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Suggestions of trainers to better run the programme of ARYA project in Banswara district

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Abstract
The livestock sector in India's economy is a significant sub-sector of agriculture. In the form of vital inputs, Agriculture is a significant source of income for most of farmers. Radha Mohan Singh (Former Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of India, 2014-2019) stated that agriculture has become an unprofitable business for small and marginal farmers. The ARYA initiative was launched in response to the growing need to attract and retain young people in agriculture. ARYA project creates interest and confidence among rural youth farmers in agriculture, there is need to make agriculture more and more profitable. Retaining youth in agriculture fields and making agricultural more profitable and benefits are thus, big challenges. The research study shows some suggestions for improving the program's administration and problems encountered in the adoption of goat husbandry by trained youth. It was also attempted to elicit recommendations from 20 selected trainers on how to better manage the programme and increase goat farming adoption and trainers' recommendations for each statement's SD and MPS were computed and rated appropriately.

Keywords: Better run, programme, ARYA project

Introduction

The ARYA project is more important of rural youth in agricultural development with respect to the security of India. ICAR initiated a program on "Attracting & Retaining Youth in Agriculture" on the recommendation with of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). In ARYA project the younger generation will be interested in taking to farming as a profession only if farming becomes both economically and intellectually attractive. The future of food security in India will depend on both the strengthening of the ecological foundations essential for sustainable agriculture, as well as attracting the educated youth generation to farming and allied professions such as animal husbandry, inland and marine fisheries, agro-forestry, agro-processing and agri-business a marketing. The State Government launches a special agriculture programme for enabling youth generation to remain in villages and take to scientific agriculture. The ARYA initiative was launched in response to the growing need to attract and retain young generation in agriculture. ARYA project one important sources for deal with the agriculture problem, this sector requires not just an integrated strategy, but also specific structural reforms. The livestock among tribal groups in India is complex, dynamic and multidisciplinary phenomenon, the perception of which varies with geographic location, age, education, gender, type of community, job and services, fluctuation in resources, social, cultural, political and ecological determinants (Kumar *et al.* 2009) [1]. The crop enterprise alone could not help in increasing income and employment options for tribal because of poor productivity, low availability of per capita arable lands and also lack of other income generating ventures. Hence there is great dependence of tribal communities on animal husbandry practices (Meganathan *et al.* 2010) [2]. Under such circumstances, goat farming can play pivotal role in the food and nutritional security of the tribal households.

Banswara KVK has trained many rural youths' generation in commercial goat and poultry farming over a period of last five year and no study has been conducted to assess its impact. Therefore, it is high time to conduct an impact assessment of the ARYA project is required for need-based research and development of appropriate manufacturing systems. Access to credit should also be facilitated to promote youth generation participation in sustainable agricultural and other sustainable livelihood projects.

Methodology

The research study conducted in the Banswara district of Southern Rajasthan, which covers 4522 square kilometres and is bordered by the Aravalli Mountains. There were 11 tehsils in Banswara district of Rajasthan. Banswara KVK has been chosen for the research study due to following reasons: -

1. ARYA project was implemented through KVKS in 25 states of the country. In Rajasthan, Banswara is the only district in which this project has started initially.
2. ARYA project has successfully completed more than three years in the district hence the impact of the study can be observed.

140 beneficiaries were selected for the research study out of 140 beneficiaries 120 respondents where all 120 youth were trained under ARYA project for goat farming and 20 trainers were selected for suggestions for better run this program of the study area. Thus, a total of 140 respondents were included in the research study. Data and information were collected by the investigator through personal interview techniques with the help of the interview schedule. Thereafter, data were tabulated and various statistical measures *viz.* per cent, frequency, mean per cent score, standard deviation, ranking and Karl Pearson's correlation were used to arrive at specific inference. The mean and standard deviation of all respondents score were computed for classifying the knowledge level into different categories. Accordingly, the members were categorized into low, medium and high-level group based on the knowledge score of the individual respondents.

Results

To Obtain Suggestions of Trainers to Better Run the Programme

Trainers' suggestions for improving the program's

administration and problems encountered in the adoption of goat husbandry by trained youth. It was also attempted to elicit recommendations from 20 selected trainers on how to better manage the programme and increase goat farming adoption. The trainers' recommendations for each statement's mean percent score were computed and rated appropriately. Table 24 contains the outcomes of each statement.

"Need to organise special training to enhance practical competence on goat farming" In the rank hierarchy, 91.67 MPS is ranked first as the most perceived proposal.

It was observed that "Timely availability of loan/subsidy" with 89.06 MPS ranked second. "Need to create awareness regarding new technologies to be adopted in goat farming", "Fodder should be made available at low cost" and "Regular visits of livestock inspector, veterinary doctor and extension specialist should be made available for goat farming" and their preventive measures with 85.00, 83.33 and 81.67 MPS secured their place as 3rd, 4th and 5th respectively.

"Timely technical guidance should be provided to goat keepers on various aspects of goat farming", "Need to develop special breeds of goat for goat farming", and "Promote supply of quality concentrate feed for goat farming at low cost" were all considered important suggestions given by trainers and ranked sixth, seventh, and eighth, respectively, with 80.00, 78.33, and 76.67 MPS.

"Need to test scientific indigenous knowledge on area specific goat farming" and "Need to establish regular and reliable marketing network" were suggestions offered in accordance with mean percent score of 75.00 and 73.33, however, as shown in the table.

Table 1: Trainers suggestions according to better run the programme

n=120

Sr. No.	Suggestions	MPS	Rank
1	Regular visits of livestock inspector, veterinary doctor and extension specialist should be made available for goat farming	81.67	V
2	Timely availability of loan/subsidy	89.06	II
3	Timely technical guidance should be provided to the goat keepers on various aspects of goat farming	80.00	VI
4	Need to establish regular and reliable marketing network	73.33	X
5	Fodder should be made available at low cost	83.33	IV
6	Proper village wise / cluster wise para-veterinarians should be made available	71.67	XI
7	Need to create awareness regarding new technologies to be adopted in goat farming	85.00	III
8	Need to organize special training to improve practical skill on goat farming	91.67	I
9	Need to develop special breeds of goat for goat farming	78.33	VII
10	Need to develop special policy to encourage goat farming	70.00	XII
11	Need to develop special policy to encourage women for goat farming	65.00	XIII
12	Promote supply quality concentrate feed for goat farming at low cost	76.67	VIII
13	Need to test scientific indigenous knowledge on location specific goat farming	75.00	IX

"Proper village wise / cluster wise para-veterinarians should be made available", "Need to develop special policy to encourage goat farming", and "Need to develop special policy to encourage women for goat farming" are the least

suggestions given, with SD, mean percent scores of 71.67, 70.00, and 65.00, respectively, currently ranked 11th, 12th and 13th.
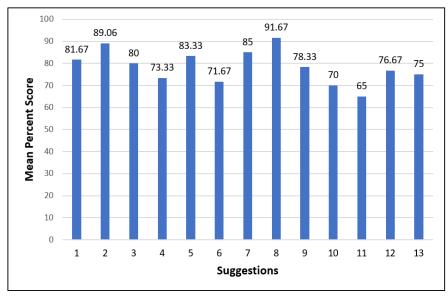
Fig 1: Trainers suggestions according to better run the programme

Legend for Figure. 1

S. No.	Constraints
1.	Inadequate knowledge provided under ARYA project
2.	Lack of feedback received by KVK staff under ARYA project
3.	Non-availability of improved breeds of goat
4.	Lack of marketing facilities
5.	Lack of veterinary services
6.	Lack of grazing lands in the area
7.	Non-availability of feed and fodder seed on credit
8.	Lack of knowledge about importance of mineral mixture
9.	Lack of training on different aspect of goat farming
10.	KVK staff is not serious about mandates of ARYA scheme
11.	Lack of knowledge about common diseases and their preventive measures
12.	Inadequate fund provided under scheme

Discussion

The data in revealed major suggestions given by the trainers in reveal that "Need to organize special training to improve practical skill on goat farming" with 91.67 MPS present in majority as most perceived suggestions in rank hierarchy, further reveals that "Need to develop special policy to encourage women for goat farming" with mean percent as least suggestions given with mean percent as least suggestions given with mean percent as least suggestions given with mean percent as least suggestions given with mean percent as least suggestions The findings of also backed this up of Adhiguru *et al.,* (2009), and Patel (2015) [3].

Reference

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