



Knowledge Level of the Kvk Trainee Dairy Farmers and Non-Trainee Dairy Farmers in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh

Raj Kumar Patel

Veterinary Extension Officer, Raipur Karchuliyan, Rewa MP

K.S. Kadian

Principal Scientist, Dairy Extension Division, NDRI, Karnal, Haryana.

Shahaji Phand

Associate Professor, Dept. of Animal Husbandry Extension, College of Vety. Sc. & A.H. Rewa (MP)

ABSTRACT

Study was conducted in purposively selected KVK Satna in Madhya Pradesh as KVK Satna was the leading training provider in dairy and animal husbandry practices since 2005. Selection of six villages was done randomly from the thirty villages having more than 15 trainees. From each selected villages 10 trainees and 10 non-trainees were selected randomly. On the basis of findings of the study, in feeding, breeding and management aspect trainees had medium level of knowledge while non-trainees had low level of knowledge. In healthcare aspect both trainees and non-trainees had low level of knowledge. In overall knowledge about improved dairy farming practices, trainee dairy farmers had medium level while non-trainees had low level. Knowledge level of trainee dairy farmers was improved at significant level as compared to non-trainee dairy farmers.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge test, Improved dairy farming practices, KVK.

Introduction:

Dairying plays a pivotal role in the enormous growing economy of our country. The major advantage of dairying is its minimum land dependency and resource flexibility. Dairying sector has huge potential for generating employment opportunities and additional income to small and marginal farmers and landless laborers of rural India, besides providing food security. Dairy animals are the 'food factories' converting large mass of domestic waste and agricultural waste and byproducts in to valuable and protein rich food for human consumption. They are huge "power house" supporting transport and on-farm power; their manure and indirectly they are huge "fertilizer factory" providing nutrient rich organic manure that maintain soil fertility; and they fulfil a wide range of socio-cultural roles.

Knowledge about improved dairy farming is of huge importance to maximize the productivity of the dairy animals and reduce uncertainty of assured returns. Bloom *et al.*, (1956) defined knowledge as those behaviour and test situation which emphasized the remembering either by recognition or recall of ideas, material and phenomenon. English and English (1961) defined knowledge as the body of understood information possessed by an individual or by culture. Singh and Singh (1976) constructed knowledge as the totality of understood information possessed by a person. Rogers and Shoemaker (1983), defined as function or stage of the decision making process when the individual was exposed to an innovator's existence and joins some understanding of how it functions. Operationally knowledge was defined as amount of information and understanding, which can be recalled through memory of ideas or contents of the respondent in the improved dairy farming practices at the time of investigation.

Angami (1993) reported that a majority of respondents had a low level of knowledge into improved dairy practices. Beerannarai (1995), Shinde *et al.* (1998) Sah *et al.* (2002), Maroo (2005), Lal *et al.* (2005) Patil *et al.* (2009) and Sarma *et al.* (2010) found that majority of respondents were found in medium level of knowledge about improved dairy practices. Dubey *et al.* (2008) found that majority of the on-campus trainee respondents had high level of knowledge while majority of off-campus trainees had medium level of knowledge.

Research methodology:

Study was conducted in purposively selected KVK Satna in Madhya Pradesh as KVK Satna was the leading training provider in dairy and animal husbandry practices since 2005. Selection of six villages was done randomly from the thirty villages having more than 15 trainees. From each selected villages 10 trainees and 10 non-trainees were selected randomly. Knowledge test developed by Sah, 2005 was used for measuring the knowledge level of trainees and non-trainees about improved dairy farming practices. Data were analyzed using appropriate statistical tools and accordingly interpreted to get fruitful

results and logical conclusion of the study.

Result and Discussion:

A. Knowledge of trainees and non-trainees about improved dairy farming practices:

1. Knowledge of trainees and non-trainees in breeding:

The data on breeding are presented in Table No. 1, which revealed that most of the trainees (48.33%) had medium level of knowledge followed by low (28.33%) and high level (23.34%) of knowledge in breeding while the majority of non-trainees (50.00%) had low level of knowledge, followed by medium (40.00%) and high level (10.00%) of knowledge in breeding.

2. Knowledge of trainees and non-trainees in feeding: A critical look on Table no. 1 described that most of the trainees (48.33%) had medium level of knowledge, followed by low (33.33%) and high level (18.34%) of knowledge in feeding while majority of the non-trainees (60.00%) had low level of knowledge, followed by medium (28.33%) and high level (11.67%) of knowledge in feeding.

Table No. 1 Distribution of trainees and nontrainees on the basis of their knowledge about improved dairy farming practices n=120

S.No	Variable	Category	Trainee (60)		Non-Trainee (60)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Breeding	Low (4-8)	17	28.33	30	50.00
		Medium (9-10)	29	48.33	24	40.00
		High (11-14)	14	23.34	06	10.00
2.	Feeding	Low (4-7)	20	33.33	36	60.00
		Medium (8-9)	29	48.33	17	28.33
		High (10-12)	11	18.34	07	11.67
3.	Healthcare	Low (5-8)	26	43.33	34	56.67
		Medium (9-11)	25	41.67	24	40.00
		High (12-15)	09	15.00	02	03.33
4.	Management	Low (4-7)	22	36.67	30	50.00
		Medium (8-10)	24	40.00	26	43.33
		High (11-14)	14	23.33	04	06.66

5.	Total	Low (20-30)	21	35.00	34	56.67
		Medium (31-39)	27	45.00	20	33.33
		High (40-51)	12	20.00	06	10.00

3. Knowledge of trainees and non-trainees in healthcare: The data on healthcare are presented in Table no. 1 showed that most of the trainees (43.33%) had low level of knowledge, followed by medium (41.67%) and high level (15.00%) of knowledge in healthcare while most of the non-trainees (56.67%) had low level of knowledge, followed by medium (40.00%) and high level (03.33%) of knowledge in healthcare practices.

4. Knowledge of trainees and non-trainees in management: The data on improved dairy farming management practices are presented in Table no.1 showed that most of the trainees (40.00%) had medium level of knowledge, followed by low (36.67%) and high level (23.33%) of knowledge in management while most of the non-trainees (50.00%) had low level of knowledge, followed by medium (43.33%) and high level (06.66%) of knowledge in management practices.

5. Overall knowledge of trainees:

The data on overall knowledge about improved dairy farming practices are presented in Table no. 1. On the basis of observation, most of the trainees (45.00%) had medium level of overall knowledge, followed by low (35.00%) and low level (20.00%) of overall knowledge in improved dairy farming practices while majority of the non-trainees (56.67%) had low level of overall knowledge, followed by medium (33.33%) and high level (10.00%) of overall knowledge in improved dairy farming practices.

B. Comparison of knowledge of trainees and non-trainees:

The data on breeding aspect of both trainees and non-trainees was compared as presented in Table no. 2. On the basis of observation, in breeding aspect the knowledge of trainees was found 9.25 ± 2.20 and non-trainees was found 8.30 ± 2.30 which was significantly higher at 5% level of significance.

Table No. 2 Comparison of knowledge of trainees and non trainees about improved dairy farming practices n=120

S.No.	Variables	Mean score and S.D.				Mean difference	z- value
		Trainees		Non-trainees			
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
1.	Breeding	9.25	2.20	8.30	2.30	0.95	2.30*
2.	Feeding	8.13	1.53	7.08	2.01	1.05	3.49**
3.	Healthcare	9.21	2.10	8.51	1.59	0.70	2.23*
4.	Management	8.93	2.50	7.43	1.94	1.50	3.79**
5.	Overall knowledge	35.52	6.80	31.32	6.32	4.20	3.49**

*Significant at 5% level

** Significant at 1% level

On the basis of observation presented in Table no. 2, in feeding aspect the knowledge of trainees was found 8.13 ± 1.53 and non-trainees was found 7.08 ± 2.01 which was significantly higher at 1% level of significance.

In healthcare practices aspect the knowledge of trainees was found 9.21 ± 2.10 and non-trainees was found 8.51 ± 1.59 which was significantly higher at 5% level of significance (Table no. 2).

In management practice aspect of both trainees and non-trainees was compared and on the basis of observation it was found that in management practices aspect the knowledge of trainees was found 8.93 ± 2.50 and non-trainees was found 7.43 ± 1.94 which was significantly higher at 1% level of significance (Table 2).

The data on overall knowledge aspect of both trainees and non-trainees was compared as presented in table no. 2. On the basis of observation, in overall knowledge in improved dairy farming practices aspect of trainees was found 35.52 ± 6.80 and non-trainees was found 31.32 ± 6.32 which was significantly higher at 1% level of significance.

Conclusion:

On the basis of findings of the study it may be concluded that in feeding, breeding and management aspect trainees had medium level of knowledge while non-trainees had low level of knowledge. In healthcare aspect both trainees and non-trainees had low level of knowledge. In overall knowledge about improved dairy farming practices, trainee dairy farmers had medium level while non-trainees had low level. Knowledge level of trainees dairy farmers was improved at significant level as compared to non-trainee dairy farmers.

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