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Abstract: Animal husbandry and agriculture are the backbone of Indian rural economy. The progress of the nation, therefore, is linked with the advancement in these two sectors and scientific education of farmers and rural people. Thus, their potentials must be thoroughly explored and they need to be equipped with new emerging animal husbandry practices alongwith dairy technologies. Training is assuming increasing importance as a crucial input for development in all walks of life. It is obviously because human constitute the most precious resource for development in any field be it agriculture, animal husbandry health, education etc. Farm science centres (Krishi Vigyan Kendras), as innovative educational institutes, light house, have been established following the recommendations of NCA by ICAR as one of their TOT projects to impart need based, skill oriented, vocational training to the practising farmers, farm women, rural youth, fisherman and extension personnel in animal husbandry and allied sectors. Besides training, on farm research, conducting demonstrations and verification trials are the additional functions of KVKs. The KVKs of Ranchi and Lohardaga are involved in these tasks and are regularly organising training progamme for rural people on the scientific way of rearing the livestock. These are playing important role in transformation of rural livelihood by regularly sending the farmers for training on scientific livestock rearing and dairy farming to these Kendras for improving their skill, enhancing their knowledge and adoption level and also to get self employed. Training is the

process by which the desired knowledge, attitude, skill and ideas are inculcated, fasten and reinforced by organism. This study was undertaken in order to assess and know the effectiveness of the training programmes on animal husbandry imparted by KVKs and offer suggestions for better transfer of scientific knowledge and new techniques; how the rural people can use it for their benefits. The following specific objectives were framed for the study: 1. To study the socio-personal & socio-economic characteristics of respondents. 2. To study the knowledge level of respondent through animal husbandry training of KVKs. To study the socio-personal & socio-economic characteristics of respondents. 3. To study the knowledge level of respondent through animal husbandry training of KVKs. 4. To assess the improvements in attitudes & skills of respondents towards training in animal husbandry. 5. To study the adoption of respondents after training programmes of KVKs. 6. To study the relationship of socio-personal and communication related variables with training effectiveness. 7. To study the Constraints experienced by the trainees in animal husbandry. The present study was carried out in purposively selected South Chotanagpur division of Jharkhand. There are five districts in this division. Each district has one KVKs. Out of these five KVKs, two are promoted by NGOs, two are organized by BAU (Ranchi) and remaining one is operated by ICAR. One KVK, each from NGOs and BAU was randomly selected for study i.e Ranchi and Lohardaga respectively. Three blocks from each identified district were selected randomly. Thus total 6 blocks were selected for the research study. The selected blocks were Kanke, Ormanjhi and Bundu from Ranchi whereas, Lohardaga, Kisko and Senha from Lohardaga. From each selected block, two villages were selected randomly. The 16 selected villages were Boreya, Nagri, Anandi, Pundag, Labga, Kanchi, Harmu, Kutmu, Kocha, Hisri, Senha, Chitri. From each selected village, 15 respondents were selected. Thus, the total 180 respondents from 2 districts (90 from each) were selected randomly for the study. The data was collected personally through a well structured and pretested interview schedule supported with personal observation and guided field walks. The data thus collected was compiled, tabulated and subjected to the statistical analysis viz., frequency, percentage, chi square test, correlation coefficient were used for proper interpretation of data.

SALIENT FINDINGS

1. Majority of the respondents in both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs belonged to middle age group 78% and 66% respectively.
2. Regarding education level majority of the respondents in both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs were educated upto primary school level 27% and 28% respectively.
3. Majority of the respondents in both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs belonged to nuclear family that was 58% and 54% respectively.
4. Majority of the respondents in both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs had medium sized family i.e. 42% and 45% respectively.
5. Most of the respondents of Ranchi KVKs had medium level of extension contact that was 60%. Whereas, most of respondents from Lohardaga KVKs had low level of extension contact that was 50%.
6. Most of the respondents of Ranchi KVKs had medium level of Mass-media exposure that was 57%. Whereas, most of respondents from Lohardaga KVKs had low level of Mass-media exposure that was 53%.
7. The maximum percentage of the respondents in Ranchi KVKs were marginal farmers that was 46% whereas the majority of respondents in Lohardaga KVKs were small farmers that was 38%.
8. Most of the respondents of both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs were fell into low socio-economic status 54% and 60% respectively.
9. Majority of the respondents (50%) of Ranchi KVKs were having medium herd strength of livestock. Whereas, in Lohardaga KVKs majority of the respondents (67.78%) were having small herd size of livestock.
10. Majority of the respondents of Ranchi KVKs fell in income group of Rs. 3000-4000 per month, whereas majority of the respondents of Lohardaga KVKs fell in income group of Rs 2000-3000.
11. Majority of the respondents (42%) Ranchi KVKs village fell in low knowledge level whereas in case of Lohardaga KVKs villages majority of the respondents(46%) fell in medium knowledge level about improved A.H. practices.
12. A large number of the respondents of both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs had favourable attitude towards animal husbandry 38% and 40% respectively.
13. Skill improvement in animal husbandry practices: a) Majority of respondents 52.22% and 57.78%, irrespective of their KVK areas had medium level of skill about heat detection of Ranchi and Lohardaga respectively. b) Majority of respondents from Ranchi KVKs (56.67%) and from Lohardaga KVKs (65.56%), had medium level of skill about preparation of balanced ration. c) Majority of respondents from Ranchi KVKs (71.12%) and from Lohardaga KVKs (56.67%), had medium level of skill in care and feeding of newborn. d) Majority of respondents 56.67% and 80%, irrespective of their KVK areas had medium level of skill in preventive measures against diseases of Ranchi and Lohardaga respectively.
14. Adoption of improved animal husbandry practices: a) Adoption of improved dairy husbandry practices: Majority of the respondents in both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs villages fell in medium adoption level 63% and 50% respectively. b) Adoption of improved goat rearing practices: Majority of the

respondents (46%) in Ranchi KVKs villages fell in medium adoption level whereas, in case of Lohardaga KVKs majority of the respondents (42%) fell in high adoption level. c) Adoption of improved pig rearing practices: Majority of the respondents in both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs villages fell in medium adoption level 47% and 57% respectively. d) Adoption of improved poultry rearing practices: Majority of the respondents in both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs villages fell in medium adoption level 57% and 53% respectively. 15. Majority of the respondents in both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs villages fell in medium level of training effectiveness 81% and 79% respectively. 16. Training effectiveness had highly significant and positive relationship with extension contact, income, knowledge level of improved animal husbandry practices, skill about animal husbandry and adoption of improved animal husbandry practices. However, it had significant and positive relationship with education, mass-media exposure, socio-economic status and attitude towards training programmes. 17. Constraints experienced by the farmers in A.H. a) Constraints in adoption of IDHP I. Breeding: Non-availability of AI facility was the main constraints in Ranchi (36%) as well as Lohardaga (32%) KVKs villages. II. Feeding : Concentrate ingredients feed were costly was the main constraints in Ranchi KVKs (39%) whereas in Lohardaga KVKs villages the main constraints was unavailability of concentrates mixture (42%). III. Management: lack of knowledge about IDHP was the main constraints in both Ranchi and Lohardaga KVKs villages 31% and 34% respectively. IV. Disease control: High cost of veterinary medicine was the main constraints in Ranchi KVKs villages (37%) whereas in Lohardaga KVKs the main constraints was Non availability of veterinary dispensary in the village (71%). b) Constraints in adoption of improved poultry practices : Non-availability of night-shelter (37%) was the main constraints in Ranchi KVKs villages whereas in case of Lohardaga KVKs villages high cost of feed (34.00%) was the main constraints c) Constraints in adoption of improved pig rearing practices: High cost of concentrate (34%) was the main constraints in Ranchi KVKs villages whereas in case of lohardaga KVKs villages lack of deworming facilities (32%) was the main constraints. d) Constraints in adoption of improved goat rearing practices: Lack of space (46%) was the main constraints in Ranchi KVKs village whereas in case of Lohardaga KVKs lack of knowledge about spraying of sheds (48%) was the main constraints.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Most of the farmers who were imparted training on animal husbandry in South Chotanagpur division were found belonging to the middle age group of 31-50 years; they mainly belonged to nuclear family having medium family size of 6 to 9 members and family education level upto primary school. Most of them were marginal farmer having 0.1-2.5 acres of land and had medium level of extension contacts, mass media exposure. The income of most of the trainees was Rs 3000-4000 per month with having low socio-economic status. It can be therefore, concluded that the rural people with these socio-economic characteristics and background constitute a bulk amongst trainees of KVKs and therefore, importance need to be given to this group for human resource development and they may be crucial for rural transformation. Mass media channels and extension agent's potential need to be fully exploited for ensuring their better participation in training programmes.
2. Training imparted to rural people on animal husbandry through KVKs has helped marginally to enhance livestock farming, milk productivity, annual net income and in generating employment opportunities in the family. So the vocational trainings are of significant importance as an intervention for sustaining their livelihood by adopting improved animal husbandry practices and new technologies. Farmers need to be encouraged for taking up such vocations on scientific lines which to a great extent will help in having self employment. Thus mobilizing and fully exploiting their potential for such a vocation is of significant importance.
3. There had been considerable gain in knowledge, positive change in attitude and improvement in skill in all relevant areas of animal husbandry after acquiring training on livestock rearing by rural people from the studied institute based KVKs. This has not only helped in having better technical competency but also in pursuing and establishing livestock enterprise independently. KVKs to this extent are playing pivotal role which need to be promoted, however, efforts are to be intensified for better impact. An intellectual investment on training needs to be encouraged. KVK, Ranchi's and Lohardaga's efforts to this effect need to be replicated elsewhere for better results. Concerted efforts are further to be made through follow-up programmes after training so as to enhance the adoption rate of animal husbandry technologies to derive benefits of development by the trainees.
4. The training effectiveness of moderate extent suggests for appropriate strategies and approaches to be followed by KVKs to improve upon for better delivery. Thus, scope exists to improve upon and to take up correct measures for enhancing training effectiveness.
5. To be more fruitful and also to derive the advantages of training programmes of KVKs, constraints faced by the trainees are to be removed which will lead to higher training effectiveness. It appears that service delivery is of significant importance for making training

programmes more successful. Thus, importance is to be attached to provide production requisites or inputs soon after their training and constantly pursue follow-up programme which to a great extent will help in mobilizing trainees, their resources and establishing livestock enterprise of their own. **IMPLICATIONS** 1. The background information of trainees with socio- economic, socio- psychological and communication traits should form a base for deciding and framing out the training programmes for them. This will provide an insight and help organizers to select right, interested and needy farmers for appropriate training programmes and also in deriving benefits, taking advantage and in creating impact in the operational area of Krishi Vigyan Kendras. 2. The training effectiveness to a great extent can be enhanced while emphasizing on crucial factors of significant importance such as gain in knowledge, change in attitude and improvement in skills. Thus, it is imperative for KVKs organizers to make concerted efforts to change behavior which in-turn will help in improving and enhancing training effectiveness. 3. The training authorities of KVKs should make concerted efforts to follow-up programme after the training and pursue it further till they establish enterprise of their own. This will aid in creating good impact. 4. The study has generated useful information which may be great help to the academicians, planners, development workers and extension professionals to decide on appropriate training strategies and approaches for benefits of the trainees. **SUGGESTED AREAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH** 1. As the present study was confined to only animal husbandry training programmes imparted by the institute based KVKs, there is a need to conduct similar studies involving KVKs of SAUs and NGOS encompassing different areas on which training is imparted to rural people like agriculture, fishery, horticulture and home science. 2. A separate comparative study should be undertaken to find out the training strategies and methodologies adopted by different KVKs. 3. Further research need to be carried out at different time intervals comprising of varied training courses organised by the KVKs. 4. Studied on training effectiveness of on-and off-campus training programmes conducted by KVKs should be undertaken. Future studies should need to include some more relevant attributes and communication characteristics and study their relationship with each one of the component of training effectiveness independently as well as in totally.

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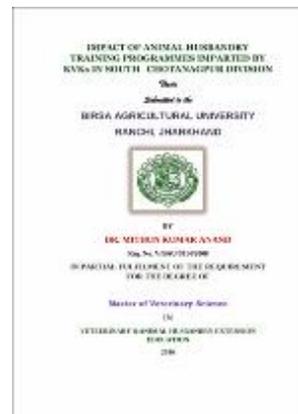
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