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A Study On Training Of Small Reflective Farmers In Salem District

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ABSTRACT

This study on background of the study in perceived training needs of small ruminant farmers in Salem District at Tamilnadu State, India. In the humid zone of India, small ruminants fit into the smallholder production system, as they require low initial capital investment and low operational cost. Majority of rural owners of small ruminants are farmers involved in food and tree crop production, or women involved in food processing and marketing. A large percentage of the rural people satisfy their subsistence needs through livestock production which involves the rearing and marketing of livestock. Diseases and inadequate nutrition in terms of quality or quantity constitute serious constraints to small ruminant production in tamilnadu.To study on distribution of socio-economic characteristics of the small ruminants in farmers. To estimate the type of small ruminants. To base on the feed and feeding use for small ruminants. To identified the management symptoms, health problems, and diseases in small ruminants. This study based on primary data sources. This study covered 80 respondents those are get to perceived training needs of small ruminant's farmers from in Salem district. This study should be taken into consideration in developing any livestock training programmer in the area. The identified needs must be addressed by all stakeholders, that is, farmers themselves, government, livestock scientists, veterinarians and livestock extension agents.in the study in Salem district of tamilnadu.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the humid zone of India, small ruminants fit into the smallholder production system, as they require low initial capital investment and low operational cost. Majority of rural owners of small ruminants are farmers involved in food and tree crop production, or women involved in food processing and marketing. A large percentage of the rural people satisfy their subsistence needs through livestock production which involves the rearing and marketing of livestock. Diseases and inadequate nutrition in terms of quality or quantity constitute serious constraints to small ruminant production in tamilnadu. Good management practices in terms of adequate nutrition, disease prevention and control andbreeding, are essential for improved small ruminant production tanil nadu small ruminant resources arealthough the productivity of small ruminants in India is low, there is ample opportunity for improvement. Such improvement can be achieved through extension education and training of small ruminants producers. However, such extension education and

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training can only be effective if the training needs of the small ruminant producers are properly identified. Extension educators are responsible for helping farmers to accurately identify their educational needs. Programmed are most often successful when they focus. This relatively high level of educational status suggests that farmers may be willing to attend training programmers. An attempt to introduce new technologies may also be successful because of the high level of literacy.

Only 60.0% of the respondents were full time farmers. The respondents had a relatively large household size. The larger the household size, the more likely the availability of farm Labour.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Raid Al Baqain and A Valle Zárate (2011) Bedouin communities across the Middle East depend on livestock as their main source of livelihood. Those living in marginal areas are confronted by harsh environmental conditions causing poor rangeland and short grazing periods. Additionally, the cost of inputs has escalated enormously (FAO 2008), causing extra pressure on the livestock system, economic performance and living standard of Bedouin households. This study examines the economic performance of sheep farming in Jordan and the Palestinian Territories (PT). Farm and market surveys were conducted for the season 2007/2008. Eighty-three sheep keepers from Jordan (n=44) and the PT (n=39) were interviewed. Gross Margin and Net Benefit analysis per flock were conducted to measure the economic success. Subsistence poverty line per household was calculated and compared to the Net Benefit. Accordingly, three groups of farmers were identified: farmers with negative Net Benefit (Group 1); farmers with positive Net Benefit beneath the subsistence poverty line (Group 2); and farmers with positive Net Benefit above the subsistence poverty line (Group 3).

2. Ramesh, et al(2012)this study examines the marketing system of small ruminants in three different agro-climatic zones of Karnataka in India. Multistage random sampling technique was used to select 60 small ruminant farmers from three viz. Bijapur (Arid zone), Gulbarga (Semi-arid zone) and Udupi (Coastal zone) district of Karnataka state. A structured questionnaire which had earlier been subject to face validity and has a reliability coefficient of 0.87 was used to collect data from the samples respondents. Data was analysed using statistical package for social science (SPSS).The results of the study revealed that marketing of small ruminants is haphazard in the study areas. Majority of the respondents (85%) sold their animal when they needed cash for home consumption followed by to pay off loan (28.3%) was the main reason to sell their animals. Important marketing channels were relatives and friends, local markets and village collectors. Farmers gave different reasons for selling their animals through different channels. Majority of the farmers used relatives and friends as one of the marketing channels. Most of farmers also felt that there was a difference in the price offered by village collectors and the price they were getting in the livestock markets. And a few of them were of the opinion that village collectors were not reliable in marketing. Price of the animals was establishing based on the body confirmation of the animal. Study also revealed that injured animals fetch less value than the healthy animals.

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3. Ahmed A. and Egwu G.O (2014)A study was conducted in Sokoto, northwestern part of Nigeria to assess the sheep production system and the major constraints faced by farmers in the management of their sheep flocks. The survey was done in some selected districts/wards. Majority of the farmers sourced their stock from the open market and none indicated to have sourced from institutional farms where modern breeding techniques are employed. Flock size ranged from 5 – 50 animals (mean flock size was 12.8). Fifty eight percent of the farmer's rear prelude breed and more breeding ewes were kept than males. Sheep are kept for generating family income, for use during religious/traditional rites, meat and milk in that order. Farmers had preference for keeping particular breed of sheep for varied reasons which included multiple births, adaptation to environment, good temperament, good mothering ability and lactation. Major drawbacks identified as hampering the productivity of the sheep production in the area were high cost of feeds, seasonality of feeds, inadequate extension services, disease and vaccination problems and the high cost of veterinary care.

3. OBJECTIVES

- To study on distribution of socio-economic characteristics of the small ruminants in farmers.
- To estimate the type of small ruminants.
- To base on the feed and feeding use for small ruminants.
- To identified the management symptoms, health problems, and diseases in small ruminants.

4. METHODOLOGY

This study based on primary data sources. This study covered 80 respondents those are get to perceived training needs of small ruminants farmers from in Salem district. The primary data have been collected through structure questionnaires from small ruminants have members the sample respondents a cross section of different age, sex, geography, education, levels of representative sample for such an exploratory study. The data was collected by using a structured questionnaire blended with suitable open enter question. Some statistical tools are used like percentage, table also used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Distribution of respondents according to socio-economic characteristics

S.NO	GENDER	NO.OF.RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Male	43	53.75
2.	Female	37	46.25
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Age	No.of.Respondents	Percentage

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1.	21-30	12	15
2.	31-40	14	17.5
3.	41-50	15	18.75
4.	51-60	14	17.5
5.	61-70	16	20
6.	71 and above	9	11.25
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Marital status	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	Single	26	32.50
2.	Married	28	35.00
3.	Widow	26	32.50
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Educational level	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	No. Formal Education	32	32.50
2.	Primary Education	25	35.00
3.	Secondary Education	15	18.75
4.	Degree	8	10.00
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Major Occupation	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	Farming	58	72.50
2.	Others	22	27.50
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Household size	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	1-5	33	41.25
2.	5-10	29	36.25
3.	11-15	18	22.05
Total		80	100.00

Sources: primary data

TABLE NO 1

The above table 1 show socio-economic profile of the respondent's majority of the respondents (53.75percent) was male respondents. Followed by (18.75 per cent) respondents in the age group of 41-50 years. (35.00 per cent) of the respondents were married and (35.00 per cent) respondents had primary education. (72.50 percent) respondents were farming holders, (41.25 per cent) respondents was 1-5 household**.**

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The Distribution of respondents in type of small ruminants

S.NO	TYPE OF SMALL RUMINANTS	NO.OF.RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Goat only	23	28.75
2.	Sheep only	44	55.00
3.	both	13	13.00
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Management system	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	intensive	45	56.25
2.	extensive	35	43.75
Total		80	100.00
S.No	House type	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	Bamboo house	20	25.00
2.	Cement block house	18	22.50
3.	Mud house	16	20.00
4.	Wooden house	14	17.50
5.	No. confined house	12	15.00
Total		80	100.00

Sources: primary data

TABLE NO 2

The above table 2 shows that Distribution of respondents in type of small ruminants of the respondents (55.00 percent) was Sheep only. That (56.25 percent) were respondents of the intensive. Followed that (25.00 percent) of the respondents had been bamboo house.

The Distribution of respondents in feed and feeding use for small ruminants

S.NO	AVAILABILITY OF FORAGES ALL YEAR ROUND	NO.OF.RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1.	yes	41	51.25
2.	no	39	48.75
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Use of browse plants	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	yes	53	66.25
2.	no	27	33.75
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Use of household food scrap or crop	No.of.Respondents	Percentage

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	residues		
1.	yes	48	60.00
2.	no	32	40.00
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Time of the day of household food scraps	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	morning	16	20.00
2.	afternoon	18	22.50
3.	Evening only	20	25.00
4.	No. specific time	19	23.75
5.	Any time	7	8.75
Total		80	100.00

Sources: primary data

TABLE NO 3

Table 3 that Distribution of respondents in feed and feeding use for small ruminants of the Availability of forages all year round in **(**60.00 percent) in the yes.Use of browse plants of the **(**66.25 percent) was the yes. Followed that Time of the day of household food scraps (25.00 percent) in the Evening only of the respondents.

HEALTH MANAGEMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS THE SYMPTOMS RECOGNIZED BY FARMERS IN UNHEALTHILY ANIMALS

S.NO	SYMPTOMS	NO.OF.RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Diarrhea	13	16.25
2.	Dull appearance	15	18.75
3.	Weakness	12	15.00
4.	Loss of weight	18	22.50
5.	Excessive bleating	10	12.50
6.	Lack of appetite	12	15.00
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Daily inspetion	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	yes	55	68.75
2.	no	25	31.25
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Diseases incidence	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	Use of cleaner pastures	7	8.75
2.	Reduce stocking rate by selling off some of the animals	11	13.75
3.	Use herbal de-wormers	13	16.25
4.	Deworm animals with orthodox	10	12.50

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	anthelmintic		
5.	Deworm all new animals	12	15.00
6.	Isolating of sick animals	6	7.50
7.	Strategic deworming just before parturition	15	18.75
8.	Select animals that are resistant to disease	6	7.50
Total		80	100.00

Sources: primary data

TABLE NO 4

Table 4 Reveal that the health management of the respondents the symptoms recognized by farmers in unhealthily animals in symptoms **(**22.50 percent) in the Loss of weight. That was Daily inspection in (68.75percent) in the yes. And the Diseases incidence was in **(**16.25 percent) in the Use herbal de-wormers.

HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE SMALL RUMINANTS

S.NO	HEALTH PROBLEMS	NO.OF.RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1.	diarrhea	9	11.25
2.	Bloat	10	12.50
3.	fleas	12	15.00
4.	mites	7	8.75
5.	ticks	15	18.75
6.	Ocular discharges	11	13.75
7.	dehydration	8	10.00
8.	anorexia	8	10.00
Total		80	100.00
S.No	Livestock producers perceived training needs	No.of.Respondents	Percentage
1.	treatment of animals diseases	12	15.00
2.	Estrus/births synchronization	8	10.00
3.	Prevention of animal diseases	15	18.75
4.	Products disposal	7	8.75
5.	Feeding animals	11	13.75
6.	Genetic improvement	5	6.25
7.	Managing pasture	16	20.00
8.	Use of hormones/ growth promoters	6	7.50
Total		80	100.00

Sources: primary data

TABLE NO 5

Table-5 presents thehealth problems of the small ruminants that health problem **(**18.75 percent) in ticks. Followed that the Livestock producers perceived training needs for the (18.75 percent) of the Prevention of animal diseases. of the respondents.

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5. CONCLUSION

Great potentials exist for small ruminant production in Salem District at tamilnadu State, India. Farmers need sound extension education to achieve these potentials. However, for these potentials to be achieved, the training needs and factors discouraging participation identified in this study should be taken into consideration in developing any livestock training programmer in the area. The identified needs must be addressed by all stakeholders, that is, farmers themselves, government, livestock scientists, veterinarians and livestock extension agents**.**

6. REFERENCE

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