

Adoption of No Cost and Low Cost Technology of Animal Husbandry by Farm Women

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to know Extent of adoption of No Cost and Low Cost Technology in Animal Husbandry of the Farm Women of Nadiad Taluka of Kheda. According to the availability of the farm women engaged in animal husbandry as per government census, 10 villages of Nadiad taluka were selected for this study. Total 150 farm women were selected by proportionate random sample method. The data were collected by personal contacts. Majority(79.33%) of the farm women fully adopted the practice of cleanliness of milking utensils followed by 78% of them fully adopted providing adequate fresh and clean drinking water, 77.34% of the farm women fully adopted quick disposal/delivery of milk to the village co-operative /selling place after milking, 71.34% of them fully adopted regular cleaning and washing of udder ,teat and hind quarter before milking, 64.66% of them fully adopted proper ventilation & sufficient light in cattle shed, provide chaffed green and dry fodder ,while 63.33% of them fully adopted hygienic disposal of placenta and dead body and regular cleaning of cattle shed, followed by 62.66% of the farm women fully adopted artificial insemination /natural service at proper time of heat, while 61.33 % of them fully adopted different diseases and its time of vaccination at rearing .

Keywords- No cost and low cost technology, Animal husbandry, Adoption

In India, animal husbandry implies as the second largest economic activity next to agriculture in rural areas. It provides employment and economic support to rural families. Many of the important tasks in animal husbandry are performed by women besides their responsibilities as home makers. Women play an important role in animal husbandry activities as manager, decision makers and skilled workers. They help in farm operations, take their animals for grazing, look after the sale of milk and in addition, perform the functions related to house management. Rural woman contributes a share of more than 75 per cent in animal husbandry operations like feeding, milking and sale of milk. Considering the importance of role of women in animal husbandry, the present study was carried out.

OBJECTIVE

To determine the extent of adoption of no cost and

low cost technology by the farm women regarding animal husbandry.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Nadiad taluka of Kheda district of Gujarat state. According to the availability of the farm women engaged in animal husbandry as per government census, 10 villages of Nadiad taluka were selected for this study. Total 150 farm women were selected by proportionate random sample method. The proportionate sample that is from Vaso-20 farm women ,Uttarsanda-19,Sodpur-17,Vadtal-16,Salun(talpad)-14,Piplata-14,Maholel-14,Dabhan-12,Chalali-12,Narsanda-12 farm women were selected. The data of the study was collected by personal interview. The interview schedule was prepared keeping in view the objectives of the study. The statistical measure such as percentage was used to analyze the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Extent of adoption of the farm women regarding no cost and low cost technology of animal husbandry:

n=150

Sr. no.	Practice	Fully adopted		Rejected After adopted		Not adopted	
		NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
A.	About improved variety/breed of animal	17	11.33	06	4.00	127	84.66
B.	General management and milking practices						
1	Proper ventilation & sufficient light in cattle shed	97	64.66	00	00.00	53	35.33
2	Provide non slippery, impervious, well slopped floor in cattle shed.	69	46.00	00	00.00	81	54.00
3	Regular cleaning of cattle shed	95	63.33	16	10.67	39	26.00
4	Cleaning and washing of udder, teat and hind quarter before milking	107	71.34	00	00.00	43	28.66
5	Cleanliness of milking utensils	119	79.33	00	00.00	31	20.66
6	Quick, regular and accurate milking with full hand	45	30.00	72	48.00	33	22.00
7	Quick disposal/delivery of milk to the village co-operative/ selling place after milking	116	77.34	00	00.00	34	22.66
C	About Feeding and watering practices						
1	Chaffed green and dry fodder	97	64.66	04	2.67	49	32.67
2	Providing concentrate and its required quantity	88	58.66	03	2.00	59	39.33
3	Providing mineral mixture and its required quantity	35	23.33	00	00.00	115	76.67
4	Providing Adequate fresh and clean drinking water	117	78.00	00	00.00	33	22.00
D	About Breeding practices						
1	Accurate and timely heat detection	91	60.66	00	00.00	59	39.33
2	Artificial insemination/Natural service at proper time of heat	94	62.66	00	00.00	56	37.33
3	Pregnancy diagnosis at 60-90 days after AI/Natural service	89	59.33	00	00.00	61	40.66
4	AI/Natural service after 60-90 days of calving	68	45.33	00	00.00	82	54.66
E	Health care practices						
1	Identification and Timely -regular vaccination against contagious diseases like FMD,BQ,HS	85	56.66	00	00.00	65	43.33
2	Care and post bite vaccination in case of dog bite.	35	23.33	00	00.00	115	76.66
3	Regular deworming of animal at least once in a year	78	52.00	09	06.00	63	42.00
4	Hygienic disposal of placenta & dead body	95	63.33	00	00.00	55	36.66
F	About rearing practices						
1	Provision of bedding material & its regular replacement	52	34.66	09	6.00	89	59.33
2	Cutting and disinfections of naval cord with tincture iodine	59	39.33	00	00.00	91	60.67
3	Feeding of adequate quantity of colostrums to the calf at proper time	73	48.66	00	00.00	77	51.33
4	Dehorning of calf	85	56.66	00	00.00	65	43.33
5	Different diseases and its Time of Vaccination	92	61.33	00	00.00	58	38.66
6	Regular deworming of calf	65	43.33	00	00.00	85	56.66
G	Animal market management						
1	Purchase of new animal by consulting doctor	48	32.00	00	00.00	102	68.00
2	Checking 2 to 3 time milk production to know true milk production of animal before purchasing new one	76	50.66	00	00.00	74	49.33

It is observed from the above table that majority(79.33%) of the farm women fully adopted the practice of cleanliness of milking utensils followed by 78% of them fully adopted providing adequate fresh and clean drinking water, 77.34% of the farm women fully adopted quick disposal/delivery of milk to the village co-operative /selling place after milking,71.34%of them fully adopted regular cleaning and washing of udder ,teat and hind quarter before milking, 64.66%of them fully adopted proper ventilation & sufficient light in cattle shed, provide chaffed green and dry fodder ,while 63.33%of them fully adopted hygienic disposal of placenta and dead body and regular cleaning of cattle shed, followed by 62.66% of the farm women fully adopted artificial insemination /natural service at proper time of heat, while 61.33 %of them fully adopted different diseases and its time of vaccination at rearing .

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that majority(79.33%) of the farm women fully adopted the practice of cleanliness of milking utensils followed by 78% of them fully adopted providing adequate fresh and clean drinking water, 77.34% of the farm women fully adopted quick disposal/delivery of milk to the village co-operative /selling place after milking,71.34%of them fully adopted regular cleaning and washing of udder ,teat and hind quarter before milking, 64.66%of them fully adopted proper ventilation & sufficient light in cattle shed, provide chaffed green and dry fodder ,while 63.33%of them fully adopted hygienic disposal of placenta and dead body and regular cleaning of cattle shed, followed by 62.66% of the farm women fully adopted artificial insemination /natural service at proper time of heat, while 61.33 %of them fully adopted different diseases and its time of vaccination at

rearing .

IMPLICATION

Understanding significance of farm woman in to animal husbandry, there is a need to solve their problems which obstruct them for adoption of no cost and low cost technology of animal Husbandry so that they can reduce their cost of animal keeping and raise their income.

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