



Research Article

STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND TRAINING NEEDS OF DAIRY FARMERS IN SHIVPURI DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH

MONA RAGHUVANSHI*, SHOBHANA GUPTA, REENA RAWAT AND RAMESH LOHARE

Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, College of Agriculture, Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, 474002, India

*Corresponding Author: Email - raghuvanshimona110@gmail.com

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Abstract: The present study was conducted in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh state to find out the relationship between demographic attributes of the dairy farmers and their training needs. Descriptive research design was used and Shivpuri district id selected purposively since the researcher belongs to the place hence, she is familiar with the local dialect of the area. The data was collected through personal interview method with the help of pre-tested, interview schedule, which was prepared on the basis of objectives of investigation and variables. The study reveals that majority of the respondents (58.40%) were in middle age group. They had medium level of annual income, middle socio-economic status, medium extension participation, medium extension contact, medium innovativeness, medium economic motivation and high scientific orientation category, medium dairy experience category and most of the respondents (63.33%) had medium category of size of land holding. However, they belonged to medium level of training needs. It was observed that correlation coefficient in respect of age, size of herd was found not significant with the training needs, while annual income, socio-economic status, economic motivation, innovativeness, were found highly significant with training need, and extension participation, extension contact, scientific orientation, dairy experience was found negatively highly significant with the training need dairy farmers.

Keywords: Relationship, Demographic attributes, Training needs, Dairy farmers

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Introduction

Madhya Pradesh has 6th rank of highly milk produced states in India. Madhya Pradesh has 7 dairy cooperative that accounts for maximum amount of milk procurement in the state. These dairy cooperative works under Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited which is involved in procurement, processing, selling and quality control of dairy products in the state. The milk production of M.P. state is 8.838 million ton. Milk yield per day for cows of local breed is 1.20, for crossbred cows is 5.91 and for buffalo is 3.00.

The Government of India has initiated Nation Livestock Mission (NLM) from 2014-15 to cover all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders in all the states. One more programme i.e. the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBD) has been initiated in February 2014 with a view to integrate milk production and dairying activities in a scientific way. The Programme is run involving the State Livestock Development Boards, State Animal Husbandry Departments, State Milk Federations, ICAR Institutes, and State Agricultural Universities etc.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh state to find out the relationship between demographic attributes of the dairy farmers and their training needs. Descriptive research design was used and Shivpuri district id selected purposively since the researcher belongs to the place hence, she is familiar with the local dialect of the area. For the present study those farmers who possess five or more than five milch animals and are practicing dairy as primary or secondary livelihood option would be taken into consideration for the study. There are 7 blocks in Shivpuri district out of which 3 blocks were selected randomly. Four villages from each block were selected among the total blocks.

Thus, a total of 12 villages will be selected for the present study. Firstly, we prepared a list of farmers who have milch animal. A Sample of 10 dairy farmers of each village will be selected randomly. Hence the total sample of the study will be of 120 respondents.

Results and Discussion

Demographic Profile of dairy farmers

Age

The data presented in [Table-1] reveals that majority of the respondents (58.40%) were in middle age group followed by young age group (22.50%) and old age Group (19.10%) respectively. Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were in middle age group.

Annual income

For fostering rapid acceptance of new technology, the respondent's annual income plays an important role. The data in [Table-1] shows that out of the total 120 respondents, 75.83 per cent had medium level of annual income ranging from 35-55 thousand per annum while 7.50 per cent were having low annual income i.e. Up to 35 thousand and only 16.67 per cent had belonged to in high annual income group. Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were in medium annual income category.

Socio-Economic Status

The data in [Table-1] show out of 120 respondent's maximum number of respondents 33.33 per cent were in middle socio-economic status followed by 26.67 per cent in upper middle SES. However, only 9.17 per cent respondents were in upper socio-economic status while 16.67 per cent respondents were in lower middle SES followed by 14.16 per cent respondents in lower SES.

Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were in medium socio-economic status.

Extension Participation

It may be considered as instrumental in motivating the human being towards adoption of needed technology. The data in [Table-1] shows that out of 120 respondents 48.33% had medium extension participation whereas 34.17% respondents were having low extension participation followed by 17.50% respondents who had high extension participation. Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium extension participation.

Extension contact

The data in [Table-1] depicts that out of 120 respondents, 50.83 per cent were having medium extension contact whereas 26.67 per cent had high extension contact followed by 22.50 per cent in low extension contact. Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium extension contact.

Innovativeness

The data in [Table-1] reveals that out of 120 respondents, 40.00 per cent were having medium innovativeness whereas, and 32.50 per cent were having high innovativeness followed by 27.50 per cent in low innovativeness category. Thus, it can be concluded that majority of respondents were in medium level of innovativeness.

Economic Motivation

Technological development requires more and more money and other resources. But there is a limitation of these resources. So, technological involvement may be called a risky job. Therefore, there is need for economic motivation in the dairy farmers. The data given in [Table-1] shows that out of the total 120 respondents, 63.33 per cent were in the medium economic motivation category, while 12.50 per cent in low economic motivation category and 24.17 per cent were in high economic motivation category. Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were in medium economic motivation category.

Scientific Orientation

The data in [Table-1] clears that out of 120 respondents, 63.33 per cent were in medium scientific orientation category while 24.17 per cent in high scientific orientation category and only 12.50 per cent in low scientific orientation category. Thus, it can be concluded that the highest number of respondents were in medium category of scientific orientation.

Dairy Experience

The data in the [Table-1] shows that out of the 120 respondents, 63.83 per cent respondents were found to be in medium dairy experience category while 20 per cent were in high dairy experience category and only 16.67 per cent were in low dairy experience. Thus, it can be concluded that the highest number of respondents were in medium category of dairy experience.

Size of Herd

The data in [Table-1] shows the information regarding distribution of respondents according to their size of herd. Out of the total 120 respondents, most of the respondents (63.33%) had medium category (10 to 20 animals) followed by 12.50% respondent who belong to small (having 5 to 10 animals) category, followed by 24.17 per cent of the respondents in large category having more than 20 animal.

Relationship between demographic attributes of the dairy farmers and their training needs

The section deals with the relationship between Personnel characteristics of farm women and their level of training needs as perceived by them. The zero-order correlation coefficient of demographic attributes of dairy farmers was calculated in relation with training need assessment. The results derived are furnished [Table-2].

Table-1 Distribution of respondents according to their demographic profile

SN	Category	Number of respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age (Years)		
	Young (Up to 35 years)	27	22.50
	Middle group (36 to 55 years)	70	58.40
	Old group (Above 55 years)	23	19.10
2	Annual income		
	Low (up to 35 Thousand)	9	7.50
	Medium (35-55 Thousand)	91	75.83
	High (above 55 Thousand)	20	16.67
3	Socio-Economic Status		
	Upper SES (32-40)	11	9.17
	Upper middle SES (26-32)	32	26.67
	Middle SES (19-25)	40	33.33
	Lower middle SES (12-18)	20	16.67
	Lower SES (3-11)	17	14.16
4	Extension Participation		
	Low (Below 32.18)	41	34.17
	Medium (32.18-68.53)	58	48.33
	High (above 68.53)	21	17.50
5	Extension contact		
	Low (Below 31)	27	22.50
	Medium (31-40)	61	50.83
	High (Above 40)	32	26.67
6	Innovativeness		
	Low (Below 11)	33	27.50
	Medium (11-16)	48	40.00
	High (Above 16)	39	32.50
7	Economic Motivation		
	Low (Below 15)	15	12.50
	Medium (15-20)	76	63.33
	High (Above 20)	29	24.17
8	Scientific Orientation		
	Low (Below 13)	15	12.50
	Medium (13-22)	76	63.33
	High (Above 22)	29	24.17
9	Dairy Experience		
	Low (up to 10 years)	20	16.67
	Medium (11-20 years)	76	63.33
	High (Above 20 years)	24	20.00
10	Size of Herd		
	Small (5-10 animals)	15	12.50
	Medium (10-20)	76	63.33
	Big (above 20)	29	24.17

It can be observed from the [Table-2] that correlation coefficient in respect of age (-0.060), is not significantly correlated with training needs of farmers and the size of herd (-0.03845) were found non significantly correlated with the training needs, this may be due that there is no relationship between training need and age, herd size of the farmers, while annual income (0.227), socio-economic status (0.231) was found positively significantly correlated with training needs of farmers. economic motivation (0.291), innovativeness (0.235), were found highly significant with training need, Extension participation (-0.201), extension contact (-0.194) was found negatively significant with training needs and scientific orientation (-0.237), dairy experience (-0.236) was found negatively highly significant with the training need.

Table-2 Relationship between demographic attributes of the dairy farmers with their training needs

SN	Attributes	Correlation coefficient "r"
1	Age	-0.06 ^{NS}
2	Annual Income	0.227*
3	SES	0.231*
4	Extension participation	-0.201*
5	Extension contact	-0.194*
6	Innovativeness	0.235**
7	Economic motivation	0.291**
8	Scientific orientation	0.237**
9	Dairy experience	-0.236**
10	Size of herd	-0.03 ^{NS}

Conclusion

Majority of the respondents were middle aged, with medium annual income, socio-economic status with medium extension participation, medium extension contact, medium innovativeness, medium economic motivation, medium scientific orientation, and medium size of herd. There was significant and negative correlation of training needs seen with extension contact, extension participation while highly negatively significant seen with dairy experience whereas significant and positive relationship of training need seen with annual income, socio-economic status, economic motivation and scientific orientation. And age and size of herd seen no relationship with training needs.

Application of research: The result of this study will provide a guideline to planners, administrators and in-charge of training centers for strengthening the existing training centers and increasing effectiveness of training.

Research Category: Agricultural Extension and Communication

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****Research Guide or Chairperson of research: Dr Shobhana Gupta**

University: Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, 474002, Madhya Pradesh, India

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Cultivar / Variety / Breed name: Nil

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