Original Research Article

Constraint analysis in implementation of improved dairy practices in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh

Abstract

The present study was carried out to find out the constraints in implementation of improved dairy related activities among the dairy farmers in adopted villages who have been receiving regular guidance and technical support from KVK, Banavasi, Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 120 farmers from 3 mandals were selected using simple random sampling method and a series of questions covering aspects like breeding, feeding, health care and clean milk production were administered and constraints were recorded and categorised.

The beneficiaries perceived "non-availability of green fodder throughout the year" (81.66%) and "A.I. centre not/distantly located" (64%) as the most serious infrastructural constraints. "Cost of rearing crossbred cows is very high" (89.66%) and "excess workload" (84%) were the main constraints of socio psychological nature encountered by the beneficiaries.

Key words: Animal husbandry, Management, Breeding, Feeding, Constraints

INTRODUCTION:

Animal husbandry and Agriculture are the backbones of Indian rural economy providing employment to around 75% of the rural population. The progress of the nation, therefore, is linked with the advancement in animal husbandry and agriculture. Development of animal husbandry and agriculture in India can only be made possible through scientific education of the farmers and youth, mostly living in the villages.

> **Comment [VK1]:** Blocks, Tehsils,....

> **Comment [VK2]:** Rewrite put some introduction information data from Livestock scenario in India and AP State. 20th Livestock Census BAHS 2019

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is a noble concept developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which was rest upon a solid base of transfer of technology (ToT) from laboratory to farmer's field. As it is clear that, the KVK is meant for bridging the gap between investing the technology and its actual application on the field by farmers.

The present study was carried out to identify constraints perceived by beneficiaries of adopted villages of KVK, Banavasi where sizeable farmers are practicing animal husbandry as livelihood and receiving regular guidance and technical support from KVK, Banavasi, Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. The data was collected from the total of 120 respondents by conducting personal interview schedule which was pretested before using it for the collection of the data. The qualitative data was converted into quantitative form.

METHODOLOGY:

i. Selection of villages and beneficiaries

The present study was carried in 3 adopted mandals of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banavasi, in the year 2019-20 in 3 mandals i.e Yemmiganur, Gonegandla and Nandavaram where 40 farmers from each mandal were randomly selected using simple random selection method based on the database from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banavasi of Kurnool district.

ii. Identification of constraints as perceived by beneficiaries in the adoption of animal husbandry practices

Animal husbandry has been concerned to be a rural domain. Beneficiaries of the study area spent many hours a day for care of animals but the desired production parameters has not been achieved so far. Therefore, an attempt has also been made to know the constraints in adoption of animal husbandry operations as perceived by the beneficiaries. The constraints were categorized into four categories namely - Infrastructural, Technical, Socio-psychological and Financial constraints.

iii. Ranking procedure of constraints

The following ranking procedure has been followed for the constraints faced by beneficiaries regarding selected animal husbandry practices:

1. The responses were arranged in two classes either yes or no.

2. A frequency of the beneficiaries falling in each category was worked out.

3. These frequencies were then expressed in terms of the percentage of the total size of sample.

4. The constraint having the highest percentage was ranked first and one having the lowest was ranked last.

Write Statistical Procedure

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Infrastructural Constraints perceived by the beneficiaries of villages adopted by KVK, Banavasi

It was revealed from the table 1 that on the basis of percentage, the beneficiaries perceived "non-availability of green fodder throughout the year" (81.66%) and "A.I. centre not/distantly located" (64.00%) as the most serious infrastructural constraints so they rated these as I and II ranks respectively. The last rank was awarded to "Lack of supply of animal feed and fodder" (14.00%) by the beneficiaries. Rank IV and V were given to "Lack of veterinary hospital and health centre" (25.33%) and "Non-availability of improved sire in the village" (19.66%). Findings of Kaur *et al.* (2004) also support these results as they found lack of A.I. centres and distant location of veterinary hospitals was important constraints.

Table 1: Infrastructural constraints perceived by the beneficiaries

S.No	Constraints	Constraint perceived by No. of	Percent	Rank

		farmers		
1	Lack of supply of animal feed & fodder	17	14.00	VI
2	Non-availability of improved sire in the village	24	19.65	V
3	Lack of veterinary hospital and health centre	30	25.33	IV
4	Lack of transport facilities for sick animals	35	29.57	III
5	A. I. centre not/distantly located	77	64.00	II
6	Non-availability of green fodder through out the year	98	81.66	I

Technical Constraints perceived by the beneficiaries of villages adopted by KVK, Banavasi

Table 2 incorporates the findings of technical constraints encountered by the beneficiaries. The study indicated that out of the several constraints "Lack of knowledge about rearing crossbred cows" (71.67%) and "Lack of training about improved animal husbandry practices" (62.00%) constituted the most important constraints with I and II ranks respectively while the beneficiaries rated "Lack of knowledge about clean milk production" (19.33%) as the least important technical constraint. "Lack of vaccination facilities in veterinary hospitals" (44%) and "Lack of knowledge about feeding, breeding and management practices" (27.67%) were ranked III and IV respectively.

Comment [VK4]: Compare with other related studies, support by references

Table 2: Technical constraints perceived by the beneficiaries

S.No	Constraints	Constraint perceived by No. of	Percent	Rank

		farmers		
1	Lack of knowledge about feeding, breeding and management practices	33	27.67	IV
2	Lack of knowledge about clean milk production	23	19.33	V
3	Lack of training about improved animal husbandry practices	74	62.00	II
4	Lack of vaccination facilities in veterinary hospitals	53	44.00	III
5	Lack of knowledge about rearing cross-bred cows	86	71.67	I

Socio-Psychological Constraints perceived by the beneficiaries of villages adopted by KVK, Banavasi

Data regarding socio-psychological constraints of animal husbandry practices have been presented in table 3. On the whole, "Cost of rearing crossbred/ improved breeds of livestock is very high" (89.66%) and "Excess work load" (84.00%) were the main constraints of socio-psychological nature encountered by the beneficiaries and these were accorded I and II ranks respectively. "Non-cooperation of other family member in animal husbandry activities" (31.33%) was perceived as the least important "Resistance towards raising improved breeds" (51.66%). The results have been supported by Kaur *et al*. (2006) who reported rearing of cross bred cow is very costly and excessive burden of work as very serious constraints.

Table 3: Socio-psychological constraints perceived by the beneficiaries

S.No	Constraints	Constraint perceived by No. of farmers	Percent	Rank
1	Excess workload	101	84	II
2	Non-cooperation of other family member in animal husbandry activities	38	31.33	IV
3	Cost of rearing crossbred/ improved breeds of livestock is very high	108	89.66	I
4	Resistance towards raising improved breeds	62	51.66	III

Financial Constraints perceived by the beneficiaries of villages adopted by KVK, Banavasi

Table 4: Financial constraints perceived by the beneficiaries

S.No	Constraints	Constraint perceived by No. of farmers	Percent	Rank
1	High cost of construction for animal housing	19	15.66	V
2	More expenditure on animal's medicines and vaccination	98	82.00	II
3	Lack of loan facilities for animals	36	30.33	IV
4	Less price of cow/buffalo milk given in Village compared to urban areas	107	89.33	I

5	High cost given for emergency services	78	65.33	III

Out of the five financial constraints mentioned in table 4, it was revealed that "Less price of cow/buffalo milk given in village" (89.33%) was the constraint perceived by maximum beneficiaries so it stood at rank I, followed by "More expenditure on animal's medicines and vaccination" (82.00%), "High cost given for emergency services" (65.33%) and "Lack of loan facilities for animals (30.33%) with II, III and IV ranks respectively. However, the constraint "High cost of construction for animal housing" (15.66%) was given least priority by the beneficiaries among the financial constraints.

References:

Kaur, R., Rathore, R. and Singh, A. (2006). "Knowledge of women about dairy farming practices". Rajasthan Journal of Extension Education, Vol. 14: 32-35.

Comment [VK5]: Compare with other related studies, support by references

Comment [VK6]: Include more supported references, Write down the as per journal format