

## RESPONSIBLE FACTORS TO ENCOURAGE DAIRY FARMERS' SONS TO AVAIL TRAINING ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to explore the exposure of training on animal husbandry and related aspects and also the responsible factors to encourage dairy farmers' sons to avail training on animal husbandry and related areas. The great majority of the dairy farmers' sons did not have exposure to the training of one day, 2 to 3 days period, four-days to one-week duration and above one-week duration, respectively. The results of the correlation coefficients indicates that tendency to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects was observed better amongst those young sons of the practicing dairy farmers', who had at least secondary to higher secondary level of formal education, married marital status, more distance of own native place from the district places, bigger size of herd in their family, high level annual family income and productive contact with extension personnel. It was also seen that factors viz. age, father's education, family landholding, family occupation, type of family, social participation, farm media exposure, achievement motivation, self-confidence, scientific orientation, economic motivation and attitude towards farming were non-significant in encouraging the dairy farmers' young sons to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects.

**Keywords:** training, dairy farmers' sons, animal husbandry

### INTRODUCTION

The world is shifting rapidly. Today's technologies are considered older tomorrow (Vinaya *et al.*, 2019). New technologies are replacing conventional work methods with a new structure of work techniques which requires new types of expertise and skills. In the present scenario of a rapidly changing world, training in terms of physical, social, mental and intellectual aspects is highly needed for upgrading not only the skills of the workforce but also of the occupational pattern, techniques and systems. Animal husbandry is such an occupation, where technologic development is the main area the new generation of dairy farmers should learn for better animal productivity and occupational sustainability. Many technologic tools and equipment have made animal husbandry more productive and comfortable. Particularly management decisions and applications are affected highly by this rapid development. Therefore, periodic training is highly essential and recommended for everyone who wants to learn modern ways of productive animal husbandry occupations. The training in animal husbandry also helps newcomers or youth to learn dairy farming in more scientific ways to get good economic profit. The training in animal husbandry also helps youth to develop skills to learn animal husbandry workability. Considering the impact of training to be a practical successful dairy farmer, training exposure has been

considered as of the key factors to make the new generation of practising dairy farmers workable in animal husbandry occupation. Considering this, a study on responsible factors to encourage dairy farmers' sons for animal husbandry training was undertaken to flourish the new generation of dairy farming successfully.

### OBJECTIVE

- (1) To know the dairy farmers' sons training exposure on animal husbandry and related aspects
- (2) To know the responsible factors to encourage dairy farmers' sons to avail training on animal husbandry

### METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was undertaken in the Anand and Kheda districts which are known as the Charotar and key milk-producing area of middle Gujarat, in western India. The Anand district contains eight talukas and the Kheda district comprises ten Talukas. The five random Talukas from each district were selected by the proportionate random sampling method. From each selected Taluka, two random villages, where high numbers of practising dairy farmers were available were selected randomly. Thus, from

the total of twenty selected random villages, 6 to 12 sons of practising dairy farmers between the ages of 18 to 35 years from each village were selected proportionally. Finally, a random sample of a total of 200 sons of practising dairy farmers was selected for the study. The data were collected personally using an interview schedule. The coefficient of correlation was computed to find out the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### (1) Exposure of training on animal husbandry and related aspects

As it can be seen in Table 1 that nearly the nine-tenth (86.00 per cent) of the dairy farmers' sons did not take any training of one-day duration, followed by only 6.50, 5.50 and 2.00 per cent of them had exposure of up to two, three to five and above five numbers of training of one-day duration.

**Table 1 : The dairy farmers' sons as per their training exposure on animal husbandry and related aspects**

(n=200)

Sr. No.	Types of training duration	Never	Up to 2 Training	3 to 5 Training	Above 5 Training
		No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
1	One-day	172 (86.00)	13 (6.50)	11 (5.50)	04 (2.00)
2	Two to three-days	189 (94.50)	9 (4.50)	02 (1.00)	00 (0.00)
3	Four days to one-week	194 (97.00)	04 (2.00)	02 (1.00)	00 (0.00)
4	Above one-week	185 (92.50)	07 (3.50)	04 (2.00)	04 (2.00)

The result furthermore indicates that the huge majority (94.50 per cent) of the dairy farmers' sons did not have exposure of two to three days duration of the training, four days to one-week duration of the training (97.00 per cent) and above a one-week duration of the training (92.50 per cent).

The outcome of the Table moreover specifies that in the case of two to three days duration of the training, only 4.50 and 1.00 per cent of the dairy farmers' sons took up to two and three to five numbers of training, respectively. In the case of four days to one-week duration of the training, only 2.00 and 1.00 per cent of the dairy farmers' sons took up to two and three to five numbers of training, respectively. In the case of the above one-week duration of the training, only 3.50, 2.00 and 2.00 per cent of the dairy farmers' sons took up to two, three to five and above five numbers of training, respectively.

### (2) The factors affecting training related to animal husbandry and related aspects to be successful dairy farmers

The result in Table 2 indicates the relationship between the personal, economic, social, communicational and psychological factors of the dairy farmers' sons and their tendency to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects.

#### Personal factors

It can be seen that amongst the personal factors, the relationship of the personal factors of the dairy farmers' sons viz. education, marital status and distance of the native place from the district places were positively and significantly correlated, while personal variables like age and father's education were observed non-significantly correlated with their tendency to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects. It means that the tendency to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects was observed better amongst those who had education up to higher secondary of more than that level of formal education, married marital status and more distance of their native places from the district places. This finding was identical to the findings observed by Patel *et al.* (2020), Dabhi *et al.* (2019), and Jadav *et al.* (2014).

It is understandable that the married and educated persons with more economic, social and family responsibility have enough level of understanding, sensitivity, tendency and gravity to widen all those talents, skills, awareness and workability that help them to be proficient, intelligent and stronger workability oriented human resources to manage obtainable occupation within the limit of their existing resources and level of education to earn good profit.

**Table 2: Responsible factors to encourage dairy farmers’ sons for animal husbandry training (n= 200)**

Sr. No	Responsible factors	Correlation Coefficient (r)
<b>A Personal factors</b>		
X <sub>1</sub>	Age	0.096
X <sub>2</sub>	Education	0.173*
X <sub>3</sub>	Marital Status	0.187**
X <sub>4</sub>	Father’s education	0.061
X <sub>5</sub>	Distance from district	0.235**
<b>B Economic factors</b>		
X <sub>6</sub>	Landholding	0.075
X <sub>7</sub>	Herd size	0.323**
X <sub>8</sub>	Annual income	0.179*
X <sub>9</sub>	Occupation	- 0.108
<b>C Social and communicational factors</b>		
X <sub>10</sub>	Type of family	0.083
X <sub>11</sub>	Social participation	0.004
X <sub>12</sub>	Farm media exposure	0.136
X <sub>13</sub>	Extension contact	0.511**
<b>D Psychological factors</b>		
X <sub>14</sub>	Achievement motivation	0.103
X <sub>15</sub>	Self confidence	0.120
X <sub>16</sub>	Scientific orientation	0.119
X <sub>17</sub>	Economic motivation	0.023
X <sub>18</sub>	Attitude towards farming	-0.037

\* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level of probability

**Economic factors**

It can be noticeable that amongst the economic factors, the relationship of economic factors of the dairy farmers’ sons viz. herd size and annual income was positively and significantly correlated with their tendency to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects, while factors like family landholding and occupation were noticed non-significantly correlated with their tendency to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects. It clearly discloses that the tendency to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects were observed superior amongst those, who had a bigger size of the herd in the family and better family annual income.

It is usual that a more sensible association is compulsory for any person to maintain and manage the big size of landholding with more milch animals. Thus, whoever dairy farmers’ family had bigger landholding and more milch animals, young sons of their family are encouraged, required or sometimes appealed by the senior members of the family to offer their assistance, contribution and interest to handle,

supervise, monitor and maintain crop grown in a bigger size of land. Such a situation might be the reason for the above findings.

**Social and communicational Factors**

It can be clear that extension contact as a social and communicational factor was noticed positively significant with the inclination of the dairy farmers’ sons to gain training related to animal husbandry, while other factors like types of family, social participation and farm mass media exposure of the dairy farmers’ sons did not exhibit a significant relationship with their inclination to gain training related to animal husbandry and related aspects. It shows that with irrespective types of the family, social participation and farm mass media exposure, the parallel tendency was noticed to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects amongst the sons of dairy farmers.

The farmers of the Kheda and Anand districts have been giving very effective animal husbandry extension and animal health services by many government and cooperative organizations like AAU, AMUL and KVKs. Thus, it can be assumed that the regular service provided by farmers’ friendly various organizations might have made the dairy farmers’ family members and young members avail training to improve workability to handle animal husbandry.

**Psychological factors**

It can be seen that amongst the psychological factors, achievement motivation, self-confidence, scientific orientation and economic motivation did not demonstrate a significant role in encouraging the tendency of the dairy farmers’ sons to take training related to animal husbandry and related aspects. In other words, it can be said that with irrespective types of motivation to achieve expected level of economic target, self-confidence, orientation to make use of scientific ways in life and financial inspiration, the identical inclination was observed to avail training related to animal husbandry and related aspects amongst the sons of dairy farmers. This finding match with the findings of Saiyad and Badhe (2012), Kamani *et al.* (2017), Patel *et al.* (2018)

**CONCLUSION**

Thus, it can be concluded that the great majority of the dairy farmers’ sons did not have exposure to the training of one day (86.00 per cent), 2 to 3 days period (94.50 per cent), four-days to one-week duration (97.00 per cent) and above one-week duration (92.50 per cent), respectively. It can also be concluded that the tendency of the dairy farmers’ sons to avail training related to animal husbandry and related

aspects was found positively significant with their level of education, marital status, distance from the district, family herd size, annual family income and extension contact. At the same time, the results of the Table also indicate that there was no any constructive role of the age, father's education, landholding, occupation, type of family, social participation, farm media exposure, achievement motivation, self-confidence, scientific orientation, economic motivation and attitude towards farming in motivating the dairy farmers' sons to create interest to avail training on the modern methods of the dairy farming, agriculture and other allied activities to improve their performance on the work.

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