*Available online at* www.ijpab.com

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.6172

**ISSN: 2320 – 7051**

*Int. J. Pure App. Biosci.* **6 (2):** 1672-1675 (2018)

International Journal of Pure & Applied Bioscience

*Research Article*

OPEN ACCESS

# Effectiveness of Training Programme on Scientific Method of Goat Rearing

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Received: 17.01.2018 | Revised: 22.02.2018 | Accepted: 1.03.2018

**ABSTRACT**

*Field studies were conducted in five blocks of Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu with small and marginal goat farmers and were participated in KVK's training programme. Collection of data regarding, gain in knowledge, adopted level about improved livestock technologies in goat rearing and feeding of azolla were recorded before and after training. These findings revealed that the farmers had gained knowledge in housing 73.0%, 73.5% in breed awareness, 72.5% in vaccination, 70.0 % in deworming, 70.0% in fodder production, 60.5% in concentrate feed, 49.7% in Mineral mixture, 44% in flushing and 43.3% in Azolla feed. Study showed that very few farmers were known the scientific method of goat rearing and Azolla feeding before training programme whereas, after training programme they were adopting 78.3% in housing, 70.0 % in breed awareness, 61.5 % in vaccination, 55.0 % in deworming, 69.0% in green fodder production, 50.0% in concentrate feed, 52.0% in Mineral mixture, 47% in flushing and 35.5% in Azolla feeding. The overall adoption percentage by the farmers which indicated that training had a significant impact in uptake of new technologies.*

***Key words:*** *Mineral mixture, Azolla, Deworming, Vaccination, Technology, Impact*

## INTRODUCTION

Livestock resources play an important role in the economic development of the country. In general economic development refers to a process of upward changes of human resources which can be improved through increasing knowledge and attitude level of the rural take holders. Training is an integral and crucial input for the human resources development in all walks of life, be it agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries or any other field for bringing out desirable changes in human behaviour[1]. The concept of training programmes in scientific method of goat rearing and Azolla feeding through KVK grew substantially due to greater demand for improved livestock technology by the farmers.

**Cite this article:** Senthilkumar, K. and Daisy, M., Effectiveness of Training Programme on Scientific Method of Goat Rearing, *Int. J. Pure App. Biosci.* **6(2):** 1672-1675 (2018). doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.6172

Goat population plays an important role in the national economy and socio-economic development of the landless, small and marginal farmers by supplementing family incomes and generating gainful employment. Tamil Nadu having the seventh rank in goat population.

In Namakkal district the current Goat population is 4.35 lakhs. The majority of the goats are non descriptive and native breeds also. Most of the farmers are rearing goat under traditional pattern and lack of scientific knowledge. Therefore, the present study was undertaken with the specific objective of scientific method of goat rearing and feeding practices by the KVK trainees.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out in five blocks (Erumapatti, Namakkal, Mohanur, Sendamangalam and Tiruchengodu) of Namakkal district in TamilNadu. These blocks were selected because of large number of small and marginal farmers were participated in KVK's training programme. On-campus training programme on advanced techniques in goat rearing training on various management practices were conducted at KVK, Namakkal. Hands on training in feeding management and disease management in goat rearing were the major portion of training programme were the participants are eagerly participated. Through issuing pre determined questionnaire and application form of containing blank data, to fill their own experiences were collected from rural youths, progressive farmers, farm women who were participated.

Off-campus training programme also carried out for Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) to visit their farm and confirm their adoption level at farm level. During off campus training programme data were collected through personal contacts with the help of well-structured interview schedule. At end of training programme feed back form were collected from trainees. Inputs like mineral mixture, salt lick, azolla seed culture and training materials were supplied. The selection of respondents based on goat rearing trainees of KVK during preceding three years (2011-2013) was prepared. Out of 500 trainees list, only 300 farmers were randomly selected from that five blocks. The gathered data were processed, tabulated, classified and analyzed in terms of percentage in the light of objectives of the study. Total practices were selected to find out the extent of knowledge and adoption of scientific method of goat rearing and Azolla feeding management.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Gain in knowledge**:

The gain in knowledge by the respondents about scientific methods of goat rearing and Azolla feeding was measured in term of percentage. The data regarding gain in knowledge about scientific method of goat rearing and feeding technologies were recorded under two heads i.e. knowledge before training and after training.

The data presented in the Table 1 revealed that, the beneficiary farmers of goat rearing training programmes were gained highest knowledge about Housing system (Semi intensive and Intensive) (73.0 %), followed by Breed 73.5, Vaccination (PPR,FMD) (72.5 %), Deworming (70.5%) Green Fodder production (Hybrid Cumbu Napear (CO4), Hedge lucerne, Agathi and (COFS 29) fodder sorghum (70.0 %), Concentrate feed (60.5 %), Mineral Block (49.7 %), Flushing (44.0 %), Azolla feed (43.3 %). The findings of the study revealed that they had gained knowledge ranging from 43.3.0% per cent to 73.0 per cent.The findings were in agreement with[3]. In Namakkal district in Tamil Nadu state, covering 300 farmers to obtain impact of training programme on knowledge level and improvement in their economic status which indicated that training had a definite impact on the knowledge level of the respondents. This might be due to the fact that they were convinced through training programmes about scientific method of goat rearing and azolla feeding by KVK which were designed to import latest knowledge through work experience.

**Table 1: Gain in Knowledge about the Technology**

| S. No. | Parameters | Gain in knowledge ( in Nos.) | | Gain in knowledge (in %) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before training | After training | Before training | After training |
| 1 | Housing system (Semi intensive ,Intensive) | 47 | 219 | 15.6 | 73.0 |
| 2 | New Breeds | 62 | 221 | 20.5 | 73.5 |
| 3 | Vaccination (PPR,FMD ) | 54 | 218 | 18.0 | 72.5 |
| 4 | Deworming | 42 | 212 | 14.0 | 70.5 |
| 5 | Green Fodder production | 53 | 210 | 17.5 | 70.0 |
| 6 | Concentrate feed | 41 | 182 | 13.5 | 60.5 |
| 7 | Mineral Mixture | 33 | 149 | 11.0 | 49.7 |
| 8 | Flushing | 00 | 132 | 0.00 | 44.0 |
| 9 | Azolla feed | 30 | 130 | 10.0 | 43.3 |

Total number of respondents = 300 nos.

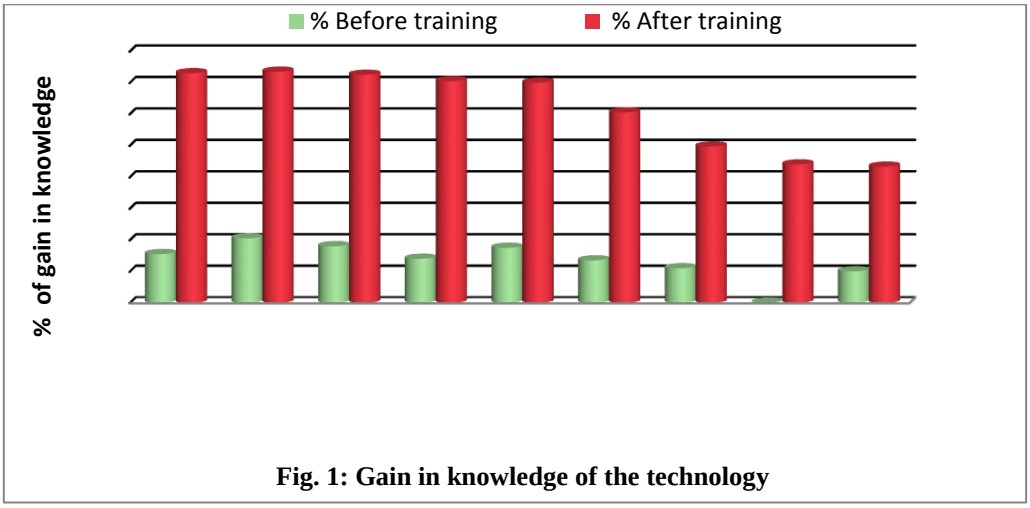


**Fig. 1: Gain in knowledge of the technology**

## EXTENT OF ADOPTION

The data presented in the (Table 2) revealed that very few farmers were following the scientific method of goat rearing and Azolla feeding, like housing system 25.0% (Semi intensive and Intensive),Breed 20.0%, vaccination (PPR,FMD) 36.0%, deworming 30.5% , Green fodder production (Hybred Cumbu Napear (CO4), Hedge lucerne, Agathi and COFs29 fodder sorghum) 16.5, Azolla feed 19.0%, concentrate feed 10.0% , Mineral Mixture15.0% and none of the farmers were adopted flushing before acquiring training whereas, after attending training programme they adopted housing system (48.3%), Breed 60 %, vaccination (PPR,FMD) 61.5%, deworming 55%, green fodder production 69% (Hybred Cumbu Napier (CO4), Hedge lucerne, Agathi and (COFs29) fodder sorghum, Azolla feed 35.5%, concentrate feed 50% , mineral Mixture 52 % and flushing 37%, respectively. These findings were in agreement with[2], concluded that training had positive impact to the farmers perception and performance. The results were in agreement with[1], reported on the effect of training on advanced dairy farming practices and indicated that there was a significant difference in knowledge of respondents on deworming, artificial insemination and vaccination as a result of training.

**Table 2: Adoption Level of Technology at Farmer's Field of Namakkal District**

| S.No | Parameters | Level of Adoption (in %) | | % gained |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before training | After training | |
| 1 | Housing system (Semi intensive ,Intensive) | 25.0 | 78.3 | 53.3 |
| 2 | Breed | 20.0 | 70.0 | 50.0 |
| 3 | Vaccination(PPR,FMD, ET) | 36.0 | 61.5 | 25.5 |
| 4 | Deworming | 30.5 | 55.0 | 24.5 |
| 5 | Green Fodder production | 16.5 | 69.0 | 52.5 |
| 6 | Concentrate feed | 10.0 | 50.0 | 40.0 |
| 7 | Mineral Mixture | 15.0 | 52.0 | 37.0 |
| 8 | Flushing | - | 47.0 | 47.0 |
| 9 | Azolla feed | 19.0 | 35.5 | 16.5 |

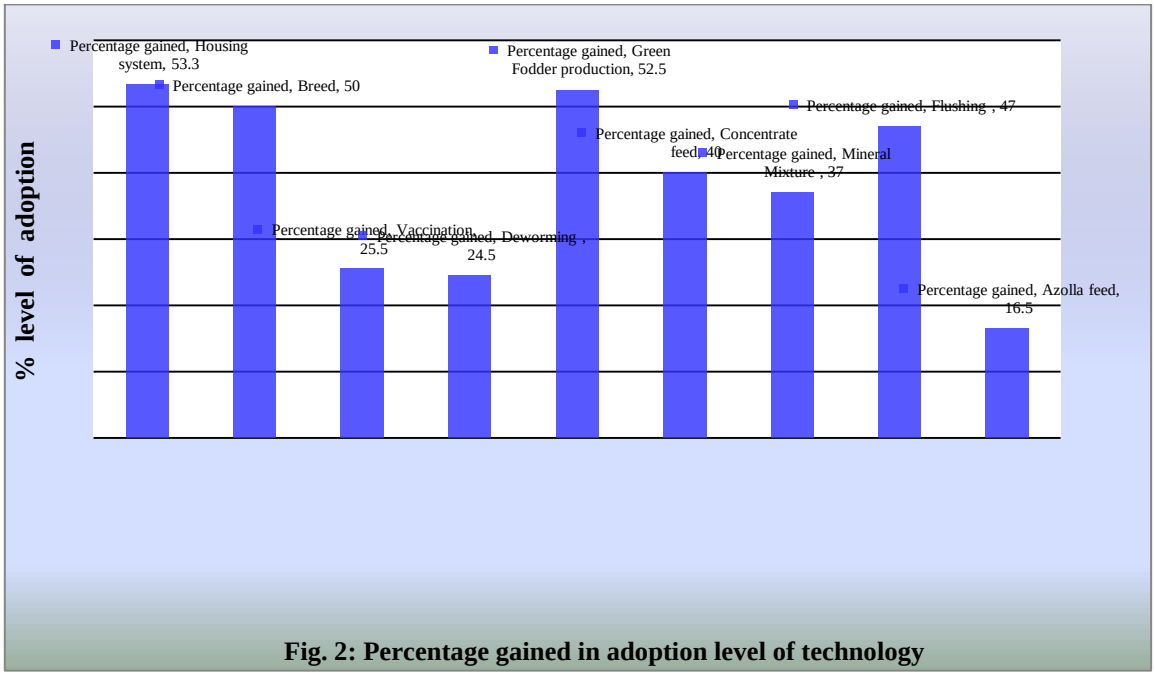


**Fig. 2: Percentage gained in adoption level of technology**

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