



## Research Article

# TRAINING NEEDS OF FARM WOMEN TOWARDS IMPROVED DAIRY FARMING PRACTICES

GAJANAND PALVE\*<sup>1</sup> AND BANDOPADHYAY A.K.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Dairy Extension Education, ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, 132001, Haryana, India

<sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of Extension Education, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Nadia, 741252, West Bengal, India

\*Corresponding Author: Email - [gajanandpalve222@gmail.com](mailto:gajanandpalve222@gmail.com)

Received: May 26, 2018; Revised: June 09, 2018; Accepted: June 10, 2018; Published: June 15, 2018

**Abstract:** The study was conducted to find out the training needs of farm women on improved dairy farming practices in Karnal District of Haryana during the period from May, 2017 to April, 2018. 120 farm women engaging in dairy farming were randomly selected for the study and data have been collected through personal interview method. From The study indicated that respondents were interested to receive training on improved dairy farming practices for their betterment of lives and farming community as well. The results of the study will help the extension agencies to develop suitable training modules for the dairy farmers in improvement of dairy farming practices to improve their milk production and make the dairying a successful enterprise.

**Keywords:** Feeding, Breeding, Health care and management and clean milk production practices

**Citation:** Gajanand Palve and Bandopadhyay A.K. (2018) Training Needs of Farm Women Towards Improved Dairy Farming Practices. International Journal of Agriculture Sciences, ISSN: 0975-3710 & E-ISSN: 0975-9107, Volume 10, Issue 11, pp.- 6247-6248.

**Copyright:** Copyright©2018 Gajanand Palve and Bandopadhyay A.K. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

## Introduction

India has a major share of the global population of the livestock with rich and vast genetic resources. Livestock industry plays an important role in national economy and socio-economic development of the country. Women play an important and vital role in animal husbandry occupation as manager, decision makers and skilled workers. Women's contribution to rural development through their roles in agriculture and animal husbandry activities is crucial [1]. Empowerment of women is an essential pre-requisite for economic development of the rural India. Animal husbandry and dairying plays an important role in improving the economy by supplementing the family income and generating gainful employment to the weaker section of society, particularly to small, marginal farmers and landless agricultural labours. The rapid growth of milk production in India has been mainly because of the increase in the number of animals rather than that of improved productivity [2]. The yielding capacity of animals is very poor due to poor breeding, feeding and management. For this, training for improvement in dairy farming practices is crucial for development of dairy farming in a sustainable manner. The present study was undertaken to study the training needs of farm women on improved dairy farming Practices

## Materials and Methods

The present study was undertaken to find out the training needs of farm women on improved dairy farming practices in Karnal District of Haryana. 120 rural women actively involved in dairy farming practices were randomly selected for the study and the data were collected through personal interview and group discussion method.

## Results and Discussions

From the [Table-1] revealed that 24.16 percent of the farm women perceived repeat breeding management as the most important training need followed by infertility problems and reproductive disorder (22.50%), time of artificial insemination (20.83%), detection of heat symptoms (18.33%), knowledge of high yielding breed (15.83%) and pregnancy diagnosis (5.83%). The findings of the study imply that majority of the farm women lack technical knowledge in

management of repeat breeding, infertility and reproductive disorder in dairy cattle. Which in turns results in heavy economic losses to the farming community. From the [Table-2], revealed that Regarding training needs of farm women on feeding practices 29.16 percent of the farm women perceived preparation of balanced ration for their animals at the cheaper rate as the most important training need followed by preservation of fodder crops (22.50%) and importance of feeding mineral mixture (17.50%). Whereas 14.16 percent of the farm women expressed their willingness to have training in feeding of milch animals followed by feeding of pregnant animals (12.50%) and feeding of new born calves (9.16%). The findings of the study revealed that farm women should be imparted training in the area of preparation of balanced feed ration for animals at cheaper rate, preservation of excess fodder crops cultivated during rainy season, importance of feeding mineral mixture and feeding of pregnant, milch and new born calves[3]. As a result of training imparted, the farm women will know how to prepare the balanced feed ration and ways to improve the milk production and make the dairying a successful enterprise. It is evident from [Table-3] that 20.83 percent of the farm women perceived Disease Prevention as the most important training need with respect to healthcare and managerial practices followed by deworming schedule and procedures for the animals (17.50%), care and management of sick animals (15.83%), information on infectious diseases (14.16%), care and Management of milking animals (12.50%), care and management of pregnant animals at the time of parturition (10.83%), first aid measures to be taken during emergency (9.16%) and care and management of new born calves (5.83%). From this it is indicated that training should be imparted mainly for disease prevention, deworming and management of sick animals [2]. With regards to the training needs of rural women on clean milk production, 29.16 percent the farm women perceived their training need in hygienic method of clean milk production. With respect to type of milking their animals and information on the knowledge of zoonotic diseases that spread through infected milk 25.83% and 20.83% of the farm women perceived their need for training. The study also revealed that 15.83% and 12.50% of the farm women perceived their training need on storage of excess milk and preparation of milk products.

Table-1 Training needs of farm women on Breeding Management

SN	Subject matter area	Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)	Rank
1	Detection of heat symptoms	22	18.33	IV
2	Time of artificial insemination	25	20.83	III
3	Knowledge of high yielding breed	19	15.83	V
4	Repeat breeding management	29	24.16	I
5	Infertility problems and Reproductive disorder	27	22.50	II
6	Pregnancy diagnosis	7	5.83	VI

Table-2 Training needs of farm women on feeding practices

SN	Subject matter area	Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)	Rank
1	Feeding of milch animals	17	14.16	IV
2	Feeding of pregnant animals	15	12.50	V
3	Feeding of new born calves	11	9.16	VI
4	Importance of feeding mineral mixture	21	17.50	III
5	Preparation of balanced ration for their animals at a cheaper rate	35	29.16	I
6	Preservation of fodder crops	27	22.50	II

Table-3 Training needs of farm women on Health care and management practices

SN	Subject matter area	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)	Rank
1	Care and management of sick animals	19	15.83	III
2	Disease Prevention	25	20.83	I
3	Deworming schedule and procedures	21	17.50	II
4	Information on infectious diseases	17	14.16	IV
5	First aid measures to be taken during emergency	11	9.16	VII
6	Care and management of new born calves	7	5.83	VIII
7	Care and management of pregnant animals at the time of parturition	13	10.83	VI
8	Care and management of milking animals	15	12.50	V

Table-4 Training needs of farm women on Clean milk production

SN	Subject matter area	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)	Rank
1	Type of milking	31	25.83	II
2	Hygienic method of clean milk production	35	29.16	I
3	Knowledge of zoonotic disease that spread through infected milk	25	20.83	III
4	Storage of excess milk	19	15.83	IV
5	Preparation of milk products	15	12.50	V

Table-5 Overall Training needs of rural women on improved dairy farming practices

SN	Subject matter area	Overall preference of training need of rural women on improved dairy farming practices
1	Breeding practices	III
2	Feeding practices	II
3	Health care and managerial practices	I
4	Clean milk production	IV

The finding of the study reflects the farm women low literacy level, unawareness about the sanitary measures to be taken during milking process [4]. Rural farm women should be imparted training in the area of hygienic method of clean milk

production, type of milking and zoonotic disease that spread through milk. This results in production of clean milk and improves the quality of the milk. With respect to overall preference of training need of rural women on improved dairy farming practices, health care and management was the most preferred training area of rural women followed by feeding, breeding and clean milk production. Similar results were reported by Rajput et al., 2012. From the study it is concluded that without the training no one can able to adopt latest technologies for dairy development, only training can help to improve the knowledge and skill of the farm women.

### Conclusion

From the study it will revealed that it will help the extension agencies to develop suitable training programmes for the dairy farmers in improved dairy farming practices to improve their milk production and make the dairying a successful enterprise. Taken consideration of the constraints need to develop the specific and need based training programmes for improvement in dairy farming.

**Application of research:** Study find out the training needs of farm women on improved dairy farming practices in Karnal District of Haryana

**Research Category:** Dairy farming

**Acknowledgement / Funding:** Author thankful to ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, 132001, Haryana, India

**\*Research Guide or Chairperson of research:** Dr A.K. Bandopadhyay

University: Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Nadia, 741252, West Bengal  
Research project name or number: PhD Thesis

**Author Contributions:** All author equally contributed

**Author statement:** All authors read, reviewed, agree and approved the final manuscript

**Conflict of Interest:** None declared

**Ethical approval:** This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

### References

- [1] Shabeena Mustafa, Dabas Y.P.S., Avadhesh Kumar and Dwaipayan Bardhan (2005) *J.Dairying, Foods & H.S.*, 24(2),101-104.
- [2] Patil A.P., Gawande S.H., Gobade M.R. and Nande M.P. (2009) *Veterinary world*, 2(5),187-190.
- [3] Rajput B.P.S., Sahu N.C., Kamala Kant and Ram Kumar (2012) *Indian J.Dairy Sci.*, 65(4),342-347.
- [4] Sharma P.K. et al., (2016) *J Krishi Vigyan Kendra*, 49-53.