

TRAINING NEEDS OF DAIRY FARM WOMEN

S. L. Bhela¹, V. P. Yadav² & R. Kumar³

The farm woman plays an important role in the development of agriculture and dairying. She is equal partner of man in the progress of these fields. Dairying is one of the important enterprise which supports agricultural development by providing gainful employment and steady income to the rural households. The importance of milk and milk products for physical development and well being of human beings is universally recognised.

Women's involvement in livestock production is a long standing tradition in India where domestic animals have been an integral part of family farming systems. Although much of the work of livestock farming is carried out by women, training programmes are not generally designed accordingly for their greater involvement. With this background, the present study has been carried out.

To find out the training needs of dairy farm women.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in Faridabad block of Faridabad district of Haryana state because this block ranks top in milk production. From purposively selected two villages, namely, Bhopani and Badarpur said where milk production was higher as compared to other villages of Faridabad block, 50 farm women practising dairying from each village were selected randomly. Thus, from a total sample of 100 dairy farm women, data were collected. A pretested interview schedule containing 20 training need areas in the major areas of dairying was used to gather data from respondents in an informal atmosphere. A three point rating scale (much needed-2, needed-1 and less needed-0) was used to measure the training needs of the respondents. The mean training need

score was calculated for each subject area. The training need areas were classified into more and less important based on the average mean score value.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Training needs of dairy farm women in major areas of dairy farming has been presented in Table-1. The average mean score was 1.71 for training. need. The specific area having its mean greater or lesser than average mean score value was considered as more important and less important areas, respectively. The results revealed

Table 1. Training needs of dairy farm women

Sl. No.	Training need area	Score	Mean score	Rank
1.	Selection of animals	100	2.00	I
2.	Management of cattle/ animals	100	2.00	I
3.	Cattle shed management	87	1.74	VIII
4.	Finance and credit	100	2.00	I
5.	Feed preparation	95	1.90	IV
6.	Balanced feeding	95	1.90	IV
7.	Purchase of cattle feed	36	0.72	XIV
8.	Proper milking	83	1.66	IX
9.	Calf management	87	1.74	VIII
10.	Deworming of calf	93	1.86	V
11.	Dehorning of calf	44	0.88	XIII
12.	Health care	100	2.00	I
13.	Preventive vaccination	88	1.76	VII
14.	Fodder cultivation	51	1.02	XII
15.	Silage making	92	1.84	VI
16.	Compost preparation	87	1.74	VIII
17.	Breeding aspects	73	1.46	X
18.	Maintenance of accounts	55	1.10	XI
19.	Marketing aspects	97	1.94	II
20.	Preparation of milk products	96	1.92	III

that out of 20 training need areas, 14 areas were found to be more important among dairy farm women. When the training need areas were ranked based on the mean training need score, the first rank was shared by the areas like selection of

1. Chief Scientist, 2 TAJS (Ext. Edu.), 3. TAJS (Agronomy), KVK, Bhopani, Faridabad (H.R.)

animals, management of cattle, finance and credit and health care. The second rank went in favour of marketing aspects. The third rank was bagged by preparation of milk products. The fourth rank was shared both by feed preparation and balanced feeding. The fifth rank went in favour of dehorning of calf. The sixth and seventh ranks were shared by silage making and preventive vaccination, respectively. The eighth rank went in favour of cattle shed management, calf management and compost preparation. The less important training need areas were in order of proper milking, breeding aspects, maintenance of accounts, fodder cultivation, dehorning of calf and purchase of cattle feed. As it could be observed from the results, the most important training need areas were those in which farm women's participation was high and they felt those were the crucial areas in which

they required training. These findings are in agreement with the findings reported by Kherde et al. (1986), Jondhale and Chole (1989) and Helon et al. (1990).

CONCLUSION

The present study revealed that dairy farm women require more trainings in the areas of selection of animals, management of cattle, finance and credit, health care, marketing aspects, milk products, feed preparation, balanced feeding, deworming of calf, silage making, preventive vaccination, cattle shed management, calf management and compost preparation. It is necessary to conduct training programmes based on felt needs of dairy farm women which could definitely influence and change the behaviour in a desired direction.

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