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Mithun Kumar Anand
Touring Veterinary Officer,
Government of Jharkhand, India

J Oraon
Director Extension Education,
Birsra agricultural university,
Kanke, Jharkhand, India

Alok Kumar Pandey
Associate Dean College of Dairy
Technology, B.A.U., Kanke,
Jharkhand, India

Bhushan Kumar Singh
Teaching Associate, Department
of Veterinary and Animal
Husbandry Extension
Education, R.V.C., Kanke,
Jharkhand, India

Komal Chandraker
Ph.D., Scholar, R.V.C., Kanke,
Jharkhand, India

Gyan Ranjan Sinha
M.V. Sc. Scholar, R.V.C., Kanke,
Jharkhand, India

Correspondence
Mithun Kumar Anand
Touring Veterinary Officer,
Government of Jharkhand, India

A comparative study on socio-personal and socio-economic characteristics of trainees of animal husbandry training programmes imparted by KVKs in south Chota Nagpur division

Mithun Kumar Anand, J Oraon, Alok Kumar Pandey, Bhushan Kumar Singh, Komal Chandraker and Gyan Ranjan Sinha

Abstract

Socio-personal and socio-economic status is an important factor, which pervades all fields of social action in Indian society. This is needless to say that a man's position in the socio-personal and socio-economic status hierarchy determines, by-an-large, his behaviour in the society. Present study reveals that most of the on farm trainees who were imparted training on animal husbandry from both the KVKs of South Chotanagpur division were founded of middle age (31-50 years) group and also they were mostly belonged to nuclear family having medium family size(6 to 9 members). Education level of most of trainees in both the KVKs were found upto Primary school level. Majority (45.55%) of trainees from Ranchi KVK were marginal farmers where as in Lohardaga KVK's majority (37.77%) of trainees belonged to small farmers group. Livestock holding capacity of the trainees of both KVKs were found medium sized (4-6). Trainees of both the KVKshad medium level of extension contacts and mass media exposure. The income of most of the trainees of Ranchi KVK were found Rs2000-3000 per month whereas Rs 3000-4000 per month was the income level of most of the trainees of Lohardaga KVK. Trainees of both KVKs were belonged to low socio-economic status.

Keywords: Socio-economic characteristics, trainees, animal husbandry

Introduction

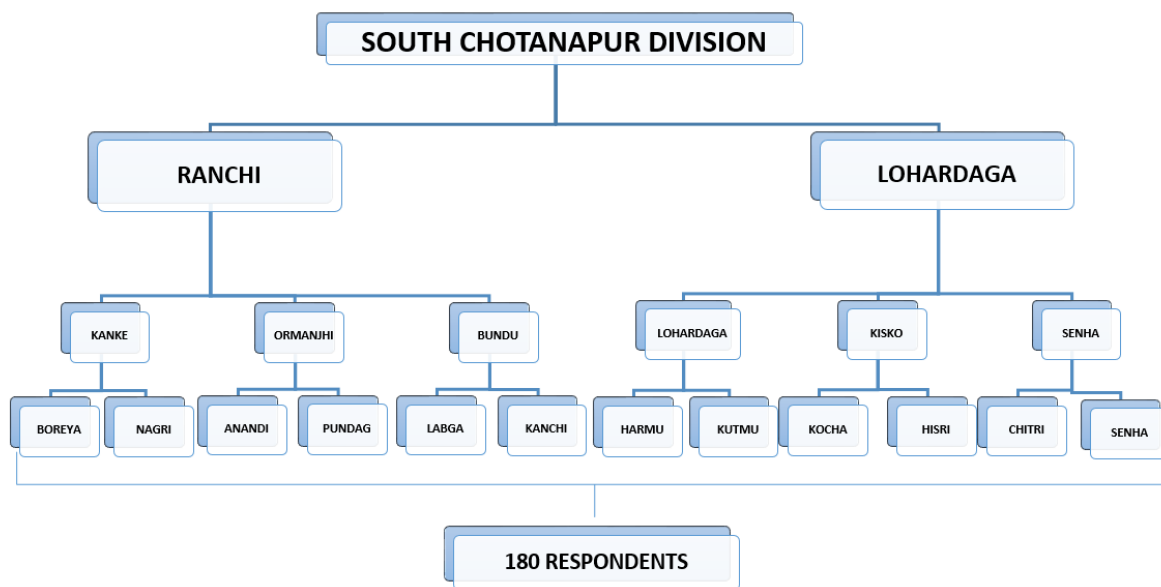
Development of animal husbandry and agriculture in India can only be made possible through scientific education of the farmers and youths, mostly living in the villages. Due to recent advances in technologies in agriculture and animal husbandry, farmers are tempted to know all about its dimensions and feasibility. Transfer of fast emerging technologies to the users by means of training is the basic component of development. Training is an integral part of the infrastructure of such developing countries, like India, where a large number of people are illiterate, ignorant, living at subsistence level, psychologically meek and professionally handicapped. The turning point and giant leap in this direction came with the establishment of Farm Science Centre or Krishi Vigyan Kendras by ICAR in 1974. Since then 694 KVKs have been established till date. KVK is a noble concept developed by ICAR which is worked in all over the country to impart skill and need based vocational training to the farmers, farmwomen, rural youth and in service field level extension workers and to those who is seeking for self-employment and entrepreneurship. As per the mandate of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, K.V.K. will operate under the administrative control of State Agricultural University (SAU) or Central Institute situated in a particular area. Different scientists from different disciplines as per the specific requirement of that particular area are posted in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra as Training Associate. Training is a process of acquisition of new skills, attitude and knowledge in the context of preparing for entry into a vocation or improving ones productivity in an organization or enterprise. Effective training requires a clear picture of how the trainees will need to use information after training in place of local practices what they have adopted before in their situation. Lynton and Pareek (1990) [6] stated that training consists largely of well-organized opportunities for participants to acquire necessary understanding and skill. Sociopersonal and socioeconomic status (SES) is a sociological and economic combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's social and economic position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation. When analyzing a family's SES, the household income, earners' education, and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, whereas for an individual's SES only their own attributes are assessed.

However, SES is more commonly used to depict an economic difference in society as a whole.

Research and Methodology

The present study was carried out in purposively selected south Chotanapur division of Jharkhand because South Chotanapur division owing huge population of farmers those are predominantly involved in livestock rearing. South Chotanapur division is one of the five divisions of Jharkhand state. The division comprises the following districts: Gumla, Khunti, Lohardaga, Ranchi and Simdega. One KVK, each from two groups i.e. onerunned by NGOs and another by

BAU, was randomly selected for study; viz. Ranchi and Lohardaga respectively. Three blocks from each identified district were selected randomly. Thus total 6 blocks were selected for the research study. The selected blocks were Kanke, Ormanjhi and Bundu from Ranchi whereas, Lohardaga, Kisko and Senha from Lohardaga. From each selected block, two villages were selected randomly. The 12 selected villages were Boreya, Nagri, Anandi, Pundag, Labga, Kanchi, Harmu, Kutmu, Kocha, Hisri, Senha, Chitri. From each selected village, 15 respondents from each village were selected for study. In short, there were total 180 respondents from 2 districts, 90 from each.



The primary data were collected from the respondents by personal interview, survey, focus group discussion and participant observation methods. Both structured and semi-structured interview were conducted for collection of data. The percentage, frequency, arithmetic mean and chi' square were used as statistical tool as per Snedecor and Cochran (2004) [16].

Results and Discussion

1. Socio personal profile

The variables age, category, education, type of family, size of family, extension contact, Mass media exposure had been

included in the study. A description pertaining to this is given below:

1.1 Age

The distribution of respondents according to age has been presented in Table 1. It evident from table majority of the respondents (71.66%) from both the KVKs of Ranchi and Lohardaga were belonged to middle age group of 31 to 50years whereas, remaining others were found in young age group of less than 30 years of age (16.67%). At both the KVKs, respondent's age group pattern was more or less similar as indicated by x² value which was found not significant.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to age

Age (in year)	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
young (<30)	9	10	21	23.33	30	16.67
Middle (31-50)	70	77.78	59	65.56	129	71.66
Old (>50)	11	12.22	10	11.11	21	11.67
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall chi-square value: 5.78^{NS} the result is in line with the findings of Singh (2011) [15]; Verma (2012) [18]; Singh (2013), they found that majority of the farmers were belonged to middle age category.

1.2 Education

The distribution of respondents according to education is depicted in Table 2. It revealed that majority of the respondents (26.67%) of Ranchi KVKs were educated upto primary school level, 22.22% respondents were illiterate, 16.67% respondents were educated upto middle school level, 13.33% respondents were in read and write category, 12.22% respondents were educated upto high school level, 5.56%

were graduate and above and 3.33% could read only. Whereas, majority of the respondents (27.78%) of Lohardaga KVKs were educated upto primary school level, 24.44% respondents were illiterate, 16.67% respondents were educated upto middle school level, 14.44% respondents were in read and write category, 8.89% respondents were educated upto high school level, 4.44% respondents could read only, 3.33% respondents were graduate & above.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to education level

Education	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondent	%
Graduation and above	5	5.56	3	3.33	8	4.44
High school	11	12.22	8	8.89	19	10.55
Middle	15	16.67	15	16.67	30	16.67
Primary	4	26.67	25	27.78	49	27.22
Read & write	12	13.33	13	14.44	25	13.89
Read only	3	3.33	4	4.44	7	3.89
Illiterate	20	22.22	22	24.44	42	23.33
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall Chi Square value: 1.27^{NS}

The pooled value showed that about 27.22% respondents were educated upto primary school level, 23.33% respondents were illiterate, 16.67% respondents were educated upto middle school level, 13.89% respondents were in read and write category, 10.55% respondents were educated upto high school level, 4.44% were graduate and above and 3.89% could read only.

Overall Chi-square value 1.27^{NS} indicated no significant difference for education between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. Thus in the present study the education level was found to be quite substantial which does not agree

with the findings of Kokate (1984)^[4], Pandey (1996)^[10] and Rajput (2010)^[11], who reported very low literacy rate.

1.3 Type of family

The distribution of respondents according to type of family is depicted in table 3. It revealed that majority of the respondents (57.78%) of Ranchi KVKs belonged to nuclear type of family, 42.22% of the respondents were from joint type of family. Whereas majority of the respondents (54.44%) of Lohardaga KVKs belonged to nuclear type of family and 45.56% of the respondents were from joint type of family.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to type of family

Type of family	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
Nuclear	52	57.78	49	54.44	101	56.11
Joint	38	42.22	41	45.56	79	43.89
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall chi-square value: 0.20^{NS}

The pooled value showed that 56.11% respondents were from nuclear type of family and 43.89% respondents were from joint type of family. Overall Chi-square value (0.20^{NS}) indicated no significant difference between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs for type of family.

The finding tallies with the observations of Sachidanand (1979)^[13] and Srivastava (1982)^[17] who found that dominant pattern of family among tribals was the nuclear type.

1.4 Size of family

Table 4 revealed that majority of the respondents (42.22%) of Ranchi KVKs had upto 6-9 family members and fell in the category of medium size of family. The table further depicts that 40% respondents had small size of family and 17.78% respondents had large size of family in Ranchi KVKs. Whereas Lohardaga KVKs, majority of the respondents (45.56%) belonged to medium size of family, 35.56% respondents had small size of family and 18.88% respondents had large size of family.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to family size

Family size (in number)	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
Small (upto 5)	36	40	32	35.56	68	37.78
Medium (6-9)	38	42.22	41	45.56	79	43.88
Large (>9)	16	17.78	17	18.88	33	18.33
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall chi-square value: 0.37^{NS}

The pooled value showed that 43.88% respondents belonged to medium size of family followed by small size of family (37.78%) and large size of family (18.33%). Overall Chi-square value (0.37^{NS}) indicated no significant difference between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs for family size. This finding is in line with that of Srivastava (1982)^[17], Khatik (1994)^[3] and Pandey (1996)^[10] who reported the average size of family varying between 5 to 8 persons.

1.5 Extension contact

The distribution of respondents according to Extension

contact has been presented in Table – 5. It indicated that majority of the respondents (60%) of Ranchi KVKs fell in medium Extension contact, 28.89% respondents fell in low Extension contact and 11.11% respondents fell in high Extension contact. Whereas 50%, 43.33% and 6.67% respondents of Lohardaga KVKs fell in low, medium, and high extension contact respectively. The pooled value showed that 51.67% respondents fell in medium extension contact followed by 39.44% respondents fell in low extension contact and 8.89% respondents fell in high extension contact.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to Extensioncontact

Extension Contact	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
Low (up to 3 score)	26	28.89	45	50	71	39.44
Medium (4-8 score)	54	60	39	43.33	93	51.67
High (9 and above score)	10	11.11	6	6.67	16	8.89
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall chi-square value: 8.50*, low Vs medium: 7.41*, low Vs high: 3.60^{NS}, medium Vs high: 0.11^{NS}

Overall chi-square value (8.50*) indicated significant difference between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs for extension contact. Chi-square value (7.41*) indicated significant difference between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs for low Vs medium extension contact. Chi-square value (3.60^{NS}) indicated non-significant difference between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs for low Vs high extension contact. Chi-square value (0.11^{NS}) for medium Vs high extension contact between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs indicated no significant difference. This finding is consistent with previous researches, which have found that majority of the respondents were found in medium level of extension contact (Garai,

2007; Gaikwad, 2010; Singh 2013) [2, 1].

1.6 Mass media Exposure

The distribution of respondents according to mass media exposure is depicted in Table- 6. It revealed that majority of the respondents (56.67%) of Ranchi KVKs fell in medium mass media exposure followed by 35.56 % respondents in low mass media exposure and 7.77% respondents in high mass media exposure. Whereas, in Lohardaga KVKs majority of the respondents (53.33%) fell in low mass media exposure followed by 43.34 % respondents in medium mass media exposure and 3.33% respondents in high mass media exposure.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to mass media exposure

Mass media exposure	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
Low (up to 3 score)	32	35.56	48	53.33	80	44.44
Medium (4-8 score)	51	56.67	39	43.34	90	50
High (9 & above score)	7	7.77	3	3.33	10	5.56
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall chi-square value: 6.4*, low Vs medium: 4.7*, low Vs high: 3.25^{NS}, medium Vs high: 0.65^{NS}

The pooled value showed that 50 % respondents fell in medium mass media exposure followed by 44.44 % respondents in low mass media exposure and only 35.56% respondents in high mass media exposure. Overall chi-square value (6.4*) indicated significant difference between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs for mass media exposure. Chi-square value (4.7*) indicated significant difference between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs for low Vs medium mass media exposure. Whereas, for low Vs high (3.25^{NS}) and for medium Vs high (0.65^{NS}) mass media exposure the chi-square values were insignificant between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. This finding is in line with the finding of Verma (2012) [18], observed that majority of the respondents were having medium level of mass media exposure.

2 Economic Characteristics of the farmers

2.1 Income: Table 7 reveals that majority of the respondents (32.22%) of Ranchi KVKs fell in the income group of Rs. 2000 – 3000/month, 31.11% respondents lay in the income group of less than Rs. 3000-4000 per month, 28.89 % respondents fell in the income group of more than Rs. 4000 per month, 5.56 % respondents fell in the income group of Rs. 1000-2000 per month and 2.22 % respondents fell in the income group of less than Rs. 1000 per month. Whereas, in case of Lohardaga KVKs majority of the respondents (45.56%) fell in the income group of Rs. 3000-4000 per month, 23.33 % respondents fell in the income group of Rs. 2000-3000 per month, 16.67% respondents fell in the income group of more than Rs. 4000 per month, 7.77 % respondents fell in the income group of less than Rs. 1000 per month and 6.67 % respondents fell in the income group of Rs. 1000-2000 per month.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to income

Income (in Rs)	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
<Rs 1000/month	2	2.22	7	7.77	9	5
Rs 1000-2000Rs/month	5	5.56	6	6.67	11	6.11
Rs 2000-3000Rs/month	29	32.22	21	23.33	50	27.78
Rs 3000-4000Rs/month	28	31.11	41	45.56	69	38.33
>Rs 4000/month	26	28.89	15	16.67	41	22.78
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall chi-square value: 9.54*, <Rs.1000/month Vs Rs.1000-Rs.2000/month: 1.17^{NS}, <Rs.1000/month Vs Rs. 2000-3000/month: 3.91*, <Rs.1000/month Vs Rs. 3000-4000/month: 1.13^{NS}, <Rs. 1000/month Vs>Rs.4000/month: 5.08*, Rs.1000-Rs.2000/month Vs >Rs. 4000/month: 1.16^{NS}

The pooled value showed that 38.33 % respondents fell in the income group of Rs. 3000-4000 per month, 27.78 respondents fell in the income group of Rs. 2000 -3000 per month, 22.78

% respondents fell in the income group of more than Rs. 4000 per month, 6.11 % respondents fell in the income group of Rs. 1000-2000 per month and 5 % respondents fell in the income

group of less than Rs. 1000 per month. The overall chi square value (9.54*) indicated significant difference for income (in Rs/month) between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. Chi-square value (1.17^{NS}) indicated highly significant difference for income group of <Rs. 1000 per month Vs Rs. 1000- Rs 2000/month between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. Chi square value (3.91*) indicated significant difference for income group of <Rs. 1000 per month Vs Rs. 2000-3000 per month between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. Chi square value (1.13^{NS}) indicated non-significant difference for income group of <Rs. 1000 per month Vs Rs. 3000-4000 per month between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. Chi square value (5.08*) indicated significant difference for income group of <Rs. 1000 per month Vs >Rs. 4000 per month between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. Chi

square value (1.16^{NS}) indicated no significant difference for income group of Rs. 1000 –2000 per month Vs>Rs. 4000 per month between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs.

2.2 Land Holding

The size of land holding has an important role in deciding the family status in the village. In present study Table 8 depicts that majority of the respondents (45.55%) of Ranchi KVKs were marginal farmers, 27.78% respondents were small farmers, 11.11% respondents were medium farmers, 9.99% respondents were landless farmers and 5.55% respondents were large farmers. Whereas, majority of the respondents (37.77%) of Lohardaga KVKs were small farmers, 22.22% respondents were marginal framers, 20% respondents were landless farmers, 11.11% respondents were large farmers and 8.88% respondents were medium farmers.

Table 8: Distribution of respondents according to land holding

Land Holding(In acres)	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
Landless (0.0)	9	9.99	18	20	27	15
Marginal (0.1-2.5)	41	45.55	20	22.22	61	33.89
Small(2.-5-5.0)	25	27.78	34	37.77	59	32.78
Medium (5.0-10)	10	11.11	8	8.88	18	10
Large (>10)	5	5.55	10	11.11	15	8.33
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall chi-square value: 13.49**, Landless Vs Marginal: 8.75*, Landless Vs Small: 0.63^{NS}, Landless Vs Medium: 2.18^{NS}, Marginal Vs Small: 7.47**, Marginal Vs Medium: 0.82^{NS}, Marginal Vs Large: 5.78*, Small Vs Medium: 0.96^{NS}, Small Vs Large: 0.40^{NS}, Medium Vs Large: 1.62^{NS}

The pooled value showed that 33.89% respondents were marginal farmers followed by 32.78% small farmers, 15% landless farmers 10% medium farmers and rest 8.33% were large farmers. Overall chi square value (13.49**) indicated highly significant difference for land holding groups between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. Chi- square value (7.47**) indicated highly significant difference for landholding group of marginal Vs small farmers between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. There were significant differences for land-holding group of landless Vs marginal and marginal Vs large farmers indicated by chi-square value 8.75* and 5.78* respectively. Whereas, chi-square values indicated no significant differences for landholding groups of landless Vs small, landless Vs medium, marginal Vs medium, small Vs medium, small Vs large and medium Vs large. The finding is in line with that of Pandey (1989) [9] who reported that majority of the respondents were

marginal farmers in model villages adopted by BAU.

2.3 Livestock holding / Herd size

The distribution of respondents according to herd size of livestock or livestock depicted is depicted in Table- 9. It revealed that majority of the respondents (50%) of Ranchi KVKs were having medium herd strength of livestock followed by 46.67 % respondents had small herd size and 3.33% respondents were having large herd size of livestock. Whereas, in Lohardaga KVKs majority of the respondents (67.78%) were having small herd size of livestock followed by 23.33% respondents had medium herd size and 3.33% respondents were having large herd size of livestock. The pooled value showed that majority of the respondents (57.22%) were having small herd size of livestock followed by 36.67% respondents had medium herd size and 6.11% respondents were having large herd size of livestock.

Table 9: Distribution of respondents according to livestock holding.

Herd size (in number)	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
Small (upto 3)	42	46.67	21	23.33	63	35
Medium (4-6)	45	50	61	67.78	106	58.89
Large (>6)	3	3.33	8	8.89	11	6.11
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall chi-square value: 11.68**, Small Vs medium: 9.27**, Medium Vs Large: 0.94^{NS}, Small Vs Large: 6.09*

Overall chi square value (11.68**) indicated highly significant difference for herd size between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. Chi- square value (9.27**) indicated highly significant difference for livestock holding of small Vs medium herd size between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs. Chi- square value (6.09*) indicated significant difference for livestock holding of small Vs large herd size between respondents of Ranchi and Lohardaga

KVKs. Whereas, Chi- square value (0.94^{NS}) indicated no significant differences for medium Vs large herd size. This observation is in line with the findings of various researchers viz., Meena (2003) [7]; Singh (2005) [14]; Kumar and Chand (2008) [5]; Rajput (2010) [11]; Verma (2012) [18] and Sachan (2013) [12], those reported that majority of the respondents possessed medium herd size.

2.4 Socio economic status

The distribution of respondents according to socio economic status has been presented in Table 10. It indicated that majority of the respondents (60%) of Ranchi KVKs fell in low socio economic status group followed by 26.67% respondents of Ranchi KVKs had medium socio

economic status, and only 13.33 % respondents of Ranchi KVKs had high socio economic status. In case of Lohardaga KVKs most of the respondents (54.44%) fell in low socio economic status group followed by 37.22% respondents had medium socio economic status and only 7.78% respondents had high socio economic status.

Table 10: Distribution of respondents according to socio-economic status

Socio-economic status	Ranchi		Lohardaga		Pooled	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
Low (upto 35 points)	54	60	49	54.44	103	57.22
Medium (36-65 points)	24	26.67	34	37.78	58	32.22
High (66 and above points)	12	13.33	7	7.78	19	10.56
Total	90	100	90	100	180	100

Overall chi-square value: 3.28^{NS}

The pooled value showed that 57.22% respondents fell in low socio economic status group, 32.22 % respondents fell in medium socio economic status group and only 10.56% of respondents fell in high socio economic status group. At both the KVKs Ranchi and Lohardaga, the socio-economic status of respondents was more or less same as indicated by χ^2 value which was found not significant. The result is in line with the findings of Oraon (1989)^[8] and Pandey (1989)^[9]; they found that majority of the farmers had low socio- economic status.

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