, EC, OC, N, P, K, S, Zn, Cu, Fe, Mn, and B) required to prepare soil health card. In the practical sessions, we did live demonstrations of each method step by step process starting from accurate methods of soil sampling in the field to the analysis of soil samples and interpretations of soil test results.

Advantages of online training:

- Live demonstration of laboratory methods for the analysis of soil samples is unique over the recorded video in that it provides trainees the opportunity to interact with the trainer/ expert during the experimentation and they can also perform the same steps at their laboratories.
- Online training provides more opportunities for discussion than physical training. Even the participants who are less vocal in class ask their queries through the chat box.
- A large number of participants can take part in online training whereas physical limitation is in offline training.
- It provides trainees an opportunity to attend the training from their comfort especially the working women who have to take care of their family and children.
- In the online laboratory training, there can be more than one expert online to correct the procedure.
- It is an economical procedure, which saves time and money on transportation and accommodation.

The idea of showing live demonstrations of practical methods received positive feedbacks from the participants. They have enriched their knowledge of soil testing and learned some new things. Candidates were given the e-certificate of completion of online training. However; there are challenges of reliable internet access to the participants from remote/ less developed areas. Online training is a good option in the current pandemic situation but it is not a substitute for physical hands-on training.

✚ Some of the photographs of the training programme are given below-



माडिर खाश्या कार्ड

| क्र.सं. | वस्तु | माडिर खाश्या कार्ड (kg/ha) | माडिर खाश्या कार्ड (kg/ha) | माडिर खाश्या कार्ड (kg/ha) | माडिर खाश्या कार्ड (kg/ha) |
|---------|--------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | पच (मैकल) | 4.0-5.0 | माडिरखाश्या μ 70 kg/ha अम्लकता μ 15 kg/ha परिपोषण μ 25 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 122 kg/ha रुई. μ 70 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 58 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 122 kg/ha रुई. μ 70 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 58 kg/ha |
| 2 | पच (मैकल) | 5.0-6.0 | माडिरखाश्या μ 100 kg/ha अम्लकता μ 15 kg/ha परिपोषण μ 40 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 228 kg/ha रुई. μ 100 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 108 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 228 kg/ha रुई. μ 100 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 108 kg/ha |
| 3 | पच (मैकल) | 3.0-3.5 | माडिरखाश्या μ 50 kg/ha अम्लकता μ 25 kg/ha परिपोषण μ 25 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 87 kg/ha रुई. μ 50 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 42 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 87 kg/ha रुई. μ 50 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 42 kg/ha |
| 4 | दुग्ध (मैकल) | 2.5-3.0 | माडिरखाश्या μ 100 kg/ha अम्लकता μ 40 kg/ha परिपोषण μ 40 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 100 kg/ha रुई. μ 100 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 100 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 100 kg/ha रुई. μ 100 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 100 kg/ha |
| 5 | दुग्ध (मैकल) | 0.8-1.0 | माडिरखाश्या μ 40 kg/ha अम्लकता μ 20 kg/ha परिपोषण μ 40 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 87 kg/ha रुई. μ 40 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 42 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 87 kg/ha रुई. μ 40 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 42 kg/ha |
| 6 | दुग्ध (मैकल) | 1.0-1.2 | माडिरखाश्या μ 40 kg/ha अम्लकता μ 20 kg/ha परिपोषण μ 40 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 87 kg/ha रुई. μ 40 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 42 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 87 kg/ha रुई. μ 40 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 42 kg/ha |
| 7 | दुग्ध (मैकल) | 35-40 | माडिरखाश्या μ 200 kg/ha अम्लकता μ 100 kg/ha परिपोषण μ 100 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 217 kg/ha रुई. μ 200 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 107 kg/ha | रुईपोषण = 217 kg/ha रुई. μ 200 kg/ha किरिपोषण μ 107 kg/ha |

Participants (42)

- Keshangli Kuoito
- Manjurma Gogoi
- Manoj Kumar
- Nayaram Anantkumar Singh
- Nayanika Bora
- raaghogan sanandrea
- Nyape Ban
- Priyanka Deshmah
- Ransom
- Redmi
- S K Ray, ICAR-KVK, South Tripura
- sange bapu
- Sentimeta
- SHIV PALL SINGH NESSALLE LUD.
- Siddhartha karmalar
- Surabhi Hota
- Tayon Darang
- Team 11 Timothy Lakhifela
- Til limboo
- Wungshap Hungro
- Zhiete Kvk kohima



(Source: ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Jorhat)