

## Training Need of Dairy Farm Women in Dairy Farming Practices

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### ABSTRACT

*Rural women play a great role in decision making process of farm matter, perform many of the farm operations and undertake many responsibilities concerning care and management of farm animals. Therefore research study entitled "Training need assessment in dairy farming among farm women of adopted villages under RKVY project was under taken with an objectives to assess to determine the training need of dairy farm women in dairy farming practices. On the basis of mean score obtained for various areas under study show that farmers have shows interest in training regarding breeding, feeding, management, fodder production where as they shown less interest in animal health care practices as it is highly technical in nature and require expert advice.*

**Keyword :** Training, Breeding, Feeding, Management, Dairy farming, Dairy farm women

### INTRODUCTION

Dairy farming is an integral part of the rural agricultural economy. The word "training", is accepted as a synonym for all of the forms of knowledge, skill, and attitudinal development which one need to keep pace with the accelerating life involvement and the enlarging concepts of man's capabilities. Training need in dairy farming practices like breeding, feeding, fodder, management, animal health care, are necessary to improve the productivity of dairy cattle and thereby making dairy-farming a more profitable enterprise. However, the training need in dairy farming practices by the cattle owners does not appear to be satisfactory. Dairy industry is toward modernization since last three decades. However, the livestock production and productivity is yet to be boosted to meet the felt need.

After several years of planning the picture in the area of the milk production is not so good. In fact, in India the milk production is carried out still in a traditional way. There is a considerable gap between the present practices of dairy farming and available dairy farming technologies. Their feeding, breeding, health coverage, hygienic milk production practices etc., require some technological

changes to make dairy industry a sustainable one in modern era. Therefore research study entitled "Training need assessment in dairy farming among farm women of adopted villages under RKVY project" was under taken with following objectives :

To determine the training needs of dairy farm women in dairy farming practices.

### METHODOLOGY

The RKVY project is an operation in sixteen villages of Dantiwada block of Banaskantha district. All the villages were selected purposively. One hundred and fourteen dairy farm women were selected in proportion with number of dairy farm women at random. An interview schedule was prepared for data collection and respondents were interviewed personally.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Training needs in breeding practices

The milk production depends largely on type of breed and breeding practices. The data presented in Table 1 indicate that according to the need hierarchy, the respondents

assigned first rank to 'selection of breed' (2.58 mean score) followed by 'selection of adult and dairy heifer' (1.96 mean score) and 'heat detection' (1.92 mean score), respectively. The sub-items vis., 'rearing the calves' (1.73 mean score), 'reproductive efficiency of dairy animal' (1.64 mean score), and 'pregnancy diagnosis' (1.61 mean score) were ranked as fourth, fifth and sixth.

**Table 1: Training need of the dairy farm women with respect to breeding practices** n=140

Sr. No	Sub – items of training	Mean score	Rank
1	Selection of breed	2.58	I
2	Selection of adult animal and dairy heifer	1.96	II
3	Breeding programme	1.36	VII
4	Reproductive efficiency of dairy animal	1.64	V
5	Heat detection	1.92	III
6	Artificial insemination	1.27	VIII
7	Pregnancy diagnosis	1.61	VI
8	Post – partum coverage	1.12	XI
9	Rearing the calves	1.73	IV

Remaining sub-items of the feeding practices were perceived by the dairy farm women as less important as their mean scores were less than 1.50.

### Training need in feeding practices

Feeding practices play a vital role in dairy farming as feeds affect milk production. So far as training needs in this aspect are concerned, some of the items are utmost important. The data depicted in Table 2 reveal that according to the need hierarchy, the highest mean score for training as desired by dairy farm women was feeding schedule of pregnant animal (2.16 mean score) ranked first followed by time and frequency of feeding (1.90 mean score) and feeding schedule of dry animal (1.77 mean score), respectively.

The mean score for the sub- items compounded homemade livestock feed and manufactured by district union was 1.72 and 1.69 respectively.

**Table 2: Training need of the dairy farm women with respect to feeding practices** n=140

Sr. No	Sub – items of training	Mean score	Rank
1	Selection of feed	47	VI
2	Feeding schedule of young calves	47	VI
3	Feeding schedule of young heifer	1.55	VIII
4	Feeding schedule of pregnant animal	2.16	I
5	Feeding schedule of dry animal	1.77	III
6	Feeding of milch animal	1.45	IX
7	Time and frequency of feeding	1.90	II
8	Advantage of compounded		
	(a) Home made	1.72	IV
	(b) Manufactured by district unions	1.69	V

### Training need in fodder production

Fodder crops are the important sources of animal food supply. The data presented in Table 21 reveal that, among the various sub-items of fodder production, 'silage making' was the most important item and ranked first by respondents for the purpose of training. The mean score for this aspect was 2.94. The second rank was assigned by the respondents to the sub-area of 'selection of fodder crops' with a mean score of 1.37. The mean scores for the sub-items cultivation of fodder crops, selection of varieties of fodder crops and drying of fodder crops 1.30, 1.25 and 1.22 respectively. Thus, it can be concluded that 'silage making' was the major area in which respondents asked for training.

**Table 3: Training need of the dairy farm women with respect to fodder production** n=140

Sr. No	Sub – items of training	Mean score	Rank
1	Selection of varieties of fodder crops	1.25	IV
2	Selection of fodder crops	1.37	II
3	Cultivation of fodder crops	1.30	III
4	Drying of fodder crops	1.22	V
5	Silage making	2.94	I

### Training need in management practices

Management practice is one of the important aspects of dairy farming. The data presented in Table 4 revealed that among the various sub-items of management practices, raising the replacement stock at home by 'artificial system' was the most important areas ranked first by the respondent

for the purpose of training. The mean score for the item was 2.87. The second rank was assigned to the sub-area of 'individual housing' with a mean score of 2.81.

**Table 4 : Training need of the dairy farm women with respect to management practices** n=140

Sr. No	Sub – items of training	Mean score	Rank
1	Animal housing		
	(a) Individual housing	2.81	II
	(b) Group Housing	1.15	VIII
	(c) Café pen	1.19	VII
2	Replacement stock		
	(a) Through Purchase	2.07	IV
	(b) Raising the replacement stock at home		
	(i) By natural system	1.07	XI
	(ii)Artificial system	2.87	I
3	Other management practices		
	(a) Dehorning	2.67	III
	(b) Castration	1.31	V
4	Upkeepment of the various records of animal husbandry	1.31	V

The third and fourth ranked items were dehorning and 'replacing the stock through purchase' (2.67 mean score) and (2.07 mean score), respectively. Rest were considered least important by the respondents and their mean score was below average mean score 1.82

#### Training need in animal health care practices

Animal health care practice plays a vital role in dairy farming. Parasites and various diseases affect the health of animals, which influence the quality and quantity of milk.

**Table 5: Training need of the dairy farm women with respect to animal health care practices** n=140

Sr. No.	Sub – items of training	Mean score	Rank
1	Treatment against contagious diseases	1.71	III
2	Precaution against parasitic diseases	2.10	I
3	Vaccination schedule	2.05	II
4	Sterility treatments	1.61	IV
5	Control of Parasites	1.42	V

The data depicted in Table 5 indicate that according to need hierarchy, among the various sub-items of animal health care, 'precaution against parasitic diseases' was assigned first rank with a mean score of 2.10, followed by 'vaccination schedule' and 'treatment against contagious diseases' with mean score of 2.05 and 1.71, respectively. The rank assigned to the sub-items, viz., sterility treatment, and control of parasites were fourth and fifth were considered list important for training.

#### CONCLUSION

From the above study it can be concluded that in various breeding practices, selection of breed, selection of adult and dairy heifer Whereas in feeding practices, feeding schedule of pregnant animal, time were the major sub-areas of training. In fodder production silage making is the important sub-area in which women demanded training. In management practices raising the replacement stock at home by artificial system, individual housing, were most important. In animal health care practices precaution against parasitic diseases and vaccination schedule were the important areas for which women asked for training.

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