

## **Sway of Selected Factors on Availment of Benefits of Dairy Development Programmes by Farmers**

**V.G. Shinde<sup>1</sup>, R.R. Kulkarni<sup>2</sup> and R.N. Dikle<sup>3</sup>**

### **INTRODUCTION**

India needs to increase milk production which is possible by narrowing down the gap between the existing dairy development programmes and its availment. The importance of animal husbandry programmes have not been accorded the significance it deserves in the scheme of the things the large dairy farmers have benefitted and availed the benefits from development programmes, whether it be in agriculture or animal husbandry. The recent advance in dairy science technology have demonstrated that scientific management and high yielding breeds have great potential for increasing the milk production. The availment of dairy development programmes, therefore becomes a pre-requisite for sustained growth and development of Indian dairy industry.

Keeping these in view, present study was designed to measure the availment of benefits of dairy development programmes and find out variables influences the availment of benefits of dairy development programmes of dairy farmers.

### **METHODOLOGY**

Udgir taluka of Latur district in Maharashtra state was selected for the present study mainly because it is a prominent milk producing area. The research design followed in the study was ex-post-factor and three stage sampling technique was used. On the basis of coef-

ficient of variability, the sample size was estimated for farmers using the formula suggested by Singh and Choudhary (1989). The sample size selected for the study was 200 dairy farmers. The respondents were selected by lottery method from ten dairy co-operatives namely, Manki, Hanchnal, Tondar, Vilegaon, Deoni, Borol, Shirol-Janapur, Lohara, Sawargaon and Batanpur.

The availment of benefits by the respondent was measured by allotting the score based on the schedule of availment. The benefits are received in cash or kind. The respondent was asked to mention different benefits received since the inception of dairy development programmes. The kind in this respect was the animal purchased or inseminated. One score was allotted to one animal benefit. The cash availment was in term of subsidy, feeds, seeds, utensils and allowances received. One score was given for cash benefit of Rs. 1000 and subsequent addition of 1 score for Rs. 1000 cash availment above Rs. 1000 was given.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Multivariate path model was adopted to quantify and explain the effect of selected significant exogenous variables on availment of benefits of dairy development programmes by farmers. The data are reported in Table 1.

1. Superintendent, Agril. School, Latur (M.S.).

2. Asstt. Prof. Deptt. of Extn. Edu., College of Agril., MAU, Parbhani (M.S.)

3. Ph.D. student, Deptt. of Extn. Edu., College of Agril., MAU, Parbhani (M.S.).

**Table 1. Path coefficient of independent variables with availment of benefits of dairy development programmes.**

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Direct effect	Total indirect effect	Substantial indirect effect
1	2	3	4	5
X1	Age	-0.111	-0.651	-0.084 (X6)
X2	Education	0.219	0.694	0.201 (X7)
X3	Type of family	0.012	0.327	0.004 (X3)
X4	Size of family	0.001	0.315	0.003 (X2)
X5	Social participation	0.346	0.578	0.312 (X7)
X6	Progressive attributes	0.010	0.485	0.005 (X1)
X7	Socio economic status	0.434	0.503	0.421 (X1)
X8	Occupation	0.035	0.643	0.025 (X2)
X9	Land holding	0.445	0.494	0.408 (X3)
X10	Animal possession	0.092	0.807	0.089 (X1)
X11	Annual income	0.174	0.225	0.097 (X1)
X12	Achievement motivation	0.288	0.628	0.282 (X4)
X13	Economic motivation	0.847	0.103	0.834 (X4)
X14	Risk orientation	0.182	0.768	0.179 (X4)
X15	Innovation proneness	0.206	0.671	0.200 (X3)
X16	Managerial ability	0.524	0.249	0.504 (X3)
X17	Knowledge	0.471	0.474	0.462 (X4)
X18	Attitude	0.021	0.865	0.200 (X7)
X19	Extension contact	0.229	0.724	0.225 (X7)
X20	Source of information	0.645	0.317	0.663 (X6)

Figures in parentheses indicate number of independent variables through which it effect.

### **Direct effect :**

A look at the Table number 1 makes it clear that the highest positive influence on availment of benefits of dairy development programmes was exerted by economic motivation (0.847) followed by source of information (0.645), managerial ability (0.524), knowledge (0.471), land holding (0.445), socio-economic status (0.434), social participation (0.346), achievement motivation (0.288), extension contact (0.229) and education (0.219). Remaining variables namely, innovation proneness (0.206), risk orientation (0.182), annual income (0.174), age (-0.111), animal possession (0.092), occupation (0.035), attitude (0.021), type of family (0.012), progressive attributes (0.010) and size of family had trivial effect on availment of benefits of dairy development programmes.

### **Total Indirect Effect :**

It is interesting to note that attitude exerted positive highest total indirect effect (0.865) on availment of benefits of dairy development programmes, more indirectly than directly. Next positive total indirect effects were exerted by animal possession (0.807), risk orientation (0.768), extension contact (0.724), education (0.694), and innovation proneness (0.671). The variable, age exerted negative effect (-0.651). The occupation (0.643), achievement motivation (0.628) and social participation (0.578) had considerable total indirect effect on availment of benefits of dairy development programmes. The impact of other variables like socio-economic status, land holding, progressive attributes, knowledge, type of

family, source of information, size of family, managerial ability, annual income and economic motivation was comparatively negligible.

### **Substantial Indirect Effect :**

The substantial indirect effect of independent variables is also presented in Table 1. It is evident from the table that the first largest indirect effect was exercised by economic motivation, source of information, managerial ability, knowledge, socio-economic status, land holding, social participation, achievement motivation, extension contact and education in order of sequence. The impact of variables like attitude, innovation proneness, risk orientation, annual income, animal possession, age, occupation, progressive attributes, type of family, and size of family was comparatively negligible. It was also interesting to note that majority of the substantial indirect effects were routed through age, type of family and size of family. The similar findings also reported by Tripathy (1986).

### **CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS**

It can be concluded that economic motivation was the most important variable affecting directly and positively the availment of benefits of dairy development programmes. It had also provided a way for the variable namely, size of family in exerting its indirect substantial effect on availment of benefits of dairy development programmes. Steps, therefore, need to be taken to increase farmers' economic motivation in order to achieve higher availment of benefits of dairy development programmes.

### REFERENCES

- Singh, D. and Choudhary, F.S., 1989. Theory and analysis of sample survey design. New Delhi, Wiley, Eastern Limited.
- Tripathy, S.L. 1986. Institutional Finance for IRDP - A case study of Sahar Block, Etawah (U.P.). Journal of Rural Development, 2(4): 470-473.

### WHO IS A FARMER ?

**F** = Fine fellow of human being

**A** = Artist of nature

**R** = Resource of life

**M** = Master of plant

**E** = Energy of the world

**R** = Representative of God.