

Constraints experienced by Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) trainee and non-trainee dairy farmers in training

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Abstract

Study was conducted in working area of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Satna in Madhya Pradesh. During the duration of 2005-2011, KVK Satna was the leading training provider in dairy and animal husbandry practices. Selection of six villages was done randomly from the thirty villages having more than 15 trainees. From each selected villages 10 trainees and 10 non-trainee i.e 60 trainees and 60 non-trainees were selected randomly. Constraints were operationally defined as hurdles experienced by trainees and non-trainees in training. Semi-structured schedule was prepared which included socio-psychological, economic, infrastructural, and miscellaneous constraints. Interview schedule was modified according to pilot study. Constraints were ranked according to Garrett ranking method. On the basis of findings of the study trainees felt government official had apathetic attitude towards common people, inadequate availability of land for green fodder cultivation, , high cost of commercial feeds, low price of milk, high cost of green fodder and more repeat breeding problems in crossbred cows as major constraints while non-trainees felt government official had apathetic attitude towards common people, inadequate availability of timely veterinary assistance, low price of milk, non-availability of loan facility as major constraints. It was concluded that government officials should be more acquainted to social system to improve their rapport among farmers and furnish their extension task effectively. Trainees have good knowledge of scientific dairy farming that why they have easy loan access, good price of milk and timely veterinary assistance as compared to non-trainees dairy farmers.

Key words: KVK; Training; Dairy; farmers.

Introduction

In India, dairy farming contributes a very important role in the economy of the country. Milk is a balanced food and hence placed in higher priority in human diet. The Livestock Sector was expanded by 5.5% during 2013-14 against the total agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors growth of 3.7% during the same period at 2011-12 prices. India is the world's largest consumer of dairy products, consuming almost 100% of its own milk production. Despite of being largest milk producing country, yield/lactation/animal is very low and majority of the animals are reared in suboptimal condition due to poor economic condition of the livestock stakeholder. In our country milk production is not by mass but by masses. Training benefits to the dairy farmers leading to improvement in profitability and/or more positive attitudes toward profit generation, fosters authenticity, openness and trust, improves the morale of the workforce, provides information for future needs in all areas of dairy farming. Dairy farmers gets more effective decision making and problem solving power which creates an appropriate climate for growth, helps farmers to adjust to change, through training and development. Correct application of new technologies in actual field conditions, dairy farmers need to be constantly trained so that they may develop a desired level of knowledge and skills in scientific dairy farming (Murai and Singh, 2011). Noor and Dola (2011) concluded that training had positive impact to the farmers' perception and performance. The results were in agreement with Biswas *et al.* (2008). Non-trainees dairy farmers were selected as control for comparing constraints felt by trainee dairy farmers as well as to know the cause why they were not participated to any of the training organised by KVK Satna. Keeping the view, the present study was conducted to know the constraints faced by trainee dairy farmers and non-trainee dairy farmers in training of dairying which may help to modify and rebuild the existing training programmes as well as design new training programmes in more effective manner to attract more of non-trainees for training.

Research Methodology

Study was conducted in working area of KVK Satna in Madhya Pradesh. During the duration of 2005-2011, KVK Satna was the leading training provider in dairy and animal husbandry practices. Selection of six villages was done randomly from the thirty villages having more than 15 trainees. From each selected villages 10 trainees and 10 non-trainees *i.e* 60 trainees and 60 non-trainees were selected randomly. Constraints were operationally defined as hurdles experienced by trainees and non-trainees in training. Semi-structured schedule was prepared which included socio-psychological, economic, infrastructural, and miscellaneous constraints. Interview schedule was modified according to pilot study. Constraints were ranked according to Garrett ranking method. It is calculated as percentage score and the scale value is obtained by employing Scale Conversion Table given by Henry Garrett. The Percentage Score is calculated as-

$$\text{Percentage Score} = \frac{100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

Where, R_{ij} is Rank given for i th item j th individual
 N_j is Number of items ranked by j th individual

Result and discussion

Constraints experienced by the trainee in training

Most of the trainees reported that government official had apathetic attitude towards common people ranked first as socio-psychological constraints, followed by benefits are given to one group of people, difficulty in learning of milking practices and dairy husbandry is less prestigious occupation (Table 1). Senthilkumar *et al.* (2003) concluded that majority of the farmers reported that youth were not interested in carrying out dairy farming for their livelihood due to lower credit support for dairy farming and increasing cost of production.

Inadequate availability of land for green fodder cultivation was first ranked infrastructural constraints by trainee dairy farmers, followed by inadequate availability of timely veterinary assistance, inadequate availability of fodder seeds at proper time, more distance of veterinary health centre location, no door step purchase of milk, inefficient staff working at AI centres, no free door service from veterinary doctor and inadequate availability of labour (Table 1). Sagari (2001), Patil *et al.* (2009) and Rathod *et al.* (2011) revealed that non-availability of veterinary services and shortage of green fodder availability as major constraints. Rathod *et al.* (2011) also revealed that most of the farmers faced the problem of lack of grazing land for the animals which are in agreement with the results observed by Suresh and Jayaramaiah (1995).

High cost of commercial feeds ranked first as economic constraints by trainee dairy farmers followed by low price of milk, high cost of green fodder, fodder cultivation was not remunerative, non-availability of loan facility,

high cost of veterinary medicine and high cost on hired milking. Jayalaxmi *et al.* (1997), Aravind *et al.* (2003), Badodiya *et al.* (2011) and Rani *et al.* (2013) revealed that majority of the farmers complained about low price for milk and high cost of inputs as major constraints. Singh *et al.* (2015) reported that high price of concentrate mixture (84.4%) was major economic constraints (Table 1).

Repeat breeding problems was more in crossbred cows reported as first rank technical constraint by trainee dairy farmers followed by crossbreds are susceptible for disease and lack of knowledge about balanced feed (Table 1). Suresh and Jayaramaiah (1995) and Sivanarayana and Reddy (1995), Prakash (2009) and Rathod *et al.* (2011) also highlighted poor adaptability of the crossbreed as major constraint. Meena and Malik (2009) reported that repeat breeding as major constraint.

Table No. 1 Constraints experienced by the trainees and non-trainees in training

Constraints experienced by the trainees and non-trainees	Trainees (60)		Non-trainees (60)	
	% Score	Rank	% Score	Rank
1. Socio-psychological constraints				
i) Govt official had apathetic attitude towards common man	62	1	77	1
ii) Benefits are given to one group of people	55	2	65	2
iii) Difficulty in learning of milking practices	45	3	22	4
iv) Dairy husbandry is a less prestigious occupation	37	4	35	3
2. Infrastructural constraints				
i) Inadequate availability of land for green fodder cultivation	75	1	66	2
ii) Inadequate availability of timely veterinary assistance	69	2	72	1
iii) Inadequate availability of fodder seeds at proper time	55	3	42	6
iv) More distance of veterinary health centre location	51	4	55	4
v) No door step purchase of milk	48	5	44	5
vi) Inefficient staff working at AI centres	45	6	58	3
vii) No free door service from veterinary doctor	31	7	34	7
viii) Inadequate availability of milk man	24	8	27	8
3. Economic constraints				
i) High cost of commercial feeds	67	1	56	3
ii) Low price of milk	58	2	75	1
iii) High cost of green fodder	53	3	44	5
iv) Fodder cultivation is not remunerative	51	4	39	6
v) Non-availability of loan facility	46	5	61	2
vi) High cost of veterinary medicine	42	6	53	4
vii) High cost on hired labour	33	7	22	7
4. Technical constraints				
i) Repeat breeding problems is more in crossbred cows	74	1	67	1
ii) Crossbreds are susceptible for disease	48	2	54	2
iii) Lack of knowledge about balanced feed	28	3	29	3

Constraints Experienced by Non-trainees in training

Most of the non-trainees reported government official had apathetic attitude towards common man, ranked first as socio-psychological constraints followed by benefits are given to one group of people, and dairy husbandry is less prestigious job and difficulty in learning of milking practices (Table 1). Singh *et al.* (2015) reported that adoption of milking practices was major constraint.

Inadequate availability of timely veterinary assistance was first ranked infrastructural constraints by non-trainee dairy farmer, followed by inadequate availability of land for green fodder cultivation, inefficient staff working at AI centres', more distance of veterinary health centre location, no door step purchase of milk, inadequate availability of fodder seeds at proper time, no free door service from veterinary doctor and inadequate availability of labour (Table 1). Rathod *et al.* (2011) revealed that majority of the farmers reported lack of timely Artificial Insemination (AI) facility followed low conception rate through artificial insemination and difficulty in heat detection. Singh *et al.* (2015) also reported that non-availability of adequate veterinary services and inadequate facilities of artificial insemination centre as major constraints and results are in agreement with the findings of Dabas *et al.* (2004) and Balasubramanian (1995).

Non-trainee dairy farmers ranked low price of milk as first economic constraints followed by non-availability of loan facility, high cost of commercial feeds, high cost of veterinary medicine, high cost of green fodder, fodder cultivation is not remunerative and high cost on labour. Badodiya *et al.* (2011) and Rani *et al.* (2013) revealed that majority of the farmers complained about low price for milk and high cost of inputs as major constraints (Table No. 1). Singh *et al.* (2015) revealed that low economic gains and non-availability of adequate veterinary services were major constraints in adoption of the improved breeding, feeding, housing, milking and health care practices. Patil *et al.* (2009) reported that lack of loan facility and high cost of concentrates as the major constraint.

Non-trainee dairy farmers reported repeat breeding problems was more in crossbred cows and ranked as first technical constraints followed by crossbreds are susceptible for disease and lack of knowledge about balanced feed (Table No. 1) Suresh and Jayaramaiah (1995) and Sivanarayana and Reddy (1995) and Rathod *et al.* (2011) also highlighted poor adaptability of the crossbreed as major constraint.

Conclusion

On the basis of the findings of study it was concluded that government officials should be more acquainted to social system to improve their rapport among farmers and furnish their extension task effectively. Trainees have good knowledge of scientific dairy farming that why they have easy loan access, good price of milk and timely veterinary assistance as compared to non-trainee dairy farmers. Training is beneficial in reducing the constraints intensity and helpful in better dairy farming. Tripp *et al.*, 2005 confirmed the importance of training in enhancing farmers skills in farming works.

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