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## Relationship between profile of dairy farm women with their training needs in dairy farming

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#### Abstract

The present study on relationship between selected characteristics of farm women with training needs in dairy farming was undertaken in Hingoli district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state with 120 dairy farm women from 12 villages. Data were collected on personal, socio-economic, psychological and communicational characteristics of respondents with the help of pre structured and pretested interview schedule. The detailed analysis of profile characteristics of 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%). It was observed that positive and significant correlation between training needs and independent variables viz., herd size while social participation negatively significant with training needs. Whereas variables viz., age, education, family type, family size and marital status, occupation of family, dairying experience, annual income had non significant relationship with training needs of dairy farm women.

**Keywords:** Dairy farm women, training needs, dairy farming

#### Introduction

Dairying is recognized as an instrument for social and economic development. Indian dairy is a classic example of production by masses rather than mass production. The nation's milk supply comes from millions of small producers, dispersed throughout the rural areas. A wide range of milk producers (around 70 million rural households) viz. landless labourers, marginal, small, medium and large farmers are engaged in dairy farming in India. Technology support for enhancing the livelihood security of the millions of dairy farmers and ensuring sustainable development of dairy sector in the country. Women accounted for 93% of total employment in dairy production. Depending upon the economic status, women perform the tasks of collecting fodder, collecting and processing dung. Women undertake dung composting and carrying to the fields. Women also prepare cooking fuel by mixing dung with twigs and crop residues. Though women play a significant role in livestock management and production, women's control over livestock and its products is negligible. Men, leaving only 14% to women, assume the vast majority of the dairy cooperative membership. Training is an important input. Training improves work effectiveness of an individual as it provides opportunities for acquisition of knowledge and skill. Training is critical input for farmer's rapid transfer of improved dairy technology and a way to modernize their dairy farming and improve their economic condition. Thus, importance of training as an indispensable instrument for human resource development at any level cannot be ignored.

#### Objectives

**The present study was planned with the following objectives**

- To study the profile of dairy farm women.
- To explore relationship between profile of dairy farm women with their training needs.

#### 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.

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Four talukas from each selected district and three villages from each talukas were selected randomly for the study. From each selected village, ten farmers 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.

### Result and Discussion

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%). Age was found to be negatively and non-significantly related with training needs of farm women. This finding is supported

by Sharma *et al.* (2020) [6]. education had positive and non-significant, family type was non-significantly, family size was non-significant relationship with similar findings of Debashis Dash and Birendra kumar (2017) [11]., Marital status negative and non-significant relationship with Similar findings of Sharma *et al.* (2018) [5]. Herd size had established positive significant, Occupation of family had established positive non-significant Similar findings by kale (2012) [4]. It was observed that there was positive and non-significant relationship between dairying experience. This results is supported by Sharma *et al.* (2020) [6]. Annual income had established non-significant relationship is supported by Gaikwad (2003) [2]. It was observed that there was negative and significant relationship between social participation similar to the findings given by Sharma *et al.* (2020) [6]. There was positive and significant relationship between extension contact is supported by Jamdar (2015) [3]. Mass media exposure of the respondents was positively and is supported by Debashis Dash and Birendra Kumar (2017) [11]. There was positive and significant association between economic motivation and training needs. This finding is in line with the findings Jamdar (2015) [3].

**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	<b>Age</b>			
	Young (Up to 30 years)	24	20.00	
	Middle (31 to 47 years)	76	63.34	
	Old (48 years & above)	20	16.66	
2	<b>Education</b>			
	Illiterate (0)	17	10.00	
	Primary school level (1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> std)	37	30.84	
	Middle school level (5 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> std)	40	33.43	
	High school level (11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> std)	19	15.84	
	Graduate (13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> std)	7	05.84	
3	<b>Family type</b>			
	Nuclear	33	27.50	
	Joint	87	72.50	
4	<b>Family size</b>			
	Small (up to 3 members)	5	4.16	
	Medium (4 to 9 members)	92	76.67	
	Large (above 10 members)	23	19.17	
5	<b>Marital status</b>			
	Unmarried	2	1.67	
	Married	95	79.17	
	Divorce	12	10.00	
	Widower	11	9.17	
6	<b>Herd size</b>			
	Low (up to 4)	23	19.17	
	Medium (5 to 10)	81	67.50	
	High (above 11)	16	13.33	
7	<b>Occupation of family</b>			
	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	<b>Dairying Experience</b>			
	Low (up to 3)	16	13.33	
	Medium (4 to 12)	92	76.67	
	High (13 & above)	12	10.00	
9	<b>Annual Income</b>			
	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
<b>10</b>	<b>Social Participation</b>		
	Low (up to 2 years)	12	10.00
	Medium (3 to 13 years)	91	75.83
	High (14 & above)	17	14.17
<b>11</b>	<b>Extension contact</b>		
	Low (up to 8 years)	19	15.83
	Medium (9 to 13 years)	77	64.17
	High (14 years & above)	24	20.00
<b>12</b>	<b>Mass media Exposure</b>		
	Low (up to 4)	27	22.50
	Medium (5 to 7)	65	54.17
	High (8 & above)	28	23.34
<b>13</b>	<b>Economic Motivation</b>		
	Low (up to 20)	22	18.00
	Medium (21 to 25)	73	61.00
	High (26 & above)	25	21.00

**Table 2:** Correlation between personnel, socio economic and psychological characteristics and training needs of the respondents

society of Krishi Vigyan; c2020. p. 322.

Sr. No.	Independent variable	Coefficient of correlation (r)
1	Age	-0.0267Ns
2	Education	0.1090Ns
3	Family type	-0.0427Ns
4	Family size	0.0042Ns
5	Marital Status	-0.1954Ns
6	Herd Size	0.3463**
7	Occupation of family	0.1396Ns
8	Dairying experience	0.0140Ns
9	Annual income	0.1878Ns
10	Social participation	-0.2146*
11	Extension contact	0.2358*
12	Mass media exposure	0.2385*
13	Economic motivation	0.2123*

\* Significant at 0.05 level of significance NS – Non-Significant

\*\*Significant at 0.01 level of significance

### Conclusion

It was observed that positive and significant correlation between training needs and independent variables viz., herd size while social participation negatively significant with training needs. Whereas variables viz., age, education, family type, family size and marital status, occupation of family, dairying experience, annual income had non significant relationship with training needs of dairy farm women.

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