

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

To determine future training requirements of the farmers about rearing cross-bred animals on the basis of subject matter areas of training

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SUMMARY : Animal husbandry has been regarded as subsidiary occupation by the farmers of our country. Despite of the facts that we are having a large population of animals, the milk food is very low to augment the milk production of country of cross breeding with Exotic breeds have been extended on a massive scale, milk production cannot be increase only having cross bred animals but the farmers must be trained in proper rearing of these animals. As per the principle of extension due consideration be given to the felt needs of the farmers must be trained as per their requirement in various aspects of rearing cross-bred animals. With this consideration present investigation entitled “Study of training need of farmers in Sambhar Lake Panchayat Samiti (Jaipur-Rajasthan) with special reference to rearing cross bred animals. To get right need and provided opportunities is the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development for rearing cross-bred farmers.”

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KEY WORDS :

Farmers, Cross-bred animals, Area of training

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Thus the overall sample consisted of 100 respondents. Who reared cross bred animals. Majority of respondents fill in medium level of knowledge in rearing cross bred animals.

Selection areas with respect to the need of training :

The extent of need of training the first selection of this objective with Importance of subject matter areas of training as perceived by the respondents *i.e.* farmers and Extension

personnel. The second Selection explain the adequacy of training imparted to the farmers about rearing cross bred animals. The Identification of training areas where need for training was perceived by the respondents have been discussed with following heads. 1) Breeding, 2) Feeding, 3) Healthcare, 4) Management, 5) Green fodder, Clean Milk frond.

The extent of training need on different major subject matter areas in both components (*i.e.* Knowledge and skill) of farmers gives relative preference in need for future training

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about six major subject matter areas *i.e.* 'Green fodder' (2.48), was given top priority in order to training need by farmers in both the aspects *i.e.* Knowledge and skill, followed by the need for training in breeding (2.46), Health care (2.39), Management (2.30) Feeding (2.29) and clean milk production and its products (2.25).

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The present Investigation was conducted Sambharlake Panchayat Samiti. Distt Jaipur Raj. Which was selected purposively. Ten Gram Panchyat namely {e}. Jorpura, Jobner, Dhani Nagan, Baberwalo Ki dhani, Khendel, Dodi, Murlipura, Bhojpura, Kalakh, Hingowa, Manda Bhim Singh. were selected purposively out of which 20 villages namely {e(i)} Jorpura, Pratapura, Dhani Nagan, Dhani Badwalan, Bubarwalo ki Dhani, Dhani Singhotia, Jagmalpura, Shaipura, Dodi, Kharia, Murlipura, Miahara Ki Dhani, Bhojpura, Vijaygovindpura, Khezadas, Bassi Nagan, Hinognia, Benaya ka Bas, Manda Bhimsingh, Pratapura (Manda Bhimsingh) were selected purposively. From each village 5 respondents farm evi rearing cross bred animals were selected randomly.

To determine the future training requirements of the farmers about rearing cross-bread animals. One hundred cross bread animals owner is respondents selected from the study area by simple random sampling Techniques Twenty Ext. Personnel were also selected purposively from the same area.

An Interview schedule was developed consisted of measuring devices for dependent and in dependent and independent variables and data are collected by personnel interview method in 41 subject matter areas of training about rearing cross breed animals and responses of the farmers were recorded against each area of training at their point continues *i.e.* Most heeded, needed and less heeded. The results have been highlighted in Table 1.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The first section of this chapter deals with importance of the subject matter areas of training as perceived by the respondents (*i.e.* farmers and Extension personnel). The second section explains the adequacy of training imparted to the farmers about rearing cross-bred animals'. Identification of training areas where need for training was perceived by the respondents have been discussed in this part under the following major heads : (1) Breeding (2) Feeding, (3) Health care, (4)

Management, (5) Green fodder, and (6) Clean milk production and its products.

Training needs of farmers on these aspects have been analysed on knowledge and skill separately and also combindly in interview schedule. There were 41 subject matter areas of training about rearing cross-bred animals and responses of the farmers were recorded against each area of training at three point continuum *i.e.*' Most needed.

Needed and less needed :

Its have been highlighted in Table 1.

Breeding :

Looking to the pooled mean score from Table 1, it was found that out of six areas of training under breeding 'the need for training in' Identification of heat symptoms in animals (2.80), was given top priority by the respondent This was followed by the desire for more training knowledge about the pregnancy diagnosis (2.65), 'instances of repeat breeder (2.63), Identification of fertility problems (2.36), use of teaser bull for heat detection (2.22) and time of insemination of animals (2.15).

Training needs in knowledge and skill were analyzed separately. It was observed from the data that training was most needed in both the aspects *i.e.* knowledge and skill in case of identification of heat symptoms in animals (2.80) whereas least training was required in knowledge about use of teaser bull for heat detection' (2.26). Similarly less training was needed in acquiring skill about 'time of insemination of animals' (1.93).

There were 88 per cent and 85 per cent respondents who considered that training in the identification of heat symptoms in animals was most needed in knowledge and skill, respectively. The need for training in some areas was expressed as less needed by few respondents in knowledge and skill. The training need in the time of insemination of animal 51 was expressed less needed by 44 per cent in skill and per cent in knowledge of the respondents.

Based on the above results, it may be concluded that though training is needed in almost all the areas by the farmers on both the aspects *i.e.* knowledge and skill, yet there was difference in magnitude of the need of the farmers. Identification of heat symptoms in animals has been regarded as the most needed subject matter area of training in both the aspects Whereas the cross-bred animal owners felt that training in knowledge was least needed in case of use of teaser bull for heat detection

amongst all the areas of breeding; similarly training in skill was least needed in case of time of insemination of animals out of the six areas of breeding.

Feedings :

A perusal of the data in Table 1 reveals that out of eight areas of training listed under feeding 'the desire for training in the feeding of pregnant animal (2.52) was ranked first in order of importance by the farmers. It was followed by the need for future training in the 'feeding of animal during milk production (2.48), balance ration and its composition (2.45), Feeding of newly born calf (2.44), feeding of adult male during service (2.41), feeding of dry animals (2.25), importance of clean water for drinking (2.04), and feeding of adult male (1.77).

A study of mean score values for both the aspects separately indicated that need for training in feeding of pregnant animal was pieced first in order of importance in imparting knowledge (2.57) as well as acquiring skill (2.48) of the farmers. Similarly feeding of adult male last for both the components *i.e.* knowledge and skill by the cross-bred cattle owners.

There were 67 per cent in knowledge and 65 per cent in skill of the respondents who felt that training in the feeding of pregnant animal was most needed. The need for training in the feeding of adult male was expressed as less needed by 49 per cent and 43 per cent farmers in knowledge level and skill, respectively.

It was evident from the above results that almost same trend was observed in both the aspects of training under feeding of cross-bred animals. Majority of the farmers reported that training was most needed on both the aspects of feeding of pregnant animals V However, the less needed training area was feeding of adult male.

Health care :

The data in Table 1 reveals that the need for training in 'diagnosis of some common diseases and their treatment (2.63) was given first preference by the respondents, Whereas the need for training in the precautions for preventing animals from diseases (2.53) was given second position in order of importance. Deforming (2.38) knowledge regarding vaccination against infectious and contagious diseases (2.26) and first aid treatment for simple ailments (2,15) were ranked third, fourth and fifth, respectively.

There were 66 per cent farmers who felt that

training in 'diagnosis of some common diseases and their treatment. (2.65) was most needed for imparting knowledge to the respondents. While knowledge regarding vaccination against infectious and contagious diseases (2.28) and first aid treatment for simple ailments were felt equally important for imparting knowledge to the farmers and placed last in order of preference. Similarly, acquisition of skill in diagnosis of some common diseases and their treatment was given top priority and last was awarded for development of skill in first aid treatment for simple ailments (2.02).

There were 66 per cent farmers who felt that training was most needed about knowledge regarding diagnosis of some common diseases and their treatment. In the same way 65 per cent respondents expressed that there was lack of skill in the past also about this area, hence training was most needed for developing the skill in this area.

First aid treatment for simple ailments was expressed less needed area of training by 40 per cent and 18 per cent in skill and knowledge of the farmers, respectively.

The analysis shows that diagnosis of some common diseases and their treatment has been perceived as the most needed area of training by the respondents both for knowledge and skill aspects and first aid treatment for simple ailments was least needed area of training.

Management :

An examination of data in Table 1 explains that knowledge about the 'precautions at the time of calving. (2.53) was given top priority for future training programmers by the cross-bred animal owners as is evident in mean scores. The next in that order was the need for training in the 'management of cattle shed (2.49) scores and as such placed second. The need for training in descending order was : disbudding of calf (2.41), 'management of drinking water facilities' (2.21), 'preparation of bullocks' (2.20), 'cattle record keeping' (2.17), preparation of teaser bull (2.16), and cleanliness of cattle shed' (2.02).

Looking to the aspectwise analysis it was reported that farmer's knowledge was highly lacking in precautions at the time of calving. (2.54) and skill was very poor in management of cattle shed. However, farmers needed less training in case of knowledge about cleanliness of cattle shed (1.89) and similarly they felt that need a less training in acquiring the skill about cattle

record keeping (2.04). There were 70 per cent respondents who indicated that training was most needed in gaining knowledge about precautions at the time of calving. Skill acquisition in management of cattle shed was regarded as the most needed area of training by 65 per cent respondents.

From the above narration, it may be concluded that training of knowledge and skill in precautions at the time of calving was considered as most important subject matter area for future training requirement and cleanliness of cattle shed was considered less needed area of training.

Green fodder :

A look at pooled scores in Table 1 points out that the need for training in the green manuring and compost making (2.68) was given first preference by the respondents. It was followed by need for training in the 1 silage and hay making (2.61) Crop rotation for green fodder production (2.55), Land preparation for green fodder production (2.52), fertilizer application and irrigation schedule (2.49) and knowledge about fodder varieties and sowing (2.03).

There were 75 per cent respondents who felt that training in knowledge about the silage and hay making (2.65) was most needed, whereas the 20 per cent farmers expressed that training in knowledge about fodder varieties and sowing (2.32) was less needed. Similarly 90 per cent cross bred animal owners felt that skill training in green manuring and compost (2.35) was most needed. While 32 per cent cross-bred animal owners viewed that knowledge about fodder varieties and sowing (1.75) was considered as less needed area for future training skill of the farmers.

On the whole, the respondents expressed that there was a need of skill as well as knowledge training in green manuring and compost making on priority basis. While the knowledge about fodder varieties and sowing was rated as less need area for future training by them.

Clean milk production and its products :

A look in Table 1 helps in having an appraisal of the need for training as perceived by the respondents. The need for training in 'methods of milking (2.61) was ranked first in order of importance by them as is evident pooled mean score. It was followed by knowledge about washing of teats before milking (2.51), washing of utensils (2.31),

neat and clean dress of milkers and free from any infectious and contagious diseases (2.21), cleaning of animal before milking (2.00), and disposal of milk and its products (1.90).

Further analysis showed that there were 66 per cent farmers who expressed that much training was needed in the knowledge about washing of teats before milking (2.57) while 55 per cent respondents felt that less knowledge training was needed in the 'disposal of milk and its products (1.75). Similarly, 62 per cent farmers indicated that much skill training was needed in the knowledge about methods of milking (2.61). However, 37 per cent farmers felt that less skill training was needed in the cleaning of animal before milking.

The knowledge training about methods of milking was most needed by 72 per cent farmers. In the same way 67 per cent farmers most needed skill training in this area. Whereas 55 per cent and 29 per cent farmers less needed knowledge and skill training, respectively on the disposal of milk and its products.

Thus, it may be concluded from the above results that on the whole farmers need more skill training as compared to knowledge training as it is apparent from the overall mean scores of both the aspects. Pooled mean scores indicate that farmers need training in method of milking on both the aspects on priority basis, while they need less training in case of disposal of milk and its products.

The respondents were relatively lacking in knowledge part in washing of teats before milking amongst all the six areas of clean milk production and its products. Relative preference was given to the skill training of methods of milking by the respondents.

The extent of training need on different major subject matter areas in both the components (*i.e.* knowledge and skill) of the farmers.

The relative preference in need for future training about six major subject matter areas have been presented in Table 1 by computing the overall mean scores for both the aspects.

Looking to the pooled mean score, it was revealed that the 'green fodder' (2.48), was given top priority in order of training need by farmers in both the aspects *i.e.* knowledge and skill, followed by the need for training in breeding (2.46), health care (2.39), management (2.30), feeding (2.29), and clean milk production and its products (2.25).

Table 1 : Percentage of farmers indicating extent of training need on different subject matter areas in both the components (knowledge and skill) of the farmers

Sr. No.	Areas of training	Knowledge			Mean score	Skill			Mean score	Pooled mean score	Rank
		MN	N	LN		MN	N	LN			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Breeding											
1.	Identification of heat symptoms in animals	88	4	8	2.80	85	10	5	2.80	2.80	I
2.	Use of teaser bull for heat detection	56	14	30	2.26	55	9	36	2.19	2.22	V
3.	Identification of fertility problems	59	2 1/5	20	2.39	51	31	18	2.33	2.36	IV
4.	Pregnancy diagnosis	85	5	10	2.75	70	15	15	2.55	2.65	II
5.	Time of insemination of animals in heat	48	42	10	2.38	37	19	44	1.93	2.15	VI
6.	Instances of repeat breeder	77	20	3	2.74	64	24	12	2.52	2.63	III
	Overall	68.83	17.66	13.5	2.55	60.33	18	21.66	2.38	2.46	
Feeding											
1.	Feeding of newly born calf	62	20	18	2.44	60	25	15	2.45	2.44	IV
2.	Feeding of adult male	25	26	49	1.76	21	36	43	1.78	1.77	VIII
3.	Feeding of pregnant animal	67	23	10	2.57	65	18	17	2.48	2.52	I
4.	Feeding of adult male during service	56	32	12	2.44	51	36	13	2.38	2.41	V
5.	Feeding of animal during milk production	66	20	14	2.52	62	20	18	2.44	2.48	II
6.	Feeding of dry animal	45	39	16	2.29	40	42	18	2.22	2.25	VI
7.	Balance ration and its composition	64	24	12	2.52	58	22	20	2.38	2.45	III
8.	Importance of clean water for drinking	42	27	31	2.11	39	20	41	1.98	2.04	VII
	Overall	53.37	26.37	20.25	2.33	49.50	27.37	23.12	2.26	2.29	
Green fodder											
1.	Knowledge about fodder varieties and showing	52	28	20	2.32	7	61	32	1.75	2.03	VI
2.	Land preparation for green fodder production	69	21	10	2.59	65	15	20	2.45	2.52	IV
3.	Fertilizer application and irrigation shedule	62	26	10	2.54	63	18	19	2.44	2.49	V
4.	Grop rotation for green fodder production	66	27	7	2.59	61	30	9	2.52	2.55	III
5.	Silage and hay making	75	15	10	2.65	72	13	15	2.57	2.61	II
6.	Green manuring and compost making	61	30	9	2.52	90	4	5	2.85	2.68	I
	Overall	64.50	24.50	11	2.53	59.66	23.66	16.66	2.43	2.48	
Clean milk production and its products											
1.	Cleaning of animal before milking	37	32	31	2.06	31	32	37	1.94	2.00	V
2.	Methods of milking	72	18	10	2.62	67	27	6	2.61	2.61	I
3.	Washing of teats before milking	66	25	9	2.57	61	23	16	2.45	2.51	II
4.	Washing of utensils	56	37	7	2.49	47	20	33	2.14	2.31	III
5.	Neat and clean dress of milkers and free from any infectious and contagious diseases	46	32	22	2.24	41	36	23	2.18	2.22	IV
6.	Disposal of milk and their products	26	19	55	1.75	35	36	29	2.06	1.90	VI
	Overall	50.50	27.16	22.33	2.28	47	29	24	2.23	2.25	

Aspect wise analysis showed that on the whole skill and knowledge were given almost equal importance. There were about per cent respondents who indicated that the training was most needed in increasing the knowledge regarding Breeding of cross-bred animals and almost half of the respondents were there who expressed that knowledge training was most needed in remaining

five groups. While the responses of the respondents were same about all these aspects for skill training except breeding in which 60 per cent farmers were of the view that they needed training on priority basis.

From the above narration, it may be concluded that raising and providing green fodder throughout the year for cross-bred animals was given top priority in order of

importance of training need; whereas, training in 'clean milk production and its products' was ranked at last by large (maximum) number of farmers in future training requirements .

From the above narrator it may be concluded that raring and providing Green fodder throughout the year for cross-bred animals was given to priority in order of importance of training need whereas training in clean milk production and its products was ranked at last by large (maximum) number of farmers in future training programme because maintain the good health of animals

and increase milk production and then increase income.

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