RESEARCH NOTE

Impact of Training on Knowledge of Dairy Management Practices

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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 simple random sampling. To know the level of knowledge, 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 scores, respectively. The extent of knowledge of the participating respondents regarding to dairy management practices was observed maximum under the management of dairy (mean score 1.37) and ranked first, followed by breeding practices (mean score 1.29), feeding practices (mean score 1.27) and health care practices (mean score 0.38).

Key words: *Dairy farming, Training, Knowledge, KVK,*

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. 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 knowledge of recommended dairy management practices in the dairy..

METHODOLOGY

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 Level of knowledge.

To know the level of knowledge, 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 scores, respectively. The row score was converted into the knowledge index by using the formulae as follows:

$$KI = \frac{\text{Summation of obtained Knowledge Scores}}{\text{Max. possible obtainable Knowledge Scores}} \times 100$$

KI= Knowledge Inde

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 per cent 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. (1998*) and *Mote et al. (1997)* 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. However, *Mote et al. (1997)* 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. (1998), Mote et al. (1997*).

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

Attributes	P	NP
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)
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)
Occupation (Dairy farming)		
Subsidiary (dairy Occupation)	46 (76.67)	52 (86.67)
Main (dairy Occupation)	14 (23.33)	8 (13.33)
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)
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)
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)
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)

P=Participating, NP= Non- participating

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 *Tiwari (1984)* confirm the present work.

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. (1998), Thorate and Kulkarni (1994)* 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 per cent medium milk production and 6.67 per cent 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 per cent medium milk production and 6.67 per cent 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 per cent medium category of milk sale.

Level of knowledge of recommended dairy management practices (RDMP) of respondents : To know the knowledge level of the respondents regarding recommended dairy management practices (RDMP), they were asked several Questions recording 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 knowledge regarding to recommended dairy management practices (RDMP)

Level of	P (n=60)		NP (n=60)	
Knowledge	No.	%	No.	%
Low	12	20	29	48.33
Medium	28	46.67	23	38.33
High	20	33.33	8	13.33

The work of *Rakshe et al. (1998)* support the present result reporting that maximum percentage of the respondents had medium level of knowledge. However, *Kanan et al. (2004)* found that maximum percentage of the respondent had high level of knowledge about improved dairy management practices.

CONCLUSION

To know the level of knowledge, 18 questions were included in the schedule to test the knowledge of the 120 respondents were considered for this study . The extent of knowledge of the participating respondents regarding to dairy management practices was observed maximum under the management of dairy (mean score 1.37) and ranked first, followed by breeding practices (mean score 1.29), feeding practices (mean score 1.27) and health care practices (mean score 0.38).

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