

## Constraints Experienced by Dairy Farm Women in Adoption of Dairy Farming Practices

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### ABSTRACT

*The present study was conducted in Banaskantha district of Gujarat state as it holds first position in milk production in the state. Dantiwada taluka was selected purposively because the RKVY project entitled "Sustainable Agriculture Development in SDAU Adopted Villages" has been implemented in sixteen villages of Dantiwada taluka in Banaskantha District of Gujarat State. The study was conducted with the objective to know the constraints experienced by dairy farm women in adoption of dairy farming practices. The RKVY project is an operation in sixteen villages of Dantiwada block of Banaskantha district. All the villages were selected purposively. One hundred and fourteen dairy farm women were selected in proportion with number of dairy farm women at random. An interview schedule was prepared for data collection and respondents were interviewed personally. After interviewing 140 dairy farm women in adoption of dairy farming practices, it was revealed that dairy farm women expresses inadequate or lack of irrigation facilities for cultivating green fodder for animal as main constraint in adoption of dairy farming practices. The non-availability of elite sires for breeding purpose in villages and too much of repeat breeding due to faulty Artificial Insemination was reported by second and third major constraints observed in adoption of dairy farming practices. For effective organization of training programme, the respondents were asked to give their opinion regarding suitable venue, time, duration, interval and choice of teacher - trainer. Majority of the dairy farm women (80.71 per cent) preferred Milk Co-operative union building as venue for their training, 70.00 per cent dairy farm women suggested to have training in the month of Chaitra-Vaishakh (April to May), and 51.43 per cent dairy farm women suggested duration of two days training programme, while 29.28 per cent respondents opined that the training programme should be of only one day. Further majority of the respondents (60.00 per cent) opined that interval of training programmes should be twice in a year and all the respondents suggested that female teacher should be as a trainer.*

**Keyword:** Relative suitability, Dairy farming, Dairy farm women.

### INTRODUCTION

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. Despite of possessing more than 21.10 percent of world's livestock wealth, India contributes only to the extent of 13.80 per cent of world's total milk production. In spite of active implementation of various

schemes and programmes to augment productivity of dairy animals, it has not reached desirable level; one of the reasons for this is not use different training on modern dairy practices are not used. This could be attributed to certain constraints at the end users' level. An attempt was made to find out the constraints faced by the dairy farmers in training need of dairy farming practices. The dairy farmers were asked open-ended questions to enlist the constraints they were facing of regarding dairy farming practice. A sound knowledge of constraints can be helpful in formulating remedial measures. With respect to venue of the training, all

the women opined that the venue of the training should not be outside the village. Women have to play a multipurpose role of wife, mother, farm women and dairy manager. Her absence at home can raise various problems viz., cooking, taking care of children, milking etc.

Therefore research study entitled “Constraints Experienced by Dairy Farm Women in Adoption of Dairy Farming Practices” was under taken with following objectives.

- 1 Constraints experienced by dairy farm women in adoption of dairy farming practices.
- 2 Relative suitability of venue, time, duration, interval and choice of teacher-trainer for rural women with respect to training in dairy farming practices.

**METHODOLOGY**

The RKVY project is an operation in sixteen villages of Dantiwada block of Banaskantha district. All the

villages were selected purposively. One hundred and forty dairy farm women were selected in proportion with number of dairy farm women at random. An interview schedule was prepared for data collection and respondents were interviewed personally.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Constraints experienced by dairy farm women in adoption of dairy farming practices**

The major constraints reported by the dairy farm women based on priority are presented in Table 1. The data presented in Table 25 revealed that inadequate or lack of irrigation facilities for cultivating green fodder for animals was the main constraint as reported by 97.14 per cent dairy farmers and ranked first. The non-availability of elite sires for breeding purpose in villages and too much of repeat breeding due to faulty A.I. (Artificial Insemination) was reported by 91.42 per cent and 88.57 per cent of respondents and ranked second and third, respectively.

**Table 1: Constraints experienced by dairy farm women in adoption of dairy farming practices**

n=140

Sr. No.	Constraints	No.	Per cent	Rank
1	Inadequate or lake of irrigation facilities for cultivating green fodder for animal	136	97.14	I
2	Non availability of elite sires for breeding purpose in villages	128	91.42	II
3	Repeat breeding due to faulty A.I. techniques	124	88.57	III
4	Non availability of expert services to treat repeat breeders	110	78.57	IV
5	Lake of knowledge about control measure of clinical and sub clinical mastitis	96	68.58	V
6	Infertility problems in dairy animals	91	65.00	VI
7	Non availability of improved seed and other inputs for green fodder production	86	61.43	VII
8	Notion that animals need water only once or maximum twice a day	78	55.71	VIII
9	Delay in getting A.I. services at door steps	72	51.43	IX
10	Lack of knowledge about importance of providing inexpensive but comfortable housing	66	47.14	X
11	High cost of feed and fodder for dairy animals	58	41.43	XI
12	Lack of knowledge about importance of washing udder before and after milking	52	37.14	XII

The non-availability of expert services to treat repeat breeders, lack of knowledge about control measures of clinical and sub clinical mastitis, infertility problems in dairy animals, non-availability of improve seed and other inputs for green fodder were also reported by large number of dairy farmers.

**Relative suitability of venue, time, duration, interval and choice of teacher-trainer for rural women with respect to training in dairy farming practices**

For effective organization of training programme, the respondents were asked to give their opinion regarding suitable venue, time, duration, interval and choice of teacher

- trainer. The data regarding their opinions are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Women's preference for Venue, Time, Duratiuon, Interval and choice of Teacher – Trainer for Training Praogramme** n=140

Sr. No.	Component of training	Details	No.	Per cent
1	Venue	In village		
		(a) Building of milk co – operative union	113	80.71
		(b) Gram Panchayat building	27	19.29
2	Time	(a) Chaitra – Vaishakh (April - May)	98	70.00
		(b) Jayesths – Ashadh (June - July)	00	00.00
		(c) Shravan – Bhadarva (August - September)	32	22.86
		(d) Aasho – Kartik (October - November)	00	00.00
		(e) Magshar – Posh (December - January)	00	00.00
		(f) Maha –Falgun (February - March)	10	7.14
3	Duration	(a) One day	41	29.28
		(b) Two day	63	45.00
		(c) Four day	32	22.86
		(d) One week	4	2.86
4	Interval of training	(a) Once in a year	33	23.57
		(b) Twice in a year	84	60.00
		(c) Four time in a year	23	16.43
5	Teacher – trainer	(a) Female teacher – trainer	140	100
		(b) Male teacher - trainer	0.00	0.00

#### Venue

Table 2 reveals that Majority of the women (80.71 per cent) preferred Milk Co-operative union building as venue for their training. Remaining 19.29 per cent women selected Gram panchayat building as venue of their training.

#### Time

Majority of the women 70.00 per cent suggested to have training in the month of Chaitra-Vaishakh ( April to May ), while 22.86 per cent women suggested to have training in the month of Shravan to Bhadarva ( August to September ), and only ten women suggested to have training in the month of Maha to falgun (February to March). None of them opted for the month of Jayesths – Ashadh, Aasho – Kartik and Magshar – Posh.

#### Duration

Table 2 further shows that 51.43 per cent dairy farm women suggested duration of two days training programme, while 29.28 per cent respondents opined that the training programme should be of only one day. Only 22.86 per cent respondents suggested the training programme for a period of four days. Only four women suggested for the training should be of one week.

#### Interval

Table 27 show that majority of the respondents (60.00 per cent) opined that interval of training programmes could be twice in a year. Nearly one-fourth of the respondents 23.57 per cent were of the opinion that interval of training programme could be once in a year and only 16.43 per cent opined for four training programmes during the year.

#### Choice of teacher - trainer

As regards choice of teacher-trainer for training programme, all the respondents (100 per cent) suggested female teacher-trainer none of them suggested male teacher-trainer.

#### CONCLUSION

The result indicated that non-availability of irrigation facilities for green fodder cultivation was the major constraint to dairy farming. The breeding related problems like non-availability of elite sires for breeding purpose in villages and too much of repeat breeding due to faulty A.I. was also reported by quite large number of dairy farmers. Were the three important constraints faced by the women dairy farmers. According to preference for venue, rural women preferred their own village as the most suitable venue for conducting the training. Within the village, the

respondents opined to conduct the training programme in the building of Milk Co-operative Society. So far as the time for training programme was concerned, majority women preferred to conduct the training programme in the month of Chaitra-Vaishakh ( April to May ), This was followed by Shravan-Bhadarvo ( August to September ) . According to their views regarding duration, the rural women preferred two days duration of training as most convenient, followed by one day and four days, respectively. Majority women opined that the training programme should be conducted twice in a year, followed by once in a year and four times in a year, respectively. According to their choice of teacher-trainer for training programme, all the rural women opined for female teacher-trainer.

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