

Research Article

Relationship between selected characteristics of farm women with training need in dairy farming

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SUMMARY : The present study on relationship between selected characteristics of farm women with training need 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. Data were collected on personal, socio-economic, psychological and communicational characteristics of respondents with the help of pre structured and pretested interview schedule. Majority of the respondents were in middle age group with education level up to high school, belonging to small farmers category, engaged in agriculture and dairy. having annual income between Rs. 90,001 to 2,50,000/-, with medium level of social participation, belonging to joint family, having high level of extension contact with medium herds and having medium category of economic motivation. In relational analysis age of the respondents had negative and significant correlation with their training need, while annual income, herd size, social participation and extension contact were positively correlated with their training need, Whereas education, land holding, occupation, family type and economic motivation had non-significant correlation with their training need.

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KEY WORDS :

Training needs,
Farm women,
Dairy farming

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The contribution of women to national development in the current context and its potential is of greater significance. Involvement of Indian women in national progress at all levels is undisputable reality although the degree of involvement varies from time to time and region to region. The crucial role of women in agriculture, allied occupations and household activities has, however, been grossly underestimated and undervalued. Women play significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied fields like dairy farming, mushroom production, pisciculture etc. (Rathod *et al.*, 2011). Training is an important input. Training improves work effectiveness of an individual as it provides opportunities for acquisition of knowledge and skill. Training is critical input for farmer's rapid transfer of improved dairy technology and a way to

modernize their dairy farming and improve their economic condition. Thus, importance of training as an indispensable instrument for human resource development at any level cannot be ignored.

Objective:

The present study was planned with the following objectives:

- To study the personal, socio-economic, psychological and communicational characteristics of farm women in dairy farming.
- To study on relationship between selected characteristics of farm women with training need in dairy farming.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in 15 villages of Kalmeshwar tahsil of Nagpur district

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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 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

The distributional analysis pertaining to age of the farm women indicated that over two-third of the respondents (70.00%) belonged to middle age group. It was found that 43 per cent of the respondents were educated up to high school level. About 45 per cent of the respondents were small farmers. Great majority of respondents (90.00%) were engaged in agriculture along with dairy farming as a subsidiary occupation. It was observed that over two-third (70.00%) of the respondents had annual income between Rs. 90,001 to 2, 50, 000/-. It was found that about 55.00 per cent of the respondents belonged to joint family. Majority of the respondents (64.00%) had medium social participation. It was found that about 55.00 per cent of the respondents having high extension contact. Majority of respondents (67.00%) had medium size of herd. Great majority of the respondents (71.00%) had medium economic motivation.

Relational analysis:

Age was negatively and significantly correlated with training need of the respondents. Similar finding in case of age was observed by Kadu (2004). The variables *viz.*, annual income and herd size were found positive and significant correlation with training need of respondents at 0.01 level of probability. Finding of the Dakhore *et al.* (2002) regarding herd size are matching with the present finding. Also social participation and extension contact were found positive and significant correlation with training need of respondents. While other variables *viz.*, education, land holding, occupation, family type and economic motivation had found non-significantly correlated with training need of farm women. while in case of occupation of family Punde (2008) reported similar findings. It was quite logical that respondents who were younger in age, having high herd size, annual income needed training about dairy practices.

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their personal, socio-economic, psychological and communicational characteristics (n=100)

| Sr. No. | Characteristics | Frequency (n = 100) | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Age | | | |
| I. | Young | 26 | 26.00 |
| II. | Middle | 70 | 70.00 |
| III. | Old | 04 | 04.00 |
| Education | | | |
| I. | Illiterate | 04 | 04.00 |
| II. | Primary School | 14 | 14.00 |
| III. | Middle School | 19 | 19.00 |
| IV. | High School | 43 | 43.00 |
| V. | Collage | 20 | 20.00 |
| Land holding | | | |
| I. | Marginal | 15 | 15.00 |
| II. | Small | 45 | 45.00 |
| III. | Semi medium | 30 | 30.00 |
| IV. | Medium | 10 | 10.00 |
| V. | Large | 0 | 00.00 |
| Occupation of family | | | |
| I. | Agriculture + dairy | 90 | 90.00 |
| II. | Agriculture + dairy + labour | 05 | 05.00 |
| III. | Agriculture + dairy +business | 04 | 04.00 |
| IV. | Agriculture + dairy + service | 01 | 01.00 |
| Annual income | | | |
| I. | Low | 10 | 10.00 |
| II. | Medium | 70 | 70.00 |
| III. | High | 20 | 20.00 |
| Family type | | | |
| I. | Nuclear | 45 | 45.00 |
| II. | Joint | 55 | 55.00 |
| Social participation | | | |
| I. | Low participation | 23 | 23.00 |
| II. | Medium participation | 64 | 64.00 |
| III. | High participation | 13 | 13.00 |
| Extension contact | | | |
| I. | Low | 19 | 19.00 |
| II. | Medium | 26 | 26.00 |
| III. | High | 55 | 55.00 |
| Herd size | | | |
| I. | Small | 15 | 15.00 |
| II. | Medium | 67 | 67.00 |
| III. | Big | 18 | 18.00 |
| Economic motivation | | | |
| I. | Low | 15 | 15.00 |
| II. | Medium | 71 | 71.00 |
| III. | High | 14 | 14.00 |

Table 2 : Correlation co-efficient of personal, socio-economic, psychological and communicational characteristics respondents with their training need

| Sr. No. | Variables | 'r' value |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Age | -0.231* |
| 2. | Education | 0.043 |
| 3. | Land holding | 0.084 |
| 4. | Occupation of family | 0.0086 |
| 5. | Annual income | 0.445** |
| 6. | Family type | 0.041 |
| 7. | Social participation | 0.245* |
| 8. | Extension contact | 0.252* |
| 9. | Herd size | 0.486** |
| 10. | Economic motivation | 0.087 |

* and ** indicate significance of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively

Conclusion:

Age of the respondents was found negatively and significantly correlated with their training need. While herd size, annual income, social participation and extension contact of the respondents had positive and significant correlation with their training need. Other variables viz., education, land holding, occupation of family, family type and economic motivation were non- significantly associated with their training need.

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