



KNOWLEDGE EXTENT OF DAIRY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES BETWEEN MILK PRODUCERS OF EASTERN AND WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

Manoj Kumar¹, R. K Doharey², Rahul Kumar Singh³ and Manoj Kumar⁴

^{1,2,3}Department of Ext. Edu., N.D.U.A. & T., Kumarganj, Faizabad - 224 229 (Uttar Pradesh), India.

⁴Department of Agricultural Extension S.V.P.U.A. & T., Modipuram, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh), India.

Abstract

The study was conducted in Eastern district Faizabad and Western district Bulandshahar of Uttar Pradesh selected purposively. A total number of 100 dairy farmers (50 Faizabad +50 Bulandshahar) were selected through proportionate random sampling from four sample villages on the basis of herd size. The structured schedule was developed keeping in view the objectives & variables under study. The respondents were contacted personally for data collection. The percentage, mean, standard deviation and Correlation used for calculation. The majority of the Eastern district Faizabad dairy husbandry farmers (66%) possessed medium level of knowledge followed by high (02%) and low (32%) level of knowledge, respectively. The western district Bulandshahar dairy husbandry farmers also possessed medium level of knowledge in majority (58%) followed by high (32%) and low (15%) level of knowledge, respectively.

Key words : Knowledge & adoption, milk production practices, farmers, animals, dairy farmers.

Introduction

India is predominately an agrarian country in which more than 70 per cent of the human population in villages depends on agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities for their livelihood. Among many livestock enterprises, dairying is the most ancient occupation that established well in rural setting of the country. Dairy sector contributes significantly in-generation of employment opportunities and supplementing the income for small and marginal farmers and landless laborers of rural India, besides providing food security. The rearing of cattle and dairying go hand in hand with agriculture for improving the socio-economic condition of rural people. Dairy enterprise is one of the important enterprises, which provide continuous gainful income and regular employment to the rural families. The world's milk production estimated 121.8 million tons during the 2010-11 which is growing continuously @ 5.2 per cent, Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in India. Average daily cooperative milk marketing was 219.9 lakh liters with an average annual growth of about 5.2 per cent that compounded in the last decade @ 5.2 per cent. The daily milk supply by Cooperatives to each 1000 urban

consumers has increased from 47.7 to 60 Kg per day (Anonymous, 2011). The per capita availability of milk in India is 281 gm per day, which is lower than the world average of 285 gm per day.

Research Methodology

The study was conducted during 2012-2013 in order to study extent knowledge & extent of adoption of milk farmers regarding improved milk farming practices, at first selecting the Faizabad district in the eastern U.P. and Bulandshahar in western U.P. The Eastern district Faizabad is located in the eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is considered to be the most climatically suitable area for agricultural practices and Western district Bulandshahar is situated between Ganga and Jamuna rivers was selected purposively for this study because of the district comes in eastern and western Uttar Pradesh. Besides, there was having large milk farming practices, and the selection of villages, this stage of sampling and the list of all the villages in the selected district was prepared. At Eastern district Faizabad Milkpur block, two villages first situated near the road in 100 meter directions road and 12 kilometers of block head quarter

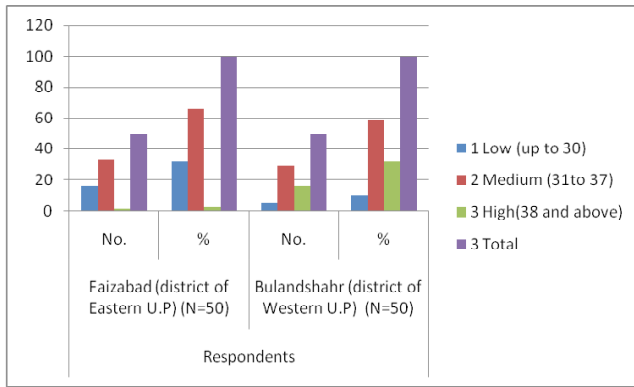


Fig. 1 : Distribution of respondents according to knowledge extent about dairy husbandry.

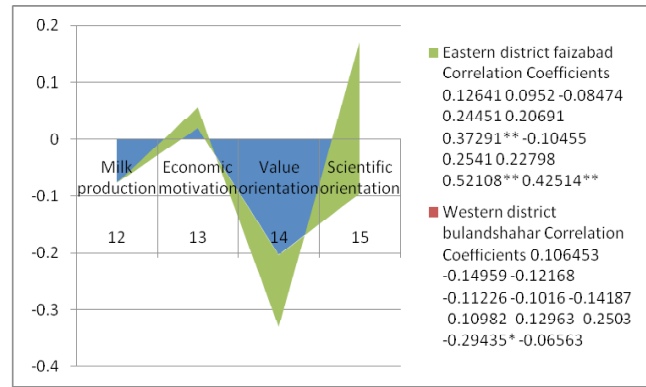


Fig. 2 : Practice-wise knowledge extent about dairy husbandry practices.

and second 2 kilometer road and 9 kilometer of block head quarter. Western district Danpur block, two villages *i.e.* Deurow and Barena first village situated 1 kilometer of road and 5 kilometer block head quarter and second 3 kilometer of road and 12 kilometer block head quarter and selection of respondents at last stage of sampling, the list of respondents were prepared separately for each sample village and thus, a total number of 100 dairy farmer (50 Eastern district Faizabad+ 50 Western district Bulandshahr) from 4 sample villages were selected through purposely random sampling technique on the basis

of heard size. An interview schedule was prepared in the light of decided objectives and variables undertaken and adoption of recommended agricultural technology concerning to the milk production practices was measured by means of “Knowledge & Adoption Intensity Index”. ‘This procedure was followed for ten selected practices under study. It was viewed for the study of extent of adoption of new agricultural technology. The adoption of farm practices by individual farmer, however, is a topic which has large number of studies. Singh (1969) has enumerated a number of studies on this topic. Roger’s &

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to knowledge extent about dairy husbandry.

N = 100

S. no.	Categories (Scores)	Respondents			
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P.) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P.) (N=50)	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Low (up to 30)	16	32	05	10
2.	Medium (31 to 37)	33	66	29	58
3.	High(38 and above)	01	02	16	32
	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00

Mean = 34.02, S.D. = 3.907, Min = 25, Max = 44

Table 2 : Practice-wise knowledge extent about dairy husbandry practices.

N = 100

S. no.	Practices	Respondents			
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P.) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P.) (N=50)	
		Percent knowledge extent	Rank order	Percent knowledge extent	Rank order
1.	Breeds	30.95	III	37.7	I
2.	Cattle shed	26.34	IV	34	III
3.	Insurance	32	II	30.67	IV
4.	Balanced ration	33.39	I	34.28	II
5.	Diseases control	24.73	V	28.55	V
	Average	29.48		33.04	

Table 3 : Correlation coefficient (r) between different variables and Knowledge Eastern district Faizabad and western district Bulandshahr.

S. no.	Variable	Western district Bulandshahar	Eastern district Faizabad
	Variable	Correlation Coefficients	Correlation Coefficients
1	Age	0.106453	0.12641
2	cast	-0.14959	0.09520
3	Education	-0.12168	-0.08474
4	Family type	-0.11226	0.24451
5	Family size	-0.1016	0.20691
6	Land holding	-0.14187	0.37291**
7	housing pattern	-0.10982	-0.10455
8	Social participation	-0.12963	0.25410
9	Material possession	-0.2503	0.22798
10	Annual Income	-0.29435*	0.52108**
11	Herd Size	-0.06563	0.42514**
12	Milk production	-0.07603	0.37935**
13	Economic motivation	0.020222	0.03608
14	Value orientation	-0.20287	-0.12691
15	Scientific orientation	-0.09473	0.26737

*Significant at 0.05% probability level,

**Significant at 0.01% probability level.

Roger's (1961) have documented 28 such studies, which give measures of adoption almost exclusively from United States. The extent of adoption of improved dairy production technology was worked out for individual respondent for all practices. This procedure was applied for all the 100 (50 Eastern + 50 Western dairy farmers) respondents to get individual extent of adoption on the basis of 'Adoption Intensity Index.' After a pretesting of the questions, farmers were individually interviewed. The questionnaire consisted close questions, all of which were translated into the local language. Appropriate statistics are used to draw inferences accordingly.

Knowledge extent between eastern and western dairy farmers about dairy husbandry

The table 1 reflects that majority of the Eastern district Faizabad dairy husbandry farmers (66%) possessed medium level of knowledge followed by high (02%) and low (32%) level of knowledge, respectively. The western district Bulandshaharr dairy husbandry farmers also possessed medium level of knowledge in majority (58%) followed by high (32%) and low (15%) level of knowledge, respectively.

Thus, it may be said that the majority of Eastern district Faizabad dairy husbandry farmers possessed medium level of knowledge about dairy husbandry practices.

It is obvious from the table 2 among all the main practices, the practice like method of milking was ranked

in case of Eastern district Faizabad dairy husbandry farmers (33.39%) first rank and as far as knowledge possessed by respondents was balanced ration followed by (32%) insurance ranked II and breeds (30.95) ranked III, and cattle shed (26.34), ranked IV, diseases control V, respectively.

The practice like breed was ranked in case of district Bulandshaharr dairy husbandry farmers (37.7%) as far as knowledge possessed by respondents was concerned followed by II, balanced ration (34.28%), cattle shed ranked (34%) III, insurance (30.67) IV, diseases control (28.55%) V, respectively.

Therefore, it may be said that there is critical difference in knowledge extent among Eastern district Faizabad dairy husbandry farmers and western district Bulandshaharr dairy husbandry farmers.

Out of 15 variables studied, Eastern district Faizabad dairy husbandry respondents, annul income negative significant correlation ship with extent of knowledge of dairy husbandry practices. The variables having non significant positive relationship were age, caste, education, family type, family size, land holding, housing pattern, social participation, material possession, herd size, milk production, economic motivation, value orientations, scientific orientation.

Eastern district Faizabad hence, it is concluded that the also annul income decrease.

Western district Bulandshahar dairy husbandry four namely land holding, annual Income, herd size, milk production, correlation ship with extent of knowledge of dairy husbandry practices. The variables having non significant positive relationship were age, cast, family type, family size, social participation, material possession, economic motivation and scientific orientation. Whereas, education were negatively and value orientation insignificantly correlated with knowledge of dairy husbandry practices.

Western district Bulandshahar hence, it is concluded that the also land holding, annual Income, herd Size, milk production increases.

Conclusion

The knowledge extent has been observed little bit low, therefore, there is an earnestly need to organize communication methods among farmers for diffusion of dairy farming technology.

Eastern district Faizabad dairy husbandry respondents, the variables like adoption and age, caste, education, land holding, housing pattern, social participation, material possession, annual income, herd size, milk production, economic motivation were found positively correlated and family type, family size, value orientations, scientific orientation non significant. Western district Bulandshahar variables adopted age, education, family type, family size, land holding, housing pattern, social participation, annual income, herd size, milk production, value orientations, scientific orientation non positively correlated and caste, material possession, economic motivation negatively correlated, respectively.

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