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Correlation between socio-economic variables with those of knowledge and adoption extent Bulandshar district

[1] Manoj Kumar, [2] RK Doharey, [3] Subodh Kumar, [4] Prakash Singh, [5] Kaushik Prasad and [6] Sanjeev Atreya

[1, 2, 4-6] Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, NDUA&T, Kumarganj, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

[3] Dpartment of Veterinary Extension, Collage of Veterinary Science, NDUA&T, Kumarganj, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract
The study was under taken district Bulandshahar were selected purposively. A total number of 100 dairy farmers (50 from Bulandshahar) were selected through proportionate random sampling from four sampled villages on the basis of herd size. Finding that Knowledge extent. District bulandshahar dairy husbandry four namely land holding, annual Income, herd Size, milk production, correlation ship with extent of knowledge of dairy husbandry practices.

Keywords: socio – economic profile of the farmer**,** milk production practices, farmers, animals, milk producer

Introduction

Today, India stands ahead than any other country by producing 221.8 million tones of milk that contributes 4 million tones to the world's total incremental production of 7.5 million tones. In spite of the high growth rate, 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. Out of it, buffalo accounts for 57 per cent of the milk production. Mainly the buffalo milk production has grown at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4 per cent and which is above than cow's milk production that contributes only at 1.2 per cent. Uttar Pradesh is largest milk producing state in our country (21031 ton milk) followed by Rajasthan (13234 tones) and Andhra Pradesh (11203 tones) that stands at second and third position, respectively. Over 70 per cent of the milk production in India is contributed by small, medium and large dairy farmers.

This version introduces the elements of time into the spatiality of the peri-urban, as well as importing an economic development model that assumes urbanization as an inevitable process. The term 'peri urbanization' as reported by Webster, 2002, positioning the peri-urban as somewhere destined to become urban. In Australia, means farming land awaiting residential subdivision where assumption is having significant consequences to the extent that subdivision is beginning to be regarded as a 'right' as evidenced recently in NSW with the opening up of former green-belt zones (West of Rouse Hill and Glen field) of the Sydney basin to residential development after pressure from landowners (SMH, 2005).

As long ago as Melvin Webber (1964) proposed the concept of *non place urban realm*- "Neither urban settlement nor territory, but heterogeneous groups of people communicating with each other through space". Today we would extend this space to include air space and cyberspace, as cheaper air travel and electronic communication have facilitated even more extensive dispersals and regroupings of urban culture. In affluent nations, this is seen especially in tourism, second homes in the countryside, and more recently, city dwellers permanently relocating to rural areas while maintaining cultural and economic links to the city. Urban ways of life and urban values are highly mobile, both culturally and physically, which has allowed urban penetration of the rural. Cultural and lifestyle differences between rural and urban dwellers have for a long time been steadily eroded via the flow of consumer goods and televisual imagery from urban to rural areas.

The study was conducted during 2012-2013 in order to study extent of adoption of milk farmers regarding improved milk farming practices, at first selecting the Faizabad district in the eastern UP and Bulandsaher is western UP. This The Eastern district Faizabad is located in the eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh. It is considered to be the most climatically suitable area for agricultural practices and Western district Bulandshahr is situated between Ganga and Jamuna rivers was selected purposively for this study because of the district comes in eastern and western Utter Prades. 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 Milkipur block, two villages first situated near the road in 100 meter directions road and 12 kilometers of block head quarter 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 Bulandshahar) 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.

Table 1: Correlation coefficient (r) between different variables and Knowledge Eastern district Faizabad and western district Bulandshahr

S.No.	Variable	Western district Bulandshahar
	Variable	Correlation Coefficients
1	Age	0.106453
2	cast	-0.14959
3	Education	-0.12168
4	Family type	-0.11226
5	Family size	-0.1016
6	Land holding	-0.14187
7	housing pattern	-0.10982
8	Social participation	-0.12963
9	Material possession	-0.2503
10	Annual Income	-0.29435*
11	Herd Size	-0.06563
12	Milk production	-0.07603
13	Economic motivation	0.020222
14	Value orientation	-0.20287
15	Scientific orientation	-0.09473

*****Significant at 0.05% probability level
****** Significant at 0.01% probability level

Out of 15 variables studied, 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.

Table 2: Correlation coefficient (r) between different variables and Adoption Western district Faizabad and Eastern district Bulandshahar

S. No.	Variable	Western district Bulandshahar
1	Age	0.082172
2	cast	-0.012328
3	Education	0.065091
4	Family type	0.098950
5	Family size	0.154900
6	Land holding	0.005640
7	housing pattern	0.105928
8	Social participation	0.215348
9	Material possession	-0.111451
10	Annual Income	0.003349
11	Hert Size	0.174016
12	milk production	0.137578
13	Economic motivation	-0.112321
14	Value orientation	0.216163
15	Scientific orientation	0.175856

*****Significant at 0.05% probability level
****** Significant at 0.01% probability level

The Table-2 reveals that out of 15 variables, 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.

Conclusion

Knowledge extent: district bulandshahar dairy husbandry four namely land holding, annual Income, herd Size, milk production, correlationship with extent of knowledge of dairy husbandry practices. District bulandshahar hence, it is concluded that the also land holding, annual Income, herd Size, milk production increases. 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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