Research Paper

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Knowledge of Women Regarding Dairy Farming Practices

HomeScience

KEYWORDS :

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ABSTRACT

Dairy cooperative societies operate as vibrant local business enterprises serving their members' needs effectively and economically. The women in dairy farming are involved in various operations like breeding, feeding, management, healthcare and marketing of animals including green fodder production. 200 women members were selected from twelve societies of Hanumangarh and Sriganganagar districts of Rajasthan with the help of probability proportion technique. The findings of the study indicating that majority of the respondents were having medium level of knowledge (63.5%) in breeding practices, (61%) in feeding practices, (78.5%) in the area of management (housing), (69.5%) in the case of clean milk production, (77.5%) in healthcare practices, (77.5%) about care of dam and calf and overall findings indicating that (68%) having medium level of knowledge about dairy farming practices.

INTRODUCTION

Dairy facilitate a cooperative and empowerment culture. It provide a space to women for economic upliftment. The main thrust of the women dairy cooperatives is to provide employment and generate more income for betterment of socio-economic condition of weaker section. The women dairy cooperative societies have opened wide horizons for women fair price of milk, availability of fodder, knowledge about checking fat, dairy visits, participation in meetings, availability of bonus, small credit facility and veterinary services. Women are involved in various operation like breeding, feeding, management, healthcare and marketing of animals including green fodder production. The growing number of studies on the farm women and their roles in dairy farming and home management helped us in generating a framework to the study.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Hanumangarh and Sriganganagar districts of Rajasthan. Twelve societies were selected on the basis of highest number of members and 25 percent respondent were selected with the help of probability proportion technique, Thus total 200 respondents constituted the sample size. An interview schedule was prepared for data collection; interview method was used to found the responses.

Result and Discussion

Table -1 Distribution of respondents according to the level of knowledge in dairy farming practices

N = 200

S. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
	Breeding		
	Low (Less than 6)	13	6.5
	Medium (6 to 10)	127	63.5
	High (More than 10)	60	30
	Feeding		
	Low (Less than 8)	19	9.5
	Medium (8 to 12)	122	61
	High (More than 12)	59	29.5
	Management		
C.1	Housing		
	Low (Less than 3)	0	-
	Medium (3 to 4)	157	78.5
	High (More than 4)	43	21.5
C.2	Clean milk production		
	Low (Less than 2)	16	8
	Medium (2 to 4)	139	69.5
	High (More than 4)	45	22.5
4. D.1	Health care		
	Low (Less than 3)	19	9.5
	Medium (3 to 5)	155	77.5
	High (More than 5)	26	13
D.2	Care of dam and calf		
	Low (Less than 1)	3	1.5
	Medium (1 to 3)	155	77.5
	High (More than 3)	42	21

Area I : Breeding

In case of breeding, maximum numbers of members were having medium level of knowledge (63.5%) followed by high level of knowledge(30%).Only 6.5 per cent of members were having low level of knowledge about breeding practices.

Area II : Feeding

In case of feeding, maximum member were having medium level of knowledge (61%), followed by high level of knowledge about feeding practices (29.5%). Only 9.5 per cent members were having low level of knowledge about feeding practices.

Area III : Management

C.1 Housing

In the area of management (housing) maximum number of members, had medium level of knowledge (78.5%) followed high level of knowledge category (21.5%). Not any respondent was found in the low category of knowledge respectively.

C.2 Clean milk production

In the case of clean milk production maximum numbers of members were having medium level of knowledge (69.5%) followed by high level of knowledge (22.5%). Only 8 per cent of members were having low level of knowledge about clean milk production.

Area IV : D.1 Health care

In case of healthcare, maximum number of members were having medium level of knowledge about healthcare practices (77.5%) followed by high and low level knowledge category (13 and 9.5%).

D.2 Care of dam and calf

In the case of **c**are of dam and calf maximum numbers of members were having medium level of knowledge (77.5%) followed by high level of knowledge (21%). Only 1.5 per cent of members were having low level of knowledge about **c**are of dam and calf.

Table -2 Distribution of respondents according to their level of knowledge
N = 200

S. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
	Low (Less than 28)	16	8
	Medium (28 to 38)	136	68
	High (More than 38)	48	24

Data indicating that (68%) per cent respondents having medium level of knowledge about dairy farming practices followed by high level of knowledge category (24%).Only 8 per cent respondents having low level of knowledge.

Conclusion

The study was conducted in Hanumangarh and Sriganganagar districts of Rajasthan with 200 sample size. Overall findings indicating that (68%) having medium level of knowledge about dairy farming practices.

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