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Training needs of dairy farm women about dairy farming

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Abstract
The study was conducted in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state during the year 2021-22. To access the training needs of dairy farm women about dairy farming. Hingoli district of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state was selected randomly. Four talukas from the selected district and from each taluka three villages were selected randomly, total 12 villages are selected from Hingoli District for study. From each selected village, ten farm women those having cow, buffalo, goat, sheep and other milking animals were selected purposively, in this way total 120 respondents were considered for the study. An Ex-post-facto research design was followed for the study. Data was gathered using a well-structured interview schedule created with the study's objectives in mind. The collected data was analysed, classified and tabulated. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and coefficient correlation were used to interpret findings and draw conclusions. Among the 120 selected farmers more than half (60.84%) of farm women had medium level of training needs while 17.50 percent and 21.67 percent respondents were in high and low level of training needs, respectively.

Keywords: Farm women, training needs, dairy farming, Marathwada region

Introduction
The livestock census is the main source of such data in the country. The livestock census is conducted across the country periodically since 1919. The census usually covers all domesticated animals and head counts of these animals are taken. So far 19th livestock censuses were conducted animals and head counts of these animals are taken. So far, 19th Livestock Censuses were conducted in participation with State Governments and UT Administrations. The 20th Livestock Census was launched during the month of October, 2018. The enumeration was done in both rural and urban areas. Various species of animals (cattle, buffalo, mithun, yak, sheep, goat, pig, horse, pony, mule, donkey, camel, dog, rabbit and elephant)/poultry birds (fowl, duck and other poultry birds) possessed by the households, household enterprises and non-household enterprises were counted at that site.
Training is the process by which desire knowledge, attitude, skill and ideas are inoculated fostered and reinforced in an organisms, it is the means to bring about continuous improvement in the quality of work performed by an individual. Training of farm women technology in agriculture or any field is required to convince them about the usefulness of the new practices and at the same time it vital and essential to enhance motivation create confidence and inoculate efficiency in them.
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.

Materials and Methods
The present study was conducted in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state during the year 2021-22 with the objective to study “Training needs of dairy farm women in dairy farming”. One districts namely Hingoli was selected randomly from Marathwada region.

Four talukas from each selected district and three villages from each talukas were selected randomly for the study. From each selected village, ten farm women those having cows, buffaloes, goat and other dairy animals were selected randomly, in this way total 120 respondents were considered for the 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. An Ex-post-facto research design was followed for the study. Data was gathered using a well-structured interview schedule created with the study's objectives in mind. The collected data was analysed, classified and tabulated. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and coefficient correlation were used to interpret findings and draw conclusions. Eight, eleven, four, thirteen and six questions related to training needs were under each practice asked to respondents, respectively for expressed their opinions regarding the programme as to which programme they feels as most important, important and not important.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their personal, socio-economic, psychological and communicational characteristics

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Farm women (n = 120)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	**Age**		
	Young (Up to 30 years)	24	20.00
	Middle (31 to 47 years)	76	63.34
	Old (48 years & above)	20	16.66
2.	**Education**		
	Illiterate (0)	17	10.00
	Primary school level (1^{st}-4^{th} std)	37	30.84
	Middle school level (5^{th}-10^{th} std)	40	33. 43
	High school level (11^{th}-12^{th} std)	19	15.84
	Graduate (13^{th}-15^{th} std)	7	05.84
3.	**Family type**		
	Nuclear	33	27.50
	Joint	87	72.50
4.	**Family size**		
	Small (up to 3 members)	5	4.16
	Medium (4 to 9 members)	92	76.67
	Large (above 10 members)	23	19.17
5.	**Marital status**		
	Unmarried	2	1.67
	Married	95	79.17
	Divorce	12	10.00
	Widower	11	9.17
6.	**Herd size**		
	Low (up to 4)	23	19.17
	Medium (5 to 10)	81	67.50
	High (above 11)	16	13.33
7.	**Occupation of family**		
	Livestock	2	01.68
	Agriculture + Livestock	80	66.68
	Agriculture + Livestock + Services	6	05.00
	Agriculture + Livestock + Business	14	11.68
	Agriculture + Livestock + Others	18	15.00
8.	**Dairying Experience**		
	Low (up to 3)	16	13.33
	Medium (4 to 12)	92	76.67
	High (13 & above)	12	10.00
9.	**Annual Income**		
	Low (up to Rs. 76,488/-)	10	08.34
	Medium (Rs.76,489/- to Rs. 3,05,678/-)	94	78.34
	High (Rs.3,05,679/-)	16	13.34
10.	**Social Participation**		
	Low (up to 2 years)	12	10.00
	Medium (3 to 13 years)	91	75.83
	High (14 & above)	17	14.17
11.	**Extension contact**		
	Low (up to 8 years)	19	15.83
	Medium (9 to 13 years)	77	64.17
	High (14 years & above)	24	20.00
12.	**Mass media Exposure**		
	Low (up to 4)	27	22.50
	Medium (5 to 7)	65	54.17

	High (8 & above)	28	23.34
13.	**Economic Motivation**		
	Low (up to 20)	22	18.00
	Medium (21 to 25)	73	61.00
	High (26 & above)	25	21.00

Table 1 indicated that the distributional analysis pertaining to age of the farm women indicated that majority of the farm women were medium aged (63.34%), educated up to middle school level (33.43%), joint family type (72.50%), medium size family (76.67%), majority of married women (79.17%), medium herd size (67.50%), majority of occupation is agriculture and livestock (66.68%), medium dairying experience (76.67%), medium level of annual income i.e. Rs. 76,489 to Rs. 3,05,678 (78.34%), medium social participation (75.83%), medium extension contact (64.17%), medium mass media exposure (54.17%), medium economic motivation (61.00%).

Overall Training needs of dairy farm women about dairy farming

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their overall Training needs of dairy farm women about dairy farming N=120

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (upto 47)	26	21.67
2	Medium (48 to 65)	73	60.84
3	High (66 and above)	21	17.50
Total		120	100

According to table 2 it is revealed that majority of the respondents (60.84%) were in medium level of training needs while 17.50 percent and 21.67 percent respondents were in high and low level of training needs, respectively. above result was in line with the earlier findings of Ahuja *et al*. (2015) [1] and Gurjar *et al*. (2018) [2].

Training needs dairy farm women about animal care and management

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their training needs about animal care and management

Sr. No.	Statements	Most Important		Important		Not Important	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Care of pregnant animals	82	68.34	37	30.84	1	0.84
2.	Care of new born calf	38	31.68	82	68.34	0	00.00
3.	Importance of colostrum	43	35.84	59	59.00	18	15.00
4.	Period of colostrum feeding to calf	44	36.68	67	55.84	9	7.50
5.	Care of animals after parturition.	72	60.00	42	35.00	6	5.00
6.	Care of dry animals	31	25.84	73	60.84	16	13.34
7.	Information about care of heifers	36	30.00	72	60.00	12	10.00
8.	Animal sheds and housing	38	31.68	70	58.34	12	10.00

The data (table 3) indicated that care of pregnant animals were found to be most important training need assigned by 68.34 percent while important and no important assigned by 30.84 and 0.84 percent, respectively. Care of new born calf were found to be important training need assigned by 68.34 percent whereas most important and no important assigned by 31.68 and 00.00 percent, respectively. Importance of colostrum were found to be important training need assigned by 59.00 percent while most important and no important assigned by 35.84 and 15.00 percent, respectively. Period of colostrum feeding to calf were found to be important training need assigned by 55.84 percent while most important and no important assigned by 36.68 and 07.50 percent, respectively. Care of animals after parturition were found to be most important training need assigned 60.00 percent while important and no important assigned by 35.00 and 5.00 percent respectively. Care of dry animals were found to be important training need assigned by 60.84 percent while most important and not important assigned by 25.84 and 13.34 percent, respectively. Information about care of heifers were found to be important training need assigned by 60.00 while most important and not important assigned by 30.00 and 10.00 percent, respectively. Animal sheds and housing were found to be important training need assigned by 58.34 percent while most important and not important assigned by 31.68 and 10.00 percent, respectively.

Training needs of farm women about feeding practices of dairy animals

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to their training needs about animal feeding practices N=120

Sr. No.	Training needs	Most important		Important		Not important	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	**Preparation of fodder and its advantages**						
A)	Murghas	41	34.18	69	57.50	10	8.30
B)	Uromol	63	52.50	53	44.18	4	3.34
2.	Proportion of fodder in feeding	73	60.84	45	37.50	2	1.68
3.	Feeding of pregnant animals	56	46.68	56	46.68	8	6.68
4.	Feeding of milch animals	35	29.18	80	66.68	5	4.18
5.	Feeding of dry animals	32	26.68	84	70.00	4	3.34
6.	Feeding of calf	67	55.84	45	37.50	8	6.68
7.	Importance of concentrates in feeding milch animals	58	48.34	56	46.68	6	5.00
8.	Proportion of concentrates feeding according to milk Production	54	45.00	63	52.50	3	2.50
9.	Importance of green fodder for the milch animals and its proportion in feeding	51	42.50	62	51.68	7	5.84
10.	Proportion of feeding the dry fodder	47	39.18	63	52.50	10	08.34
11.	Information about fodder production	33	27.50	71	59.18	16	13.34

Table 4 observed that proportion of fodder in feeding was the first most important training need assigned by 60.84 percent of the respondents, while feeding calf was found to be second most important training need expressed by 55.84 percent of the respondents, and Preparation of fodder and its advantages for uromol was found to be third most important training need assigned by 52.50 percent of the respondents. Further, table 4 indicated that feeding of dry animals was found be first important training need assigned by 70.00 percent of the respondents, while Feeding of milch animals was expressed as second important training need by 66.68 percent, and information about fodder production was found to be third important training need opined by 59.18 percent of the respondents.

The observation observed that information about fodder production was found to be first not important training need assigned by 13.34 percent of the respondents, while proportion of feeding the dry fodder was the second not important training need expressed by 08.34 percent of the respondents and murghas preparation was the third not important training need assigned by 8.30 percent of the respondents.

Training needs of dairy farm women about milk production

From table 5 it is observed that Information about clean milk production was assigned as the first most important training need by 46.68 percent respondents. While Methods of milking and their advantages was expressed as the second most important training need by 45.84 percent respondents and information about storage of milk was assigned as the third most important training need by 35.84 percent of the respondents. The data observed that time table of milking and its period was assigned as the first important training need by 65.84 percent of the respondents, while methods of milking and their advantages was opined as the second important training need by 42.50 percent of the respondents and information about clean milk production was expressed as the third important training need by 41.68 percent of the respondents.

The data also observed that information about storage of milk was assigned as first not important training need by 26.68 percent of respondents, while information about clean milk production and methods of milking and their advantages were assigned as second not important training need by 11.68 percent of the respondents. And time table of milking and duration was found to be third not important training need by 01.68 percent.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to their training needs about milk production N=120

Sr. No.	Training needs	Most important		Important		Not important	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Information about clean milk production	56	46.68	50	41.68	14	11.68
2.	Methods of milking and their advantages	55	45.84	51	42.50	14	11.68
3.	Information about storage of milk	43	35.84	45	37.50	32	26.68
5.	Time table of milking and duration	39	32.50	79	65.84	2	01.68

Training needs of farm women about animal health and disease control

The data from Table 6 revealed that information about Haemorrhagic septisemia disease and its control was the most training need assigned as first by the majority 67.50 percent of the respondents, While, Foot and mouth disease and its control was the second training need opined by 65.00 percent respondents as the most important training need and which vaccine against which disease was found to be third training need assigned by 58.34 percent respondents as the most important training need in the area of animal health and disease control. Vaccination to the animals, time of vaccination was first important training need assigned by 65.84 percent of the respondents and identification of difference between healthy and sick is second most important training need assigned by 65.00 percent respondents. While animal others disease and its control training need was the third important training need expressed by 64.18 percent of the respondents.

Information about sterilization was assigned as first not important training need by majority of the respondents (34.18%), while information about removal of naval cord was second not important training need assigned by 11.68 percent of the respondents. Information of others disease and their control was the third not important training need expressed by 09.18 percent of the respondents.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to their training needs about animal health and disease control N=120

Sr. No.	Training needs	Most important		Important		No important	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	**Vaccination to the animals**						
a)	Time of vaccination	39	32.50	79	65.84	2	01.68
b)	Which vaccine should give	70	58.34	47	39.18	3	02.50
c)	Availability of vaccines	61	50.84	58	48.34	1	00.84
2.	**Diseases and their control**						
a)	Foot and mouth disease (FMD)	78	65.00	42	35.00	0	00.00
b)	Haemorrhagic septisemia	81	67.50	36	30.00	3	02.5
c)	Diahorria	53	44.18	63	52.50	4	03.34
d)	Mastitis	58	48.34	60	50.00	2	01.68
e)	Others	32	26.68	77	64.18	11	09.18
3.	Prevention	56	46.68	60	50.00	4	03.34
4.	ldentification of difference between healthy and sick animal	36	30.00	78	65.00	6	05.00
5.	Information about removal of naval cord	65	54.18	41	34.18	14	11.68
6.	Sterilization	18	15.00	61	50.84	41	34.18

Training needs of farm women about animal breeding

Table 7 showed that artificial insemination and its advantages was the first most important training needs assigned by 50.84 percent of the respondents, while information about selection of milch animals was found to be second most important training need expressed by 40.84 percent of the respondents. Whereas, measures to decrease dry period in animals was observed as the third most important training needs by 38.34 percent respondents.

Further, Table 7 revealed that information about higher milking cows/buffaloes was the first important training need assigned by 52.50 percent of the respondents, while information about selection of milch animals was found as second important training need by 51.68 percent of the respondents. And selective breeding was found to be third important training need by 45.00 percent of the respondents.

Whereas Detection of heat in animals was first not important training need assigned by 36.68 percent of the respondents, while selective breeding was preferred as second not important training need by 27.50 percent of respondents and measures to decrease dry period in animals was found to be third not important training need assigned by 21.68 percent of the respondents in the area of animal breeding.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to their training needs about animal breeding N=120

Sr. No.	Training needs	Most important		Important		Not important	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Artificial insemination (AI) and its advantages	61	50.84	53	44.18	6	05.00
2.	Information about selection of milch Animals	49	40.84	62	51.68	9	07.50
3.	Selective breeding	33	27.50	54	45.00	33	27.50
4.	Information about higher milking cows/ buffaloes	42	35.00	63	52.50	15	12.50
5.	Detection of heat in animals	33	27.50	43	35.84	44	36.68
6.	Measured to decrease dry period in animals	46	38.34	48	40.00	26	21.68

Conclusion

An attempt was made in the present study to identify the training needs of farm women in dairy animal management practices. The result of the study revealed that majority of the respondents (60.84%) were in medium level of training needs while 17.50 percent and 21.67 percent respondents were in high and low level of training needs, respectively.

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