

A Study on Participation of Farm Women in Improved Cattle Management Practices in Sehore District of Madhya Pradesh



Agriculture

KEYWORDS : Improved cattle management practices, Dairy, farm women, Participation, Relationship.

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Sehore district of Madhya Pradesh during 2011-12 at Department of Agricultural Extension, R.A.K. College of Agriculture Sehore (M.P.). The main objective of the study was to determine extent of participation of dairy farm women in improved cattle management practices and to find out relationship between independent attributes of dairy farm women with their extent of participation of improved cattle management practices. The study revealed that majority of the dairy farmwomen have partial participation followed by fully participation and no participation in improved cattle management practices respectively. On the other hand, the study revealed that the relationship of dependent variable i.e. participation of farm women with independent variable was found positive and significant relationship.

1.Introduction

Agriculture is the basis of subsistence for rural Indian, since long away. Over 70 per cent of population in India depends on agriculture and subsidiary occupations for their livelihood. Many studies clearly pointed out that the village development depends upon agriculture development which includes the development of live stock too along with crops production. The National Commission on Agriculture has identified dairying as an instrument of socio economic change for maximum farmers. It is a fact that the dairy farming has not only been an integral part of our economy but is also equally engrossed in our culture. The major product of livestock farming is milk and the other dairy products. These products have a special place in the National economy. Firstly, the dependency of people who make their living out of this dairy farming i.e. selling milk and other dairy products (vendors) are concerned with this enterprise. The secondly, major chunk of population of our country who find milk and its allied products as the major source of nourishment i.e. the consumers. Dairy development with improved cattle management practices in rural India also important for betterment of farmers as crop production suffers from the vagaries of nature such as prolonged drought and/or heavy rainfall. Fluctuations in total production cause violent changes in market prices of agricultural commodities. On the discussion of above facts, it is true that in view of recent advancement in the agricultural technologies including cattle management and more and more involvement of women in agriculture. For this, it is imperative that the women functionaries should have awareness regarding agriculture and allied areas. With this point in view, the present study was conducted ..

2. METHODOLOGY

The present study was carried out in Sehore block of Sehore district, Madhya Pradesh being many dairy units running in the area. The respondent farmers for the study were selected random through multi-stage sampling technique. In first stage, a list of villages having well established dairy farms was prepared along with the number of dairy farms in each village out of these only 5 villages. with maximum milch animal population were identified and selected for present study . In the second stage of sampling, a list of farmers having dairy herd was prepared along with the size of herd. Among this, list of 22 farm women was se-

lected on the basis of random sampling method. Hence, the total respondents were 110 for this study.

The data was collected with the help of interview schedule which was prepared on the basis of objectives of the study. For the convenience of data collection, the interview schedule was prepared in Hindi. Before the actual collection of the data the interview schedule was subjected to pre-testing. The data was collected for the year 2011-12.

The appropriate statistical tools like percentage, mean, average and Chi-square test was applied for drawing the inference of the study.

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

. Extent of participation

Table-1 Distribution of farm women according to their extent of participation in cattle management practices.

S. No.	Management practices	No. of tribal farm women (N=110) (Extent of participation)			
		No	Partial	Fully	Mean score
(a).	Participation in feeding practices:				
1.	Participation in feeding practices as recommendations.	23 (20.91)	47 (42.73)	40 (36.36)	2.15
2.	Participation in providing feed requirements for milk production purpose.	25 (22.73)	43 (39.09)	42 (38.18)	2.15
3.	Participation in providing essential minerals requirement for animals	24 (21.82)	37 (33.64)	49 (44.55)	2.23
4.	Participation in providing balance feed as per requirements.	29 (26.36)	37 (33.64)	44 (40.00)	2.14
5.	Participation in using animal food mixture of concentrates	32 (29.09)	38 (34.55)	40 (36.36)	2.07
6.	Participation in feeding of concentrates and roughage mixture.	33 (30.00)	43 (39.09)	34 (30.91)	2.01

S. No.	Management practices	No. of tribal farm women (N=110) (Extent of participation)			Mean score
		No	Partial	Fully	
7.	Participation in feed mixture i.e. 2/3 dry roughage and 1/4 green fodder (roughage) requirements.	31 (28.18)	40 (36.36)	39 (35.45)	2.07
Average mean score		29 (26.36)	40 (36.36)	41 (37.27)	2.11
(b.)	Participation in breeding practices:				
1.	Participation in using improved animal breeding practices as recommended.	32 (29.09)	40 (36.36)	38 (34.55)	2.05
2.	Participation in using improved breeds bull in breeding programme.	34 (30.91)	41 (37.27)	35 (31.82)	2.01
3.	Participation in artificial insemination.	31 (28.18)	39 (35.45)	40 (36.36)	2.08
4.	Participation in next insemination of animals	36 (32.73)	39 (35.45)	35 (31.82)	1.99
5.	Participation to avoid the animal from bull after insemination.	29 (26.36)	41 (37.27)	40 (36.36)	2.10
Average mean score		32 (29.09)	40 (36.36)	38 (34.55)	2.05
(c.)	Participation in disease control practices:				
1.	Participation in vaccination programme to control the diseases.	28 (25.45)	45 (40.91)	37 (33.64)	2.08
2.	Participation in using important medicine for animal treatment.	34 (30.91)	36 (32.73)	40 (36.36)	2.05
3.	Participation in procedure used for giving medicine.	31 (28.18)	39 (35.45)	40 (36.36)	2.08
4.	Participation in diagnosis process by doctor of animal in disease.	31 (28.18)	41 (37.27)	38 (34.55)	2.06
5.	Participation in using proper management to control the disease.	28 (25.45)	45 (40.91)	37 (33.64)	2.08
Average mean score		31 (28.18)	41 (37.27)	38 (34.55)	2.06
(d.)	Participation in general management :				
1.	Participation in proper farm house for animal.	35 (31.82)	38 (34.55)	37 (33.64)	2.02
2.	Participation in maintaining proper record of animal.	35 (31.82)	39 (35.45)	36 (32.73)	2.01
3.	Participation in proper arrangement for the cleaning the animal and it's farm house.	35 (31.82)	41 (37.27)	34 (30.91)	1.99
4.	Participation in proper arrangement for drinking water.	33 (30.00)	39 (35.45)	38 (34.55)	2.05
5.	Participation in the proper method of milking.	32 (29.09)	38 (34.55)	40 (36.36)	2.07
Average mean score		34 (30.91)	39 (35.45)	37 (33.64)	2.03
Overall extent of participation in cattle management practices		31 (28.18)	40 (36.36)	39 (35.45)	2.07

The above study shows that overall the high per cent of tribal farm women found to fully participation 37.27 per cent followed by partial participation 36.36 per cent and no participation 26.36 per cent in feeding practices under improved cattle management practices respectively.

The study also revealed that overall participation in breeding

practices under improved cattle management practices, the high per cent of tribal farm women found to partial participation 36.36 per cent followed by fully participation 34.55 per cent and no participation 29.09 per cent respectively.

study shows that the overall participation in disease control under improved cattle management practices, the high per cent of tribal farm women found to partial participation 37.27 per cent followed by fully participation 34.55 per cent and no participation 28.18 per cent respectively.

The above study shows that the overall participation in general management practices under improved cattle management practices, the high per cent of tribal farm women found to partial participation 35.45 per cent followed by fully participation 33.64 per cent and no participation 30.91 per cent respectively.

Table-2 Distribution of farm women according to their overall extent of participation in improved cattle management practices.

Attributes	Categories	No. of tribal farm women	Percentage	Mean Score
Participation	(a) No	31	28.18	0.28
	(b) Partial	40	36.36	0.73
	(c) Fully	39	35.45	1.06
	Total	110	100.00	2.07

The data presented in above table reveals that the high per cent of tribal farm women 36.36 per cent were found to have partial participation followed by fully participation 35.45 per cent and no participation 28.18 per cent in improved cattle management practices respectively. The category wise mean score of improved cattle management practices was found for no participation 0.28 followed by partial participation 0.73 and for fully participation 1.06 respectively. The overall mean score of participation in improved cattle management practices was found to 2.07. Similar finding are also reported by Toppo Ambrase *et.al.* (2004), Yadav *et.al.* (2005), Chouhan and Chouhan (2008) and Prajapati *et.al.* (2010).

Table 3: Chi-square test between independent variables with the participation awareness of farm woment

S.No.	Independents Variables	X ²
1	Age	10.4*
2	Education	13.3*
3	Size of Land holding	11.9*
4	Social Participation	8.0 N.S
5	Socio economic status	13.9*.
6	Attitude toward improved dairy practices	10.8*.
7	Extension Participation	10.0*
8	Economic motivation	10.3
9	Innovativeness	8.0 N.S..
10	Management orientation	13.6*
11	Exposure to training	12.2*.
12	Size of dairy herd	8.9 N.S..

* Significant level at 5 per cent level of significance with 4 d.f.

The results of chi square (X²) analysis in above table revealed that characteristics namely Age(10.4*), Education (13.3*), Size of Land holding(11.9*) Socio economic status(13.9*). Attitude toward improved dairy practices(10.8*). Extension Participation(10.0*). Management orientation (13.6)* Exposure to training (12.2)*and Economic motivation (10.3 were found to posi-

tive and significant on the extent of participation. On the other hand, chi square (X^2) of remaining characteristics namely Social Participation (8.0 N.S)) innovativeness (8.0 N.S.), and Size of dairy herd (8.9 N.S.), were positive but non significant associated with the participation of farm women. These findings derive support from the finding of Singh *et.al.* (1994), and Chouhan and Chouhan (2008)

4. Conclusion

The study concludes that majority of farmwomen have partial participation (36.36) followed by fully participation (35.45) per cent and no participation (28.18) per cent in improved cattle management practices respectively. The study also concludes that socio-economic attributes of farmwomen have a positive and significant relationship with the participation of farmwomen regarding improved cattle management practices respectively.

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