

Awareness and Technological Needs of Women in Dairying

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ABSTRACT

The milk production of Banaskantha district is highest in Gujarat state. Rural women, who constitute nearly 48.00 percent of the total population of Banaskantha district, play an important role in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry besides the house hold responsibilities. Involvement and participation of rural women are more in Animal Husbandry than in Agriculture. A survey based study was carried out to ascertain awareness and technological needs of women in dairy farming, using a pre tested interview schedule by personal interview with sample size of 100 rural women in five Talukas of Banaskantha District- namely Deesa, Palanpur, Vadgam, Dantiwada and Tharad. The farmwomen were aware regarding breed of cow(76%), breed of buffalo(86%), feed requirement of young stock(59%), feed requirement of heifer (61%), feed requirement of milch animals (52%), keep the animal in clean surrounding(70%), keep the new born calf with its mother for cleaning(72%), within 1-2 hours after birth, calf allows to take mother's milk(61%), do not make pregnant animal run or fight with other animals (65%), cleaning cattle shed every day(94%), de worming(93%) and vaccination with the help of V.O.(93%). The farm women awareness was least in balance food (8%), avail services of veterinary doctor at the time of calving(21%), udder to be cleaned with potassium permanganate(0%), stop milking after the completion of 7th month(37%), mix small quantity born meal and mineral in the feed(53%), spraying 2% formalin as disinfectant (0%), de horning (19%) and right way of milking(16%). The study concluded that rural women are least aware in many activities of dairy farming and there is a need to educate farm women about scientific management practices for increasing livestock production.

Keywords: Technological need, Awareness

INTRODUCTION

Rural Women, who constitute nearly 48.00 percent of the total population of the Banaskantha District, play an important role in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry besides the house hold responsibilities. Generally we can see that the involvement and participation of rural women are more in Animal Husbandry than in Agriculture. Venkatachalam (1993) and Sethi (1991) expressed that all most 80-90 percent of the total work related to cattle care is performed by women. In many places the entire management of livestock, starting from cutting, collection, carrying and chaffing of fodder to feeding and milking, preparation of milk products, cleaning of cattle shade collection of cow dung to the manure pits, preparation of cow dung cakes and their storage was done by

women (Achanta, 1982).

In addition to these roles, women also play an equally important role in decision making regarding number of milch cattle to be kept, feeding of milch cattle, purchase of cattle feed, place of keeping animals in summer and cold season and selling and buying new cattle. These women play an important role in dairy sector, so the present study was undertaken with following objectives.

- 1 To find out the technological needs of women in dairying.
- 2 To examine the awareness of women about the technologies related to dairying.
- 3 To find out association between the social-personal factors and Technological Needs of women in dairying.

METHODOLOGY

This study was under taken in five Talukas of Banaskantha District- namely Deesa, Palanpur, Vadgam, Dantiwada and Tharad. These Talukas were purposively selected as the milk production is more in those Talukas. Four villages from each Taluka were purposively selected as the milk production is more in those villages. Thus total 20 villages were purposively selected for the study. Five dairy

women were randomly selected from the each village. Thus the total sample comprising of 100 respondents for the study. The questionnaire was prepared on the basis of the above objectives and each respondents was personally contacted for data collection. The data were coded, tabulated, classified and analyzed in the light of the objectives. The appropriate statistical tools applied for the analysis of the study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION**Table 1 : Awareness of Dairy Technology by the Respondents.**

n=100

| Sr. No. | Item | Awarness of dairy technology | No. | Per cent |
|---------|------------------------------------|---|-----|----------|
| 1 | Breed | Cow Gir, Kankrej, Jersey, HF | 76 | 76.00 |
| | | Buffalo Mehsani, Surati, Banni, Jafarabadi | 86 | 86.00 |
| 2 | Balance Feed | Green fodder = 30.00 kg Dry fodder = 3.00 kg Concentrate Mixture = 4.00 kg. Mineral Mixture = 60.00gram. Salt and clean water | 08 | 08.00 |
| 3 | Feed Requirement of young stock | 2 Litter Milk 1 Kg. Mixture weight | 59 | 59.00 |
| 4 | Feed Requirement of heifer | 1 to 2 kg. feed for every 1 kg. body weight. | 61 | 61.00 |
| 5 | Feed Requirement of milch animals. | 1 Kg. feed for body maintenance. 50 percent feed of total milk. | 52 | 52.00 |
| 6 | Care at calving | Keep the animal in clean surrounding. Avail services of veterinary doctor at the time of calving. | 70 | 70.00 |
| | | | 21 | 21.00 |
| 7 | Care of newly born calf. | Keep the new born calf with its mother for cleaning. Udder to be cleaned with potassium permanganate Within 1-2 hours after birth, calf allows to take mother's milk (Colostrums). | 72 | 72.00 |
| | | | 00 | 00.00 |
| 8 | Care of pregnant animal. | Do not make them run or fight with other animals. Stop milking after the completion of 7th month. Mix small quantity born meal and mineral in the feed. | 65 | 65.00 |
| | | | 37 | 37.00 |
| 9 | Cleanliness of cattle shed. | Cleaning every day Spraying 2% formalin as disinfectant. | 94 | 94.00 |
| | | | 00 | 00.00 |
| 10 | De worming | 20 Days after birth de worming should be done. | 93 | 93.00 |
| 11 | De horning | 12-14 Days age | 19 | 19.00 |
| 12 | Health and Sanitation | Vaccination with the help of V.O Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Black quarter Foot & Mouth disease | 93 | 93.00 |
| 13 | Right way of milking | Milking with fingers only | 16 | 16.00 |

The data presented in Table 1 indicated that 76.00 per cent and 86.00 per cent of the respondents were aware about cow breed and buffalo breed respectively. Only 8.00 per cent of the respondents had aware for the balance feed for their milch animals. 61.00 per cent of the respondents

were aware about recommended feed for heifer. While 59.00 per cent and 52.00 per cent of the respondents were aware about recommended feed for young stock and milch animals respectively. Awareness about the balance diet was found to be very low. Though 86.00 per and 76.00 per cent

of the respondents were aware of breed of buffalo and cow respectively. Majority of the respondents (61.00 per cent ; 59.00 per cent and 52.00 per cent) were aware about the feed requirement of heifers and young stock and milch animals respectively.

The data indicated that majority of the respondents were aware about (i) cleaning of cattle shed (94.00 per cent), (ii) de worming (93.00 per cent), (iii) Vaccination with the help of V.O. (93.00 per cent), (iv) Keep the new born calf with its mother for cleaning.(72.00 per cent), (v) Keep the animal in clean surrounding.(70.00 per cent)and (vi) Do not make them run or fight with other animals. (65.00 per cent). 61.00 per cent of the respondents started the feeding of mother's milk(Colostrums) Within 1-2 hours after birth of calf. While very few percent of the respondents (16.00 per cent) were aware about the right way of milking. Only 37.00 per cent of

the respondents were aware about to Stop milking after the completion of 7th month of pregnancy. No body was aware about the Spraying 2% formalin as disinfectant in cattle shed and Udder to be cleaned with potassium permanganate. While awareness about Right way of milking, Dehorning, Stop milking after the completion of 7 th. Month and avail services of Veterinary Doctor at the time of calving were found to be very low. Though, majority of the respondents were aware about cleaning cattle shed everyday; De worming should be done 20 days after birth; Vaccination with the help of VO; keep the new born calf with it's mother for cleaning; Pregnant animal should not make them run or fight with other animals; keep the animal in clean surrounding and new born calf allow to take colostrums within 1-2 hours after birth. Similar findings were reported by Umarani (2002).

Table 2 : Rank order of the Technological needs of Respondents in Dairying

n=100

| Sr. No. | Subject matter areas | Number | Per cent | Rank order. |
|---------|--|--------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | Balance diet | 73 | 73.00 | II |
| 2 | Health care and Sanitation | 64 | 64.00 | III |
| 3 | Care of pregnant animals and new born calf. | 56 | 56.00 | V |
| 4 | Right way of milking. | 54 | 54.00 | VI |
| 5 | Maintenance of cattle shed | 41 | 41.00 | VIII |
| 6 | Processing of milk and preparation of milk products. | 74 | 74.00 | I |
| 7 | Rearing of animals | 47 | 47.00 | VII |
| 8 | Cultivation of fodder crops | 57 | 57.00 | IV |

It could be observed from the above Table 2 that the respondents considered Processing of milk and preparation of milk products, Balance diet, Health care and Sanitation and Cultivation of fodder crops as the most important areas of technologies compared to the others. Farm women preferred the above areas of training. Similar findings were reported by Umarani.(2002).

negatively correlation with the technological needs in dairying. It implies that higher the age, education, total income and farm experience, lower is the degree of technological need of respondents in dairy. Type of Family had a positively significant relationship at 0.05 per cent level. It could be inferred that in joint family, family members are more and work is distributed among each member so they can speared more time for dairy technology, their desire for knowing technologies related to dairying also increases.

Table 3 : Correlation between the socio-personal factors and technological needs of the respondents in dairying

| Sr.No. | Variables | Dairying |
|--------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | Age | -0.205 |
| 2 | Education | -0.002 |
| 3 | Type of Family | 0.270* |
| 4 | Total Income | -0.067 |
| 5 | Farm Experience | -0.050 |

* Significant at 0.05 level, ** significant at 0.01 level.

It could be observed from the table - 9 that age, education, total income and farm experience had shown

CONCLUSION

The study reveals that the respondents were not aware of the importance of proportions of balanced diet. The respondents also consider that processing of milk and preparation of milk products, balanced diet, health care and sanitation, cultivation of fodder crops, care of pregnant animals and new born calf and right way of milking are some of the important areas of technologies they would like to learn. Hence, it is suggested that short duration training programmes on dairy practices would be useful to the farm women in acquiring the latest technical knowledge and skills

with regards to dairying.

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