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Impact of trainings on dairy productivity

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Abstract

Dairying has been considered as rural banking in Indian. Success of operation flood and advent of white revolution even resource poor farmers are able to get regular income by supplying milk to Dairy Cooperative society in their villages. Dairy enterprise is one of the important subsidiary occupations after the green revolution, white revolution has emerged in the form of operation Flood by National Dairy Development Board in the 1970. According to a report of National symposium held at NBAGAR, Karnal (2006), population of cattle and buffaloes is reported 283.1 million in India whereas, it was 26.33 million in M.P. [Annual Administrative Report of the Department of Veterinary and Animal husbandry, Directorate of veterinary services (M.P), Bhopal India rank first in the world with milk production 86.67 mm. (2003-04) by the same report of the National Symposium. Even then India needs to increase milk production, which is possible by adopting the dairy management practices. The per capita availability of milk which was only 198 g/ day in 1995-96 increased to 216 g/ day indicating a growth (in production) in pace with the growing population. Around 60 per cent of the subsidiary income obtained by rural population is from the sale of milk or milk products. The level of knowledge and extent of adoption of dairy farmers towards improved dairy management practices has a critical role in modernizing the dairy farming. The herd size, education, family size, urban contact, extension contact, milk sale (per day), size of land holding, milk production (per day) and social participation were positive and significantly correlated with extent of adoption. Whereas, age of the non-participating respondents was observed negative and significantly correlated with extent of adoption of the non-participating respondents.

Keywords: enzymes, pigments in mango, card board carton, salicylic acid

Introduction

Dairy farming has played significant role as “rural banking” in socio-economic upliftment and employment generation particularly in rural sector among the landless small farmers, marginal farmers and farm women group. Dairying has been considered as rural banking in Indian. Success of operation flood and advent of white revolution even resource poor farmers are able to get regular income by supplying milk to Dairy Cooperative society in their villages. Dairy enterprise is one of the important subsidiary occupations. After the green revaluation, white revolution has emerged in the form of operation Flood by National Dairy Development Board in 1970. It had revived the dairy industry from premature stagnation. Operational Flood enhanced the income employment and quality of life for millions of India's dairy farmers, more of them are poor and many of them women. The level of knowledge and extent of adoption of dairy farmers towards improved dairy management practices has a critical role in modernizing the dairy farming. The training brings out the required change in the individual's behaviour for improving his performance through Krishi Vigyan kendras.

Objective

Several livestock development programme are in operation thorough the country to help dairy farmers in adoption of dairy management practices. Still there exists a wide gap between the technology available at the research and its adoption particularly in animal rearing. This has resulted in poor adoption of dairy practices by cattle owners. Keeping this in view, the investigation entitled “Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra training in relation to dairy management practices to know the personal socio-economic attributes of dairy farmers. Find out the level of knowledge of recommended dairy management practices in the dairy.

Material and Methods

The Morar block is located in the center of the Gwalior district Morar block comprises of 154 villages covering an area of 810 Sq Kilometer It was started in the year 1.11.1956 and its present status is stage-III block This block consists of 37 circles. In 27 circles there are 154 villages In each circles, a village level worker is posted who is responsible for the development of village falling in this jurisdiction The total population of this block is 1,50,776.

Considerable area of this block is some hilly and some plain, soil are of low to medium fertility There are mainly two types of soil in this block domat and sandy soils.

Information regarding the following socio-economic attributes of the respondents was collected. (i) Age, (ii) Education, (iii) Family size, (iv) Social participation, (v) Occupation (Dairy farming), (vi) Size of land holding, (vii) Herd size, (viii) Milk production (per day), (ix) Milk sale (per day), (x) Urban contact, (xi) Extension contact.

Social participation

It refers to the degree of involvement and frequency of participation various formal and informal social organizations. A list of these organizations was prepared with the help of villages prior to collection of data. The degree of involvement and frequency of participation in organization was measured on allotment of scores. A score of 0, 1 and 2 were given to no membership, membership and office holder in organization, respectively. A score of 0, 1 and 2 were given for never, sometime and always participation, respectively. The sum of scores of membership and frequency of participation represents a degree of social participation of a respondent. A respondent can obtain a maximum possible score of 32 and minimum score of 0. On the basis of range of scores, three categories of social participation were developed.

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S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Low (10 scores)	1
2.	Medium (10-20 scores)	2
3.	High (20 scores)	3

Level of knowledge

Knowledge refers to the information possessed by a respondent regarding recommended dairy management practices. In all 18 questions were included in the schedule to test the knowledge of the respondents. Knowledge was ascertained on 3-point continuum i.e. complete knowledge partial knowledge and no knowledge with 2, 1 and 0 sources, respectively. The raw score was converted into the knowledge index by using the formulae as follows:

$K.I. = \frac{\text{Obtained Knowledge score}}{\text{Obtainable Knowledge score}} \times 100$

On the basis of knowledge index, the knowledge level of the respondents was classified into following three categories:

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Low (<33.33%)	1
2.	Medium (33.33-66.66%)	2
3.	High (>66.66%)	3

It was operationalized as the extent to which an individual actually used the recommended components of the dairy management practices and was measured with the help of assigning self-score. The components of each selected practices were also made comprehensive with the consultation of agriculture dairy scientists. The responses were recorded on 3-point continuum as complete, partial and no adoption and were given scores of 2, 1 and 0 respectively. The raw score was converted into the adoption index by using the following formula

$A.I. = \frac{\text{Obtained adoption score}}{\text{Obtainable adoption score}} \times 100$

On the basis of adoption index, the adoption level of the respondents was classified into the following three categories.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1	Low (< 33.33%)	1
2	Medium (33.33-66.66 %)	2
3	High (>66.66%)	3

Results and Discussion

The present study was carried out to know the impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra training in relation to dairy management practices. The impact of training was measured in terms of knowledge level and adoption extent of the respondents in the relation to recommend dairy management practices (RDMP). Personal and socio-economic attributes have been considered to know their effect on the knowledge level and adoption extent. This chapter describes the result of the present study. It has been organized according to the objectives of the study and presented under following sub-heads.

- General profile of the respondents.
- Knowledge of recommended dairy management practices (RDMP) of the respondents.
- Adoption of recommended dairy management practices (RDMP) of the respondents.
- Relationship between personal socio-economics attributes of the respondents and their level of knowledge.
- Relationship between personal socio-economics attributes of the respondents and their extent of adoption.
- Constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of recommended dairy management practices (RDMP). The data presented in Table 1 indicate that out of the total i.e. 120 participating respondents, the majority (50%) belonged to middle age group.

Table 1: Frequency distribution of respondents according to socio-economic attributes.

S.No.	Attributes	Respondents categories	
		Participating	Non-Participating
1.	Age		
	Young (20-35 year)	16(26.67)	22(36.67)
	Middle (36-50year)	30(50)	20(33.33)
	Old (> 50 year)	14(23.33)	18(30)
2.	Education		
	Illiterate	9(15)	12(20)
	Primary	5(8.33)	15(25)
	Middle	25(41.67)	18(30)
	High School	12(20)	9(15)
	Above high school	9(15)	6(10)
3.	Family Size		
	Small (< 5 members)	16(26.67)	17(28.33)
	Medium (5-8 members)	30(50)	27(45)
	Large (> 8 members)	14(23.33)	16(26.67)
4.	Social participation		
	Low (<10 scores)	27(45)	31(51.67)
	Medium (10-20 scores)	25(41.67)	24(40)
	High (> 20 scores)	8(13.33)	5(8.33)
5.	Occupation(Dairy Farming)		
	Subsidiary (dairy occupation)	46(76.67)	52(86.67)
	Main (dairy occupation)	14(23.33)	8(13.33)
6.	Land Holding Size		
	Small (< 2 ha)	21(35)	19(31.67)
	Medium (2-4 ha)	24(40)	21(35)
	Large (> 4 ha)	15(25)	20(33.33)
7.	Herd size		
	Small (< 6 animals)	38(63.33)	45(75)
	Medium (6-10 animals)	13(21.67)	12(20)
	Large (> 10 animals)	9(15)	3(5)
8.	Milk production (per day)		
	Low (< 8 litre)	27(45)	35(58.33)
	Medium (8-16 litre)	23(38.33)	21(35)
	High (> 16 litre)	10(16.67)	4(6.67)
9.	Milk sale (per day)		
	Low (< 6 litre)	28(46.67)	36(60)
	Medium (6-14 litre)	21(35)	18(30)
	High (> 14 litre)	11(18.33)	6(10)
10.	Urban Contact		
	Low (<3 scores)	19(31.67)	42(70)
	Medium (3-5 scores)	31(51.67)	14(23.33)
	High (> 5 scores)	10(16.67)	4(6.67)
11.	Extension Contact		
	Low (< 7 scores)	35(58.33)	42(70)
	Medium (7-13 scores)	23(38.33)	18(30)
	High (> 13 scores)	2(3.33)	0

Social participation

The data presented in Table 1 indicate that maximum (45%) of the respondents had low social participation. The percentages of participation regarding to medium and high level were observed 41.67 and 13.33 per cent respectively. Therefore, it may be stated that the majority of the respondents had low social participation.

Among the non-participating respondents, more than 50 per cent of them (51.67%) possessed low social participation, 40 per cent medium and 8.33 per cent possessed high social participation. Hence, it may be concluded that more than 50 per cent non-participating respondents possessed low social participation. The work of Shinde *et al.* (1998) [1] and Nayak *et al.* (1986) [2] confirm the present finding. However, Tiwari (1997) [3] found the majority of dairy farmers have been no social participation.

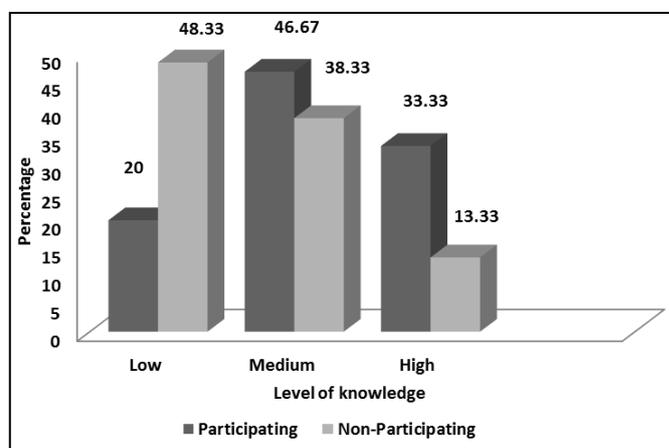


Fig 1: Percentage of the respondents according to the level of knowledge

The extent of knowledge of the non-participating respondents regarding to dairy management practices was assessed higher under the feeding practices (mean score 1.06) and ranked first, followed by breeding practices (mean score 0.91), health care practices (mean score 0.73) and management practices (mean score 0.52).

The sub practices where most of the non-participating respondents had complete knowledge category were isolation of diseased animals (50%) feeding of colostrums to newly

born calf (43.33%), feeding of urea of treated straw molasses mixture (43.33%) and proper housing management (41.67%) Most of the non-participating respondents showed partial knowledge about Practising timely vaccination against the diseases like HS, FMD, etc. (55%) castration of male calves to use them for draught purpose (48.33%) observing age at maturity or age at first service (45%) and feeding of concentrate mixture for balanced feeding of calf, heifer, pregnant and milch animals (45%).

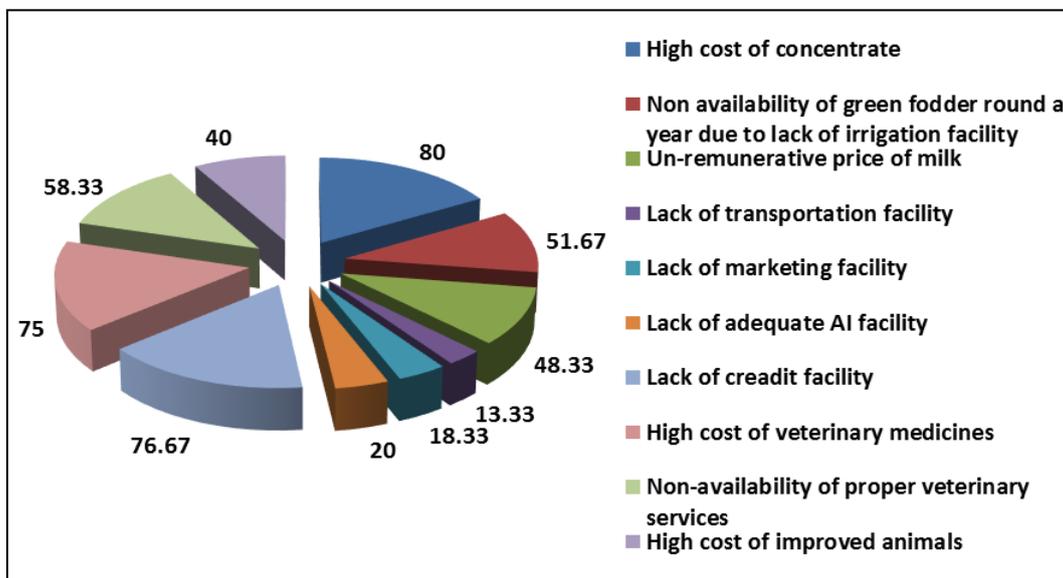


Fig 2: Percentage of different constraints regarding to recommended dairy management practices

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