

## VIEWS OF FARMERS ABOUT VILLAGE VISIT PROGRAMME

S. Tiwari\*, R. Kumar\*\* and J.S. Soodan\*\*\*

### ABSTRACT

The study was carried out during regular village visit programme conducted by division of veterinary clinics and teaching hospital, FVSc & AH, SKUAST-JRSPURA, Jammu during period of 6 months. All the farmers (50) attending the village visit programme were selected and interviewed for data collection. The results of the study revealed that non-availability of veterinary hospital in nearby area, provide free medicine to farmers for diseased animals, training linked to animal disease control programme were most important factors which motivated farmers to attend the village visit programme.

### INTRODUCTION

Camps and village visit programmes prove to be an effective way to reach the people and they helped the poor and downtrodden as they need not to bring animals to the veterinary hospitals it is very inconvenient and not economical also. They generate awareness among the farmers regarding the facilities available at our hospital and the procedure to avail it.

They also provides package of initiatives for transfer of technology, improving input use efficiency and creating a favourable and enabling economic environment.

For transmitting the latest agriculture and animal husbandry techniques to the Farmers door, orienting them to establish better relationship with hospital, adoption of methods to detect various diseases like mastitis as early as possible and enjoy the benefits of economical livestock production, these types of camps and village visit programme are essential.

According to Ranegowdan (1991) village camps not only provide a direct purposeful learning opportunity to the farmers but also help them to get solutions of their problem.

Sher-e-Kashmir University of agriculture and technology regularly conduct village visit programme on monthly basis. Up till this time, no evaluation study was carried out during village visit programme. So, this study was carried out with

following objectives:

1. To evaluate the factors which motivate the farmers to attend the programme
2. To detect the factors which indicate satisfactory level of farmers
3. To acquaint the organizers about the suggestions given by farmers so that these programmes can be more effectively conducted and farmers could be more economically benefitted.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out during regular village visit programmes conducted by Div. of veterinary clinics and teaching hospital, FVSc & AH, SKUAST-J, R.S.Pura, Jammu during period of 6 months (Feb 2011 to Aug 2011).

All the farmers attending the village visit programme were interviewed personally with the help of a questionnaire. The questions were asked one by one and response of farmers was noted down on the vacant space of Performa. Data of 50 respondents from Chak Shiyan village were collected and tabulated. Previous intimation had been done by contacting sarpanch of the village. During programme, printed materials were distributed to the farmers and deworming of animals had been done. Vaccination with FMD and HS vaccine had been done. Artificial insemination and pregnancy diagnosis had been done. Few surgical operations like medial patellar

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\* Assistant Professor, FVSc & AH, SKUAST-J, R S Pura, Jammu

\*\* Field cum Lab Assistant, FVSc & AH, SKUAST-J, R S Pura, Jammu

\*\*\* Professor and Head, Division of Vety. Clinics and Teaching Hospital, FVSc & AH, SKUAST-J, R S Pura, Jammu

desmotomy etc. had been performed. Routine checkup of all the animals had been done.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All sixteen factors which were supposed to be motivated factors for farmers to attend the village visit programme were ranked according to their importance. Frequency for each factor, which was responded by the farmers, was calculated individually and percentages were calculated (Table 1). The most important factor which was expressed by 100% of farmers was non availability of veterinary hospital in nearby area. Most of the farmers (88%) attend the village visit programme because required medicines are not available in the area which they get in the programme. Inability to treat their animals at their own level (70%) and regular deworming

(72%) and routine checkup (72%) were also important motivated factors for farmers to attend the programme. They also attend the programme to get idea about improved practices of livestock keeping (58%) and also to have training about livestock keeping (86%). Recovery rate of livestock treated by doctors were appreciable by farmers (72%). They also want to establish relationship with the doctors (70%). They realize that the surgical treatment is not possible (90%) so they brought the animals in the programme. Regular vaccination (38%) was very discouraging for farmers. Vaccination was done usually against FMD and HS. 66% of respondents also appreciate that they get the required information from the programme. Regular follow up of the treated animals (72%) also stimulate farmers to attend the programme (Fig 1).

**Table 1. Factors which make village visit programme important for farmers**

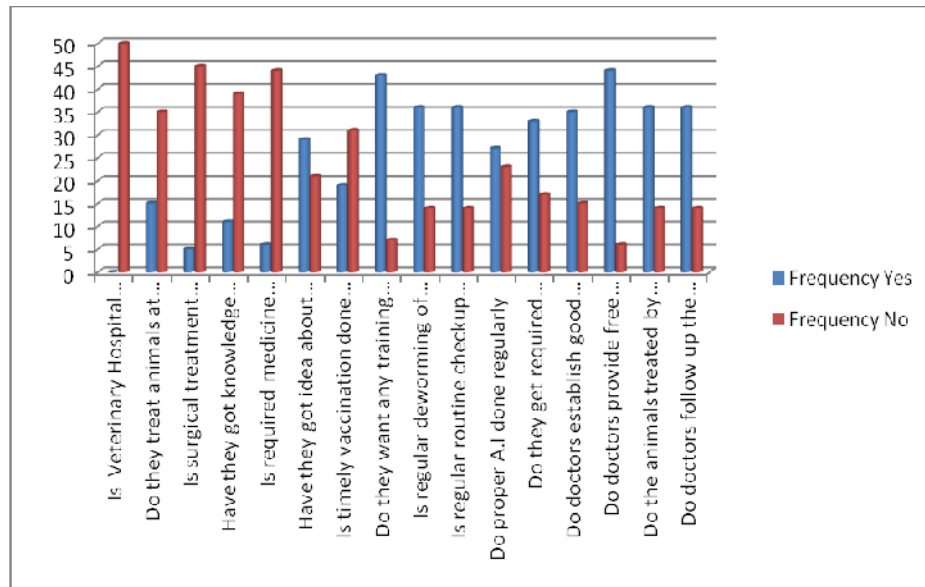
S. No	Factors	Frequency		%	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is Veterinary Hospital available in nearby area	0	50	0	100
2	Do they treat animals at their own level	15	35	30	70
3	Is surgical treatment available in the area	5	45	10	90
4	Have they got knowledge about animal diseases	11	39	22	78
5	Is required medicine available in the area	6	44	12	88
6	Have they got idea about improved practices of livestock keeping through village visit programme	29	21	58	42
7	Is timely vaccination done in the area	19	31	38	62
8	Do they want any training linked to animal disease control programme	43	7	86	14
9	Is regular deworming of animals done	36	14	72	28
10	Is regular routine checkup of animals done	36	14	72	28
11	Do proper A.I done regularly	27	23	54	46
12	Do they get required information from village visit programme	33	17	66	34
13	Do doctors establish good relationship with farmers	35	15	70	30
14	Do doctors provide free medicine to farmers for diseased animals	44	6	88	12
15	Do the animals treated by doctors get recover	36	14	72	28
16	Do doctors follow up the cases during next visit	36	14	72	28

**Table 2. Factors indicating satisfactory level of farmers**

S. No.	Factors	Frequency		%	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is village visit programme beneficial for them	46	4	92	8
2	Are they satisfied with village visit programme	41	9	82	18
3	Is village visit programme regularly carried out	37	13	74	26
4	Are they getting new information from village visit programme	27	23	54	46
5	Have they learnt any new technique from village visit programme	24	26	48	52
6	Are they economically benefitted from these village visit programme	40	10	80	20

Perception of livestock keepers with regard to the factors which indicate their satisfactory level is depicted in table 2. 92% of farmers thought that the

village visit programme was beneficial for them. 82% of the respondents were satisfied with the programme whereas 18% of respondents didn't find

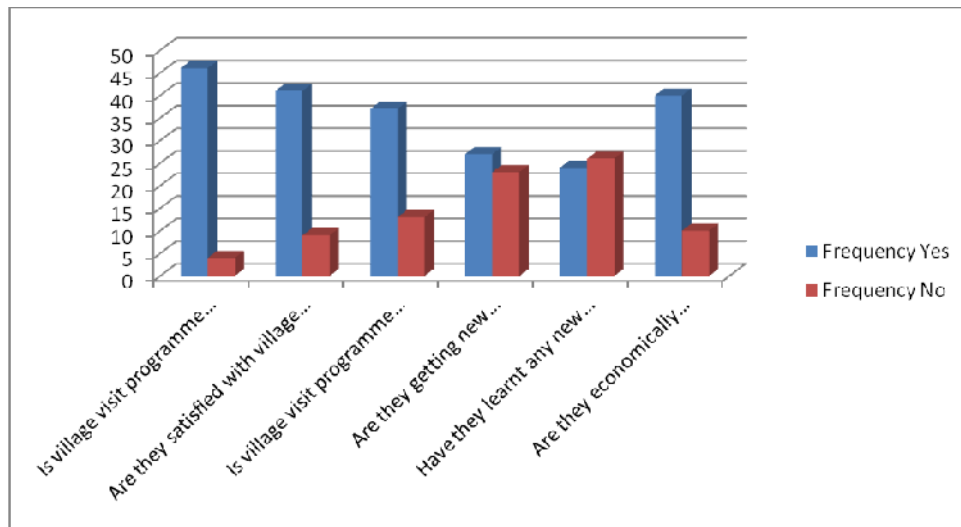


**Fig 1: Factors which make village visit programme important for farmers**

any benefit from it. 74% of farmers had ideas that regular village visit programme used to be carried out. 54% and 48% of attenders appreciated that they are getting new information or new technique from it respectively due to which they can adopt scientific practices of livestock management especially for sanitation, manger feeding, housing, weaning and

clean milk production. Economically benefitted farmers consisted only 80% of attenders (Fig 2).

Suggestions given by livestock keepers to improve this type of programme were also acquired and depicted in table 3. Previous intimation was required by 96% of farmers. 84% of farmers thought that for successful running and obtaining complete



**Fig 2: Factors indicating satisfactory level of farmers**

benefit from it, these programme should be organized more frequently. Educated farmers (70%)

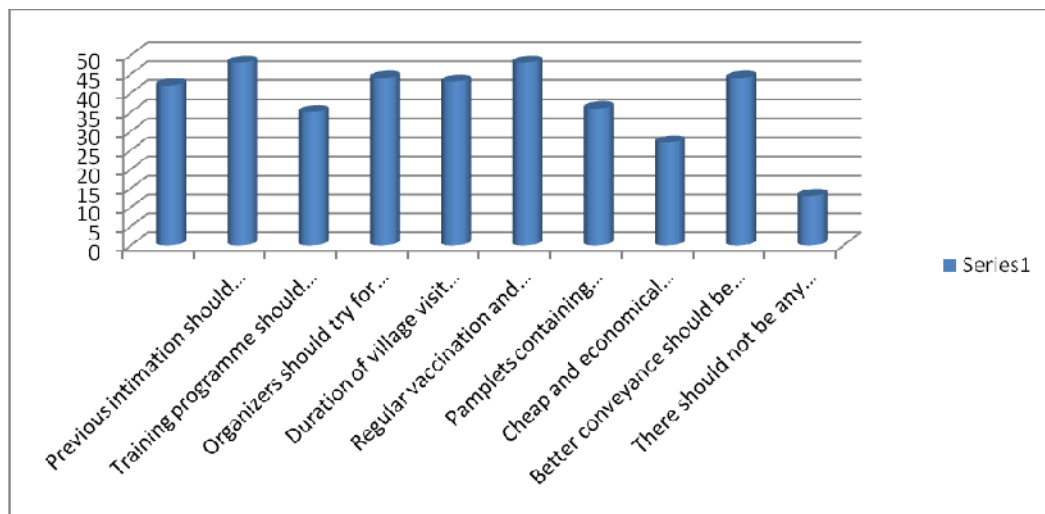
also had an idea that training programme should be organized along with village visit programme.

**Table 3. Suggestions given by farmers**

S. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	%
1	Village visit programme should be organized more frequently	42	84
2	Previous intimation should be done about the village visit programme	48	96
3	Training programme should be organized along with village visit programme	35	70
4	Organizers should try for establishment of a veterinary hospital in nearby area	44	88
5	Duration of village visit programme should be increased	43	86
6	Regular vaccination and deworming should be done	48	96
7	Pamphlets containing information in regional languages should be provided	36	72
8	Cheap and economical techniques should be taught by doctors	27	54
9	Better conveyance should be provided to the farmers to bring the emergency cases to veterinary hospital	44	88
10	There should not be any partiality between farmers according to their economic status and social position	13	26

Separate programme was either not feasible or ignored. Establishment of a veterinary hospital was appreciated by 88% of respondents. Duration of programme was not sufficient and so it should be increased (86%). Although vaccination and deworming were carried out in the programme but it should be more regular (96%) i.e. deworming at every 3 months interval whereas vaccination at every 6 months interval. Literate farmers (72%) also wanted printed material so that they would be acquainted with the latest updates about various diseases and techniques which could be adopted and they can also share it with other illiterate farmers. As farmers can't adopt various new techniques due to its expensiveness, they want cheaper procedures so that they could be really benefitted economically

(54%). 88% of livestock owners wanted better conveyance from their village to veterinary hospital as private vehicle cost a lot in transporting diseased animal to treat it in proper manner at hospital. Due to lack of conveyance, private doctors charge very high prices for management and treatment of simple animal diseases and also indiscriminate use of drugs by these doctors and quacks to treat animals faster without worrying about the adverse effects of drugs on animals poses high economic burden on farmers and residual drug in milk and meat of animals. 26% of farmers felt biased due to their poorness. They felt that economically richer and high class people's animals got more attention and better treatment whereas their animals got less attention or no free medicines (Fig 3).

**Fig 3: Suggestions given by farmers**

## CONCLUSION

The most important factor which motivated farmers to attend the village visit programme was

non availability of veterinary hospital in nearby area. The most important factor which indicate satisfactory level of farmers was that 92% of

respondents appreciated that they are economically benefitted. The most important suggestion given by farmer was that previous intimation should be done about the programme and regular deworming and vaccination should be done.

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## REFERENCES

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