



ISSN (E): 2277-7695  
ISSN (P): 2349-8242  
NAAS Rating: 5.23  
TPI 2023; 12(1): 3051-3053  
© 2023 TPI

[www.thepharmajournal.com](http://www.thepharmajournal.com)

Received: 02-10-2022

Accepted: 05-11-2022

**LC Verma**

NDUAT-KVK, Pilkhi, Mau,  
Uttar Pradesh, India

**Angad Prasad**

NDUAT-KVK, Pilkhi, Mau,  
Uttar Pradesh, India

**Phool Kumari**

BUAT-KVK, Kurara,  
Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Gyandeep Gupta**

NDUAT-KVK, Pilkhi, Mau,  
(Uttar Pradesh, India)

**Himanshu Rai**

NDUAT-KVK, Pilkhi, Mau,  
Uttar Pradesh, India

## Impact of vocational training on adoption of backyard poultry farming in Mau district

**LC Verma, Angad Prasad, Phool Kumari, Gyandeep Gupta and Himanshu Rai**

### Abstract

Backyard poultry has tremendous scope for quick and large term profit. In recent years, backyard poultry production has been extremely emphasized in sustaining and enhancing rural livelihoods for rural youth. A present study was undertaken in eight blocks of district Mau of Uttar Pradesh to know the impact of trainings on scientific method of backyard poultry farming among small and marginal poultry farmers participated in KVK's training programme. Collection of data regarding gain in knowledge and adopted level about improved poultry science technologies in backyard poultry farming were recorded before and after trainings. The findings revealed that 95.55 farmers gained knowledge in housing, 97.77% in breed awareness, 93.33% in balanced poultry feed, 84.44% in vaccination, 80% in deworming, 86.66% in lime stone grit, 15.55% in grazing and 37.77% in azolla feed, respectively. Study showed that very few farmers were known about scientific method of backyard poultry farming before training programmes whereas, after training programmes the level of adoption increased as 86.66% in breed awareness, 80.0% in vaccination, 77.88% in balanced poultry feed, 74.44% in lime stone grit, 72.23% in deworming, 62.22% in grazing, 2.52% in housing, and in azolla feeding 37.77%. The overall adoption percentage by the farmers indicated that training had significant impact in uptake of new technologies.

**Keywords:** Backyard poultry, training, vaccination, adoption level, farmers

### Introduction

Poultry farming has now become a remunerative business and preeminence over all other livestock enterprises in the developing countries. Backyard poultry farming play an important role in the economic development of the country. In general, economic development refers to a process of upward changes of human resources which can be improved through increasing knowledge and attitude level of the rural take holders. Training is an integral and crucial input for the human resources development in all walks of life, be it agriculture, poultry husbandry, animal husbandry, fisheries or any other field for bringing out desirable changes in human behaviour (Biswas *et al.*, 2008) <sup>[1]</sup>. The concept of training programmes in scientific method of Backyard poultry farming through KVK grew substantially due to greater demand for improved poultry science technology by the farmers. Poultry population plays an important role in the national economy and socio-economic development of the landless, small, and marginal farmers by supplementing family incomes and generating gainful employment. The majority of the Kadaknath, Banraja are non-descriptive and native breeds also. Most of the farmers are rearing poultry under traditional pattern and lack of scientific knowledge. Therefore, the present study was undertaken with the specific objective to know the impact of training imparted by KVK, Mau on scientific method of backyard poultry farming and feeding practices.

### Materials and Methods

The study was carried out by NDUAT, KVK, Mau in Nine villages viz., Mushtafabad, Parasapur Dighera, Shadipur, karaha, Tazopur, Gotha, Basaratpur, Taraidih and Barjala of Nine blocks viz., Ratanpura, Fatehpur Mandao, Ranipur, Mohammadabad gohna, Pardaha, Doharighat, Badrao, Ghosi, Kopaganj respectively, Mau district were selected by NDUAT-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mau, U.P., India (Table 1).

These blocks were selected because of large number of small and marginal farmers were participated in KVK's training programme. Hands on on-campus training programmes were conducted on feeding, breeding, and disease management under scientific poultry farming at KVK, Mau. Participants took interest and eagerly participated in training programme.

**Corresponding Author:**

**LC Verma**

NDUAT-KVK, Pilkhi, Mau,  
Uttar Pradesh, India

Pre-determined questionnaire supplied to trainees (rural youth farmers and farm women) participated in trainings organized at KVK to know and record their experiences.

Off-campus training programmes also organized for Self-help groups (SHGs) to visit their farm and confirm their adoption regarding scientific method of backyard poultry farming at farm level. During off campus trainings data were collected through personal contacts with the help of well-structured interview schedule. At end of training programme feedback form were collected from trainees. Inputs like dewormer, lime stone grit, balanced poultry feed and azolla seed culture and training materials were supplied. The selection of beneficiaries based on poultry farming trainees of KVK during preceding three years (2020-2022) was prepared. Out of 850 trainees list, only 450 farmers were randomly selected from that eight blocks. The gathered data were processed, tabulated, classified, and analyzed in terms of percentage in the light of objectives of the study. Total practices were selected to find out the extent of knowledge and adoption of scientific method of backyard poultry farming.

**Table 1:** Selection of farmers from different blocks of adopted village

S. No.	Name of Block	Name of Villages
1	Mushtafabad	Ratanpura
2	Parasupur Dighera	Fatehpur Mandao
3	Shadipur	Ranipur
4	Karaha	Mohammadabad Gohna
5	Tazopur	Pardaha
6	Gotha	Doharighat
7	Basaratpur	Badrao
8	Taraidih	Ghosi
9	Barjala	Kopaganj

## Results and Discussion

### Gain in knowledge

The gain in knowledge by the respondents about scientific methods of backyard poultry farming and azolla feeding was measured in term of percentage. The data regarding gain in knowledge about scientific method of backyard poultry farming and feeding technologies were recorded under two

heads i.e. knowledge before training and after training.

The data presented in the Table 2 revealed that, the beneficiary farmers of backyard poultry farming training programmes gained highest knowledge about new breed awareness (97.77%) followed by housing system (semi intensive and intensive) (95.55%), balanced poultry feed (93.33%), lime stone grit (86.66%), vaccination (F1, Gumboro) (84.44%), deworming (80.0%), azolla feed (37.77%) and grazing (15.55%). The findings of the study revealed that farmers gained knowledge ranging from 37.77% to 97.77%. Verma *et al.*, (2018)<sup>[4, 5]</sup> and Sivashankar and Khedgi (2011)<sup>[3]</sup> revealed that training has a definite impact on the knowledge level of the respondents. This might be due to the fact that they were convinced through training programmes about scientific method of backyard poultry farming and azolla feeding by KVK, which were designed to import latest knowledge through work experience.

### Extent of Adoption

The data presented in the (Table 3) revealed that before training very few farmers were following the scientific method of backyard poultry farming and azolla feeding. Like housing system (Semi intensive, Intensive) 86.53%, grazing 80.76%, breed 12.50%, lime stone grit 8.65%, balanced poultry feed 6.73%, vaccination (F-1, Gumboro) 03.26% and deworming 1.92% none of the farmers were adopted azolla feeding before acquiring training whereas, after attending training programme the adoption level were increases in new breed 86.66%, vaccination (F-1, Gumboro) 80.0%, balanced poultry feeding 77.88%, lime stone grit 74.44%, deworming 72.23%, grazing 62.22%, azolla feeding 37.77% and housing system 2.52% respectively. These findings are also in support with Verma, *et al.*, (2018)<sup>[4, 5]</sup>, who concluded that training, had positive impact to the farmer's perception and performance. The results were in agreement with Biswas *et al.*, (2008)<sup>[1]</sup> who reported on the effect of training on backyard poultry farming practices and indicated that there was a significant difference in knowledge of respondents on deworming, artificial insemination, and vaccination.

**Table 2:** Gain knowledge about the technology

S.N.	Parameters	Gain in knowledge (Nos.)		Gain in knowledge (%)	
		Before training	After training	Before training	After training
1	Housing system (Semi intensive, Intensive)	380	430	84.44	95.55
2	New breed	50	440	11.11	97.77
3	Balanced poultry feed	70	420	15.55	93.33
4	Vaccination (F-1, Gumboro)	20	380	4.44	84.44
5	Deworming	35	360	7.77	80.00
6	Lime stone grit	55	390	12.22	86.66
7	Grazing	420	70	77.77	15.55
8	Azolla feed	00	170	00	37.77

**Table 3:** Adoption level of technology at farmer's field

S.N.	Parameters	Level of adoption (%)		Adoption level increase (%)
		Before training	After training	After training
1	Housing system (Semi intensive, Intensive)	84.44	95.55	2.52
2	New breed	11.11	97.77	86.66
3	Balanced poultry feed	15.55	93.33	77.88
4	Vaccination (F-1, Gumboro )	4.44	84.44	80.0
5	Deworming	7.77	80.00	72,23
6	Lime stone grit	12.22	86.66	74.44
7	Grazing	77.77	15.55	62.22
8	Azolla feed	00	37.77	3777

## Conclusion

In present study it is concluded that the training program has a tremendous impact on the farmers on adoption of scientific method of backyard poultry farming. Among different parameters balanced poultry feed had highest level of adoption percentage increase (86.66%) and least adoption percentage in housing system (2.52%) was observed. It revealed that azolla cultivation and feeding technologies are much popular among poultry farmers and farmers are gaining knowledge about year-round production of azolla in their own farm itself under natural atmosphere. It showed a positive sign among farmers and its leads to extend the level of adoption in future to feed as fresh and dry azolla along with other concentrate feed. The overall adoption percentage by the farmers indicated that training had a significant impact in uptake of new technologies thereby increasing their livelihood with renewed income. The training imparted to farmers increased the awareness about new technologies among the beneficiaries and increased their knowledge.

## References

1. Biswas S, Sarkar A, Goswami A. Impact of KVK training on advance dairy farming practices (AFDPS) in changing knowledge and attitude of Prani-Bandhu. *J Dairying Foods Home Sci.* 2008;27(1):43-46.
2. Rajesh Kumar B, Baskaran D, Saraswathi S, Theophilus Anand Kumar C. Impact of Training Programme in Adoption of Cattle Feed Computation by Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) of Tamil Nadu. *Tamil Nadu J Veterinary & Animal Sciences.* 2013;9(4):264-271.
3. Sivashankar N, Khedgi K. Influence of trainings on the knowledge level of Self Help Group Members. *Stud Home Com Sci.* 2011;5(3):135-140.
4. Verma LC, Subodh Kumar, Nayak R. Influence o KVK trainings on advace goat rearing practices in Azamgarh district. *Multilogic in science.* 2018;VIIIspecial issue:99-100.
5. Verma LC, Nayak R, Sachan SK, Rudra P, Singh RK, Anand. Impact of KVK trainings in promotion of scientific dairy farming in Azamgarh district. *Progressive research – An International journal.* 2018, 13 (Special).