Available online at www.ijpab.com

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.2585

ISSN: 2320 – 7051

Int. J. Pure App. Biosci. **5 (1):** 202-206 (2017)

Research Article

International Journal of Pure & Applied Bioscience

OPEN ACCESS

Adoption of Management Practices through to Dairy Farmers

Ankita Pandey[1], Sarita Singh[2*], Akanchha Pandey[3] Nishith Gupta[4] and K.S. Bhargav[5]

[1]Programme Assistant (Agriculture Extension) Dewas, [2]Research Associate (Agriculture Extension), Bhopal

[3]Asst. Professor, Dept. of Home Science, BRUSS, Mhow, [4]Scientist (Horticulture) RVSKVV

[5]Scientist (Agri. Engg.), KVK RVSKVV, Dewas (M.P.)

*Corresponding Author E-mail: soni0751@gmail.com

Received: 13.02.2017 | Revised: 22.02.2017 | Accepted: 23.02.2017

ABSTRACT

This study is done to investigate the Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra training on dairy management practices in Morar block of Gwalior district M.P. and total 120 respondents were considered from ten villages in two categories, one where KVK has imparted training and other where KVK not imparted training using random sampling method. To know the level of adoption, four recommended dairy management practices have considered i e. breeding, feeding, health care and management. The responses were recorded on 3- point continuum i.e. complete adoption, partial adoption and no adoption with 2, 1 and 0 scores, respectively. The row score was converted into the adoption index. The extent of adoption of the participating respondents regarding to dairy management practices was assessed maximum under the breeding practices (mean score 1.24), followed by feeding practices (mean score 1.23), health care (mean score 0.80) and practices management (mean score 0.53). Where as in adoption of the non participating respondents was observed highest under feeding practices (mean score 0.98), breeding practices (mean score 0.84), health care practices (mean score 0.68) and management practices (mean score 0.50).

Key words: *Dairy farming, training, adoption index and Impact.*

INTRODUCTION

Dairy farming has played significant role in socio – economic uplifting and employment generation particularly in rural sector among the landless small farmers, marginal Farmers and farm women group. Dairy enterprise is one of the important subsidiary occupations. After the green revaluation, White revaluation 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 Indian council of Agriculture research, during the fifths five-year plan, launched an innovative project for imparting training in agriculture and allied area to the farmers, school dropouts and field level extension functionaries in the country by establishing Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

Cite this article: Pandey, A., Sarita Singh, S., Pandey, A., Gupta, N., and Bhargav, K.S., Adoption of Management Practices through to Dairy Farmers, *Int. J. Pure App. Biosci.* **5(1):** 202-206 (2017). doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.2585

One of the main tasks of Krishi Vigyan Kendra is to provide and improve the level of knowledge of the trainees about the improved farm practices, because the training brings out the required change in the individual's behavior for improving his performance.

Keeping this in view, this study is done to investigate the Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra training on dairy management practices in Morar block of Gwalior district M.P." with the objective to find out the level of level of adoption of recommended dairy management practices in the dairy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The Morar block of Gwalior district was selected for this study because KVK Gwalior has conducted trainings on dairy farming. Morar block is located in the center of the Gwalior district and comprises of 154 villages covering an area of 810 Sq. km. These 154 villages divided in two categories, one where KVK has imparted training and other where KVK not imparted training. From each categories, five villages were selected using simple random sampling thus, a total of ten villages were selected. Similarly 12 respondents from each village and total 120 respondents were considered for this study. The data have been collected purposely through prepared interviewed schedule on independent variables like Age, Education, Occupation (Dairy farming), Size of land holding, Herd size, Milk Production (Per day), and Dependent Variables adoption percentage

To know the level of adoption, four recommended dairy management practices have considered i e. breeding, feeding, health care and management. The responses were recorded on 3- point continuum i.e. complete adoption, partial adoption and no adoption with 2, 1 and 0 scores, respectively. The row score was converted into the adoption index by using the formulae as follows:

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

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

These data were statistical analyzed for investigating mean, standard deviation, percentage, correlation analysis, frequency and percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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, 26.67 percent belonged to young age group and minimum i.e. 23.33 percent belonged to old age group. It is also evident from table 1 that majority of the non – participating respondents (36.67 %) belonged to young age group, followed by middle age

group (33.33 %), and old age group (30%). The works of Shinde *et al*[4]., Tiwari[6] and Mote *et al*[2]., have a match with the above finding.

It is also evident form Table 1 that most of the respondents were middle passed i. e. 41.67 % and in case of non- participating respondents, majority (30%) of them belonged to middle passed category. The findings of Tiwari[6] support the present finding. However, Mote *et al*[2]., reported that majority of the dairy farmers were educated up to high school.

A close look of the data in Table 1 reveals that maximum of the participating respondents (76.67%) possessed dairy as the subsidiary occupation. Whereas, the dairy was used as main occupation by only 23.33 per cent of the participating respondents. Hence, it may be stated that three fourth number of the respondents possessed dairy as subsidiary occupation in the study area. Among the non-participating respondents, 86.67 per cent of them used the dairy occupation as subsidiary and only 13.33 per cent non-participating respondents used the dairy as main occupation. This finding is in confirmation with the work of Shinde *et al*[4]., Mote *et al*[2]., and Walthare *et al*[7].

A perusal of the data presented in Table 1 reveals that the majority (40%) of the respondents belonged to medium farm-size (2-4ha.), whereas 35 percent and 25 percent of them belonged to small farm size (above 4 ha) and large farm size (below 2 ha.), respectively. Thus, the data clearly indicate that the most of the respondents categorized in medium farm size. Whereas, 35 percent of the non-participating respondents had medium size of land and 31.67 percent of the holding 33.33 percent large size land holding the non-participating respondents had small size of land holding. The finding of Walthere *et al*., and Tiwari[6] confirm the present work. However,

The data in table 1 indicate that majority of the participating respondents (63.33%) had the small size of herd. It may be due to the fact that a large percentage of participating respondents possessed the dairy as subsidiary occupation. Most of the non-participating respondents (75%) had small size of herd. The work of Kumar and Shinde *et al*[4]., and Thorate and Kulkarni[5] confirm the present finding.

In regards to milk production per day, most of the participating respondent (45.00%) belonged to low category of milk production, 35 percent medium milk production and 6.67 percent participating respondent belonged to medium and high category of milk production. The milk production had a direct relationship with the herd size possessed by a participating respondent. Most of the non-participating respondents (50.33%), belonged to low category of milk production, 35 percent medium milk production and 6.67 percent non-participating respondents belonged to high category of milk production.

It was also found hare that a large number of participating respondents sold the milk less than 6 liter per day under the low category of milk sale. Hence, the participating respondents were observed medium to low in selling the milk. Whereas, in case of non-participating respondents, majority of them (60%), belonged to low category of milk sale, 30 percent medium category of milk sale.

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

S. No.	Attributes	Respondents categories	
		Participating	Non- participating
1.	**Age**		
	Young (20-25years)	16(26.67)	22 (36.67)
	Middle (36-50years)	30 (50)	20 (33.33)
	Old (More than 50 years)	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.	**Occupation (Dairy farming)**		
	Subsidiary (dairy Occupation)	46 (76.67)	52 (86.67)
	Main (dairy Occupation)	14 (23.33)	8 (13.33)
4.	**Size of land holding**		
	Small (< 2ha.)	21 (35)	19 (31.67)
	Medium (2-4ha.)	24 (40)	21 (35)
	Large (> 4 ha.)	15 (25)	20 (33.33)
5.	**Herd size**		
	Small (< animal)	38 (63.33)	45 (75)
	Medium (6-10 animal)	13 (21.67)	12 (20)
	Large (> 10 animals)	9 (15)	3 (5)
6.	**Milk Production (Per day)**		
	Low(< 8 Litter)	27 (45)	35 (58.33)
	Medium (6-14 Litter)	23 (38.33)	21 (35)
	High (8-16 Litter)	10 (16.67)	4 (6.67)
7.	**Milk Sale (per day)**		
	Low(< 6 Litter)	28 (46.67)	36 (60)
	Medium (6-14 Litter)	21 (35)	18 (30)
	High (> 14 Litter)	11 (18.33)	6 (10)

Adoption of recommended dairy management practices (RDMP) of the respondents.

To know the adoption level of the respondents regarding recommended dairy management practices (RDMP), they were asked several questions regarding the dairy management practices and their responses were obtained. Every question was given to score value and sum total obtained by an individual was treated as a score for knowledge about recommended dairy management practices (RDMP).

Table 2: Frequency distribution of the respondents according to the levels of adoption regarding to recommended dairy management practices (RDMP)

S. No.	Level of adoption	Participating respondents (n=60)		Non- participating respondents (n=60)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	19	31.67	35	58.33
2.	Medium	25	41.67	20	33.33
3.	High	16	26.67	5	8.33

It is evident from table 2 that most of the participating respondents (41.67%) had medium level of adoption, followed by the participating respondents of low adoption level and 26.67 % of the participating respondents had high adoption level of recommended dairy management practices. Where as in case of non participating respondents, majority of them (58.33%) had low adoption level, 33.33 % medium adoption level and 8.33% of the non-participating respondents had high adoption level of recommended dairy management practices. This finding is in confirmation with the works of Kulkarni *et al*[1]., and Rakshe *et al*[3].

CONCLUSION

The participating respondents (41.67%) had medium level of adoption, followed by the participating respondents of low adoption level and 26.67 % of the participating respondents had high adoption level of recommended dairy management practices. The adoption of the participating respondents regarding to dairy management practices was found maximum under the breeding practices (mean score 1.24), followed by feeding practices (mean score 1.23), health care (mean score 0.80) and practices management (mean score 0.53). Where as in adoption of the non participating respondents was observed highest under feeding practices (mean score 0.98), breeding practices (mean score 0.84), health care practices (mean score 0.68) and management practices (mean score 0.50).

REFERENCES

1. Kulkarni, V.V., Bhopale, R.S. and Chode, P.N., Constraints in adoption of dairy technology by dairy farmers. *Maharashtra J. Extn. Edu*., **9:** 138-139 (1990).
2. Mote, M.G., Tambat, R.V. and Choudhari, M.R., Influence of selected characteristics of dairy farmers on milk production. *Maharashtra J. Extn. Edn*., **16:** 235-240 (1997).
3. Rakshe, P.T., Kadam , I.D. and Patil , D.R., Study of the dairy farmers knowledge and adoption level of improved animal husbandry and dairy management practices for buffaloes. *Indian J. Anim. Prod. Mgmt*., **14(1):** 16-17 (1998).
4. Shinde, V.G., Sangle, G.K., And Dikle, R.N., Adoption of improved dairy practices by dairy fermers. *Maharashtra J. Extn. Edu*., **17:** 144-151 (1998).
5. Thorat, D.R. and Kulkarni, B.R., Constraints faced by the dairy farmers, *Extn. Edu*., **8:** 305-306 (1994).
6. Tiwari,S.S., Technological gap in the adoption of improved animal husbandry practices among farmers of Panagar block. M.Sc.(Ag.) Thesis (Unpublished), JNKVV, Jabalpur (1984).
7. Walthare, R.D., Lahakare, S.V. and Zinjarde, R.M., Impact of different factors on milk production. *Maharashtra J. Extn. Edu*., **11:** 245-252 (1992).