

Opinion of Farmers About Information of Animal Husbandry Practices Given During *Krishi Mahotsav*

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in jurisdiction of KVK, Mangal Bharti, Vadodara district. Total 10 villages were randomly selected in Sankheda taluka of Vadodara district. 10 respondents were randomly selected from each village. Thus 100 respondents of the study were beneficiary farmers of *Krishi Mahotsav* programme which is organized every year by Government of Gujarat. The study was undertaken to know opinion of farmers about information on Animal Husbandry practices given during *Krishi Mahotsav*. The study revealed that during *Krishi Mahotsav* programme, the majority of farmers gained new knowledge about Animal Husbandry viz. time of colostrums to be given to a calf after birth, need of water and mineral mixture to be given to a milch animals everyday and how to increase milk productions in milch animals which was most useful for farmers. Whereas, majority of farmers had not gained any information regarding primary treatment of animal diseases and age of calf for consuming fodder which were useful to farmers. Therefore, it should be suggested that the detail information regarding Animal Husbandry practices should be given to farmers during *Krishi Mahotsav* programme.

Keywords : Animal husbandry practices, Opinion

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Gujarat celebrates the '*Krishi Mahotsav* programme with main aim to boost up the Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry and allied production. A large numbers of farmers in Gujarat depend on Animal Husbandry for their livelihood. Thus, Animal Husbandry plays an important role in the rural economy. It is an integral part of crop farming and contributes significantly to household nutritional security. It also contributes to decrease poverty through increased household income. Looking to the importance of Animal Husbandry for farmers, the study was carried out to know the opinion of farmers about Animal Husbandry practices given.

OBJECTIVES

(i) To know the socio-economic characteristics of farmers

(ii) To know the opinion of farmers about information of Animal Husbandry practices given during *Krishi Mahotsav*

METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken by *Krishi Vigyan Kendra*, Mangal Bharti in Vadodara district under middle Gujarat. Total 10 villages were randomly selected in Sankheda taluka of Vadodara district namely Hareshwar, Kasumbiya, Manjarol, Orwada, Bhuriyakuwa, Aritha, Aambapura, Sundarpura, Kathmandava and Ratanpur. From each village, 10 respondents were randomly selected for the study. Thus the total sample size of the respondents became 100. The data were collected through interview schedule and analyzed with frequency and percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Socio-economic characteristics of farmers****Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of farmers**

n=100

Sr. No.	Socio-economic Characteristics	No.	Per cent
A	Age		
	(i) Young (18 to 35 years)	13	13
	(ii) Middle (36 to 50 years)	61	61
	(iii) Old (above 50 years)	26	26
B	Education		
	(i) illiterate	06	06
	(ii) Primary (1 to 7 std.)	47	47
	(iii) Secondary (8 to 10 std.)	32	32
	(iv) Higher Secondary (11 to 12 std.)	09	09
	(v) Graduate	06	06
C	Type of family		
	(i) Joint	41	41
	(ii) Nuclear	59	59
D	Size of family		
	(i) Small (up to 2 members)	08	08
	(ii) Medium (3 to 4 members)	33	33
	(iii) Big (above 4 members)	59	59
E	Membership in organizations		
	(i) No membership	15	15
	(ii) Membership in one organization	62	62
	(iii) Membership in more than one organization	20	20
	(iv) Office bearer	03	03
F	Size of land holding (Irrigated)		
	(i) Land less	12	12
	(ii) Marginal farmers (below 1.0 ha)	46	46
	(iii) Small farmers (1.01 to 2.0 ha)	34	34
	(iv) Medium farmers (2.01 to 4.0 ha)	06	06
	(v) Big farmers (above 4.0 ha)	02	02
G	No. of milch animals		
	(i) up to 2	16	16
	(ii) 3 to 4	53	53
	(iii) above 4	31	31
H	Annual income		
	(i) up to ₹ 10,000/-	20	20
	(ii) ₹10,001/- to ₹ 20,000/-	19	19
	(iii) ₹ 20,001/- to ₹ 30,000/-	29	29
	(iv) ₹ 30,001/- to ₹ 40,000/-	20	20
	(v) above ₹ 40,000/-	12	12

The data presented in Table No.1 revealed that the more than half of farmers (61.00 per cent) had in middle age group. Nearly two third (79 per cent) had an educated up to secondary and primary school level. 59.00 per cent farmers had nuclear family and big family size (above 4 members) It also revealed that the majority of farmers (80.00 per cent) belonged to marginal to small land holding categories, 53.00

per cent farmers had 3 to 4 numbers of milch animals. The data indicated that 29.00 per cent farmers had annual income of ₹ 20,001 to ₹ 30,000, while 20.00, 19.00 and 12.00 per cent of them had up to ₹ 30,001 to ₹ 40,000 & up to ₹ 10,000, ₹ 10,001 to ₹ 20,000 and above ₹ 40,000 annual income respectively.

Opinion of farmers about information of Animal Husbandry practices

Table-2: Opinion of farmers about information of Animal Husbandry practices given during Krishi Mahotsav

n=100

Sr. No.	Item	Not given (%)	1 st time known correct information (%)	Usefulness (%)	
				Useful (%)	Most useful (%)
1	Animal Breeds	32	68	60	40
2	Primary treatment of Animal diseases	88	12	83	17
3	How to increase milk productions in milch animals	10	90	00	100
4	Need of milk of calf	48	52	100	00
5	What to do if the respiration system is not working after birth of a calf	100	00	00	00
6	When to cut naval cord after the birth of a calf	100	00	00	00
7	Treatment to be given after cutting the naval cord	100	00	00	00
8	Time of colostrums to be given to a calf after birth	08	92	87	13
9	Reason of giving colostrums	43	57	89	11
10	What to do if your buffalo/cow feels difficulty in calving	100	00	00	00
11	Need of salt to be given to a new born calf	46	54	94	06
12	Important fodder crop	35	65	68	32
13	Age of a calf for consuming fodder	85	15	100	00
14	The dehorning to a calf	100	00	00	00
15	Balanced feed	12	88	00	100
16	Concentrated CP to be given to milch animal	43	57	84	16
17	Everyday Need of green fodder for a milch animal	25	75	23	77
18	How often fodder be given to a milch animal during a day?	25	75	20	80
19	Need of dry fodder to a milch animal during a day	30	70	21	79
20	Method of giving dry fodder	68	32	94	06
21	Importance of chopped green + any fodder in mixed form	20	80	75	25
22	Need of concentrate food to milch animal as per production of milk/day	30	70	100	00
23	Need of concentrate to a advanced pregnant animal (after seven months pregnancy)	100	00	00	00
24	Need of mineral mixture to milking animal everyday	10	90	00	100
25	Need of mineral mixture to pregnant animal everyday	100	00	00	00
26	Need of water to be given to a milch animal everyday	10	90	00	100
27	Which agricultural produce is convenient/suitable for bed in the shed?	100	00	00	00
28	Importance to clean the udder before milking	23	77	09	91
29	Contagious diseases of animals	15	85	94	6

Sr. No.	Item	Not given (%)	1 st time known correct information (%)	Usefulness (%)	
				Useful (%)	Most useful (%)
30	Vaccination schedule in buffalo/cow	30	70	14	86
31	Need to vaccinate	28	72	00	100
32	Age of calf to give foot and mouth vaccine	28	72	17	83
33	Name of medicine for dysentery disease for a calf	33	67	91	09
34	Name of month of the vaccine for foot and mouth disease.	28	72	74	26
35	Month the vaccine for HS disease	30	70	79	21
36	Month of the vaccine for BQ	100	00	00	00
37	Frequency to give vaccine for BQ disease	100	00	00	00
38	Frequency to give vaccine for Foot and Mouth and HS disease.	100	00	00	00
39	Symptoms of a buffalo/cow being in heat/estrus	55	45	100	00
40	Time for conceiving of buffalo/cow after heat	100	00	00	00
41	When should the buffalo/cow be served after calving?	58	42	95	05
42	Artificial insemination	48	52	52	48
43	Advantages of artificial insemination?	48	52	42	58
44	What to do if buffalo/cow is not conceived by more than 3 inseminations	100	00	00	00
45	No. of days buffalo/cow normally repeats heat cycle	100	00	00	00
46	Average period of gestation in buffalo/cow	100	00	00	00
47	Optimum dry period in a buffalo/cow	100	00	00	00
48	Period of a milch animal to give milk after parturition	100	00	00	00
49	When to examine for pregnancy diagnosis after service	57	43	65	35
50	Age of buffalo/cow/crossbred heifer for breeding	100	00	00	00
51	Milking process	50	50	100	00
52	Pace for milking a buffalo/cow?	45	55	100	00
53	Frequency to milk in a day for 10 to 15 liters of milk producing animal	49	51	100	00
54	Perfect time of milking	30	70	29	71
55	Best method of milking	25	75	00	100
56	Ideal space for a milking cow/buffalo?	100	00	00	00
57	Ideal roof material for animal shed	100	00	00	00
58	Light and air inside the shed	100	00	00	00
59	Ideal floor material for animal shed	100	00	00	00
60	Sources of contamination to milk	100	00	00	00
61	Infection in human of TB/Anthrax/Brucellosis/JD from animals	100	00	00	00
62	Concept of comfortable housing	100	00	00	00
63	Age of heifer to be calved	100	00	00	00

The data depicted in Table 2 revealed that during *Krishi Mahotsav* programme, the majority of farmers (92.00 per cent) gained information about time of colostrums to be given to a calf after birth which was useful to farmers. The data indicated that the majority of farmers (90 per cent) gained information about need of water and mineral mixture to be given to a milch animal everyday and how to increase milk productions in milch animals which was most useful for

farmers(100.00 per cent) followed by 88.00, 85.00, 80.00, 77.00, 75.00, 72.00, 70.00 per cent of the farmers gained information about balanced feed, contagious diseases of animals, importance of chopped green + any fodder in mixed form, importance to clean the udder before milking, need of green fodder for a milch animals everyday/ best method of milking, need for vaccination/age of calf to give foot & mouth vaccine/name of month of vaccine foe foot and

mouth disease, need of dry fodder to milch animals/need of concentrate food to milch animals as per production of milk per day/vaccination schedule for buffalo-cow/month for vaccine for HS disease/perfect time of milking respectively.

The data presented in Table 2 indicated that during *Krishhi Mahotsav* programme, majority of farmers (88.00 per cent) had not gained any information regarding primary treatment of animal diseases and 85.00 per cent of farmers had not gained information about age of calf for consuming fodder which was useful to farmers. It also showed that 68.00 per cent of farmers had not gained information about method of giving dry fodder which was useful to farmers (94.00 per cent).

The data indicated that about 50.00 to 58.00 per cent of respondents had not gained information regarding symptoms of cow/buffalo being in heat/estrus, serving of buffalo/cow after calving, examine for pregnancy diagnosis and milking process which were 95.00 to 100.00 per cent useful for farmers.

CONCLUSION

From the above results and discussion, it could be concluded that majority of the farmers (87.00 per cent) had in middle to old age group. Majority of farmers (79.00 per cent) had an education up to primary to secondary level. It was also observed that the majority of farmers (80.00 per

cent) belonged to marginal to small land holding categories, 53.00 per cent farmers had 3 to 4 numbers of milch animals. It could be found that during *Krishhi Mahotsav* programme, the majority of farmers gained new knowledge about Animal Husbandry viz. time of colostrums to be given to a calf after birth, need of water and mineral mixture to be given to a milch animals everyday and how to increase milk productions in milch animals which was most useful for farmers (100.00 per cent). Whereas, majority of farmers (88.00 per cent) had not gained any information regarding primary treatment of animal diseases and 85.00 per cent of farmers had not gained information about age of calf for consuming fodder which were useful to farmers. It also observed that 68.00 per cent of farmers had not gained information about method of giving dry fodder which was useful to farmers (94.00 per cent). Therefore, it should be suggested that the detail information regarding Animal Husbandry practices should be given to farmers during *Krishhi Mahotsav* programme.

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