

Research Article

Training need of the farm women in dairy farming

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SUMMARY : The present study on training needs of farm women in dairy farming was undertaken in Kalmeshwar Tahsil of Nagpur district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state with sample size of 100 dairy farm women from 15 villages. Here, in case of animal health and disease control precautions great majority of the respondents expressed their need for having training in vaccination of animals *i.e.* availability of vaccines (85.00%), which vaccine should to be given (84.00%) and time of vaccination (82.00%). Whereas, the majority of the respondents (80.00%) opined their need for training in feeding and care of improved breed, followed by feeding of pregnant cows/buffalos (78.00%), preparation of balanced diet (75.00%), production of good quality fodder (65.00%), information about milk storage. Very few respondents expressed their need for training in heat detection (04.00%).

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KEY WORDS :

Training needs,
Farm women,
Dairy farming

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Development of dairy through the application of modern science and training technology will greatly contributor to improving socio- economic conditions of rural masses by making dairy farming more productive and remunerative. Lack of knowledge and skill in different area like animal health, diseases, animals care and management, feeding of dairy animals, breeding and animal milk production impede the progress of dairy farming. In this context, the farm women must know scientific knowledge of dairy farming. Literature indicates that there has been gap between various clientele groups. Training of farm movement considered as one of the important input to minimize this gap. In India, women's involvement in livestock management is a longstanding tradition and dairy farming has been an integral part of homestead farming system. Although much of the work related to livestock farming is carried out by women, the areas in which they need training the most are not given due consideration while designing training programmes. Hence, the studies on accessing the training needs of farm

women in dairy farming are of paramount importance to the extension agencies involved in rural development (Durgga Rani and Subhadra, 2009).

Objective :

The present study was planned with the following objective :

- To study the training need of farm women in dairy farming.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in 15 villages of Kalmeshwar Tahsil of Nagpur district of Maharashtra state. A sample of 100 dairy farm women from these villages was selected by using random sampling technique in this study.

15 villages were selected on the basis of maximum milk supplier's villages of Kalmeshwar tahsil. The house wives of the farmers who having minimum love of milch animal was considered. Thus, from 15 villages 100 farm women practicing dairy were selected by proportionate random sampling methods and these 100 women were considered as sample in

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present study. An interview schedule was prepared in view of the objective of the study and data were collected by personal interview from the selected dairy women.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

It is apparent from the Table 1 that, in case of animal health and disease control precautions great majority of the

respondents expressed their need for having training in vaccination of animals *i.e.* availability of vaccines (85.00%). Which vaccine should to be given (84.00%) and time of vaccination (82.00%). The great majority (84.00%) of the respondents expressed a need of training in diseases of cross breed cows (Foot and mouth disease, Diaharrria, Black quarters and Liver fluke). In case of feeding over three fourth of respondents (78.00%) expressed their need for training

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to area of their training need in dairy farming (n=100)

Sr. No.	Practices in dairy farming	Training need	
		Needed	Not needed
1.	Animal health and disease control precautions		
I	Time of vaccination	82 (82.00)	18 (18.00)
li	Which vaccines should be given	84 (84.00)	16 (16.00)
lii	Availability of vaccine	85 (85.00)	15 (15.00)
2.	Diseases of cross breed cows (Foot and mouth disease, Diaharrria, black quarter, Liver fluke)	84 (84.00)	16 (16.00)
3.	Importance of record keeping	45 (45.00)	55 (55.00)
4.	Preparation of hay	58 (58.00)	42 (42.00)
5.	Preparation of balanced diet	75 (75.00)	25 (25.00)
6.	Preparation of silage	60 (60.00)	40 (40.00)
7.	Preparation of milk products (Basundi, Khoa, Rabadi, Shrikhand, paneer, Lassi)	57 (57.00)	43 (43.00)
8.	Feeding of cross breed cow		
I	Proportion of feeding	65 (65.00)	35 (35.00)
li	Feeding of pregnant cows / buffaloes	78 (78.00)	22 (22.00)
lii	Feeding of milch animals	75 (75.00)	25 (25.00)
Iv	Feeding of calf	30 (30.00)	70 (70.00)
9.	Animal breeding and care		
a)	Animal breeding		
I	Artificial insemination and its advantages	55 (55.00)	45 (45.00)
li	Heat detection	04 (04.00)	96 (96.00)
b)	Animal care		
1.	Information about different growth stages of animals		
I	Care of pregnant animals	65 (65.00)	35 (35.00)
li	Care of milch animals	70 (70.00)	30 (30.00)
lii	Care of new born calf	25 (25.00)	75 (75.00)
Iv	Care of heifer	45 (45.00)	55 (55.00)
2.	Animals shed and housing	58 (58.00)	42 (42.00)
3.	Care of animals during drought	60 (60.00)	40 (40.00)
10.	Animal milk production		
I	Clean milk production	45 (45.00)	55 (55.00)
li	Information about milk storage	55 (55.00)	45 (45.00)
11.	Feeding of livestock during pregnancy	80 (80.00)	20 (20.00)
12.	Treatment of roughages	58 (58.00)	42 (42.00)
13.	Using chaffcutter for cutting fodder	45 (45.00)	55 (55.00)
14.	Feeding and care of improved breed	80 (80.00)	20 (20.00)
15.	Animal hygiene and management	70 (70.00)	30 (30.00)
16.	Production of good quality fodder	65 (65.00)	35 (35.00)
17.	Animal care and management	75 (75.00)	25 (25.00)
18.	Feeding and care of newly born calves	46 (46.00)	54 (54.00)
19.	Selling milk	48 (48.00)	52 (52.00)
20.	Milk marketing	43 (43.00)	57 (57.00)

(Figures in parenthesis indicates the percentage)

in feeding of pregnant cows/buffalos in order to increase the production of milk and milk products, followed by feeding of milch animals (75.00%) and proportion of feeding (65.00%). The result obtained in the present study is in line with that of Patil *et al.* (2009).

In case of care of animals, majority (70.00%) of the respondents felt need for training in care of milch animals, followed by that of pregnant animals (65.00%) and heifers (45.00%). The majority of three fourth of respondents (75.00%) reported that they do not need training in case of care of newly born calf. These findings are supported by Sharma *et al.* (2011). The majority of farm women (60.00%) felt need for training in care of dairy animals during drought. These findings are supported by Durgga Rani *et al.* (2009). A large majority of farm women (80.00%) felt need for training in feeding of livestock during pregnancy. The majority of the respondents (80.00%) opined their need for training in feeding and care of improved breed in order to maintain good health and increase the milk production, followed by animal care and management (75.00%) and animal hygiene and management (75.00%).

Conclusion :

The great majority of the respondents (85.00%)

expressed their need for having training in animal health and disease control precautions followed by the feeding and care of improved breed (80.00%), feeding of pregnant cows/buffalos (78.00%), preparation of balanced diet (75.00%) and production of good quality fodder (65.00%). There is a need for conducting more number of need based and well tailored programmes suited to farm women which would in turn help them to have more extension agency contacts.

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