



# Constraints Perceived by Tribal Farm Women in Acquiring Training On Animal Husbandry Practices in Chhotaudepur District of Gujarat

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## ABSTRACT

Dairy farming is one of the most important agro based industries for solving the problems of employment and rural poverty in India. Management of Livestock and milk production has been one of the sectors in India where female work force participation is high. Training plays an important role in the advancement of human performance in a given situation and provides a systematic improvement of knowledge and skills which in turn helps the trainees to function effectively and efficiently in their given task on completion of the training. The present investigation was carried out in Chhotaudepur district of Gujarat located in the eastern part of the State of Gujarat. The boundary of Chhotaudepur district touches to Vadodara, Panch Mahal, Dahod, Narmada and State of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The Chhotaudepur district is an important tribal majority milk pocket in the Gujarat state. The present study indicated that seasonal migration for labourers was the most serious constraint (86.11 %) followed by low literacy rate in tribal area (85.00 %), tribal farm women are very shy in nature (83.61 %), poor economic condition (83.00 %), inadequate support from government to purchasing dairy animals (81.11 %), and least constraints perceived by farm women was social security (54.72 %), lack of local farm women organizations (48.89 %), and non availability of training facilities related to livestock management (40.55 %).

**Key Words:** Training, Tribal Farm Women, Improved Animal Husbandry Practices, Constraints.

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## INTRODUCTION

The emergence of Green Revolution seems to have acted like a pace setter for the introduction of White Revolution in India. At present Milk and milk products account for about 7 to 8 Per cent of the total consumption expenditure by the households. The production and availability of milk and milk products per capita in India is very low as compared with that in some of developed countries. With the world cattle and buffalo population, India has about one half of the world's buffaloes and one fifth of world's cattle. In spite of the fact that India has enormous cattle population; it is rather pity to note that the average milk production of Indian cow is very low. On an average a cow in India produced only 1500 kg of milk per annum and buffalo yields 1200 kg annually against 4000

kg of milk produced by cow in some countries advanced in dairying (Anon, 2018). Thus, there is a wide gap between the number of animals and milk production. The remarkable low productivity of animals in India is largely due to traditional animal husbandry practices. Owing to these facts, the need for increasing the milk production rapidly in the country is being pertinently felt. During the last decade dairying and animal husbandry programmes have received considerable attention in India's planned development. In many tribal areas, dairying assumes a special significance as an effective instrument for economic and social uplift of the weaker sections. Sakthivel and Narmatha (2019) have reported that livestock keeping is an important enterprise for the socially backward, landless and marginalized sections of the rural

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society. Sharma (2016) reported that the farmers in the age group of 20–30 yr were found to be more interested in acquiring trainings, demonstrations and exposure visits and acquired high level of knowledge as compared to the elder group of more than 40 yr of age. On the other hand, the adoption of various management practices was found to be higher in elder than the young group.

In the dairy development map of India, Gujarat occupies a pride place. This is mainly due to the impressive strides which it has taken in organizing a chain of Co-operative dairies in many parts of the state in the post-independence period. Livestock farmers of Chhotaudepur district are follow traditional methods of rearing in animal husbandry practices. So, effective training requires a clear picture of how the trainees will need to use information and technology after training in place of such local practices what they have adopted before in their situation. Hence, a study was undertaken to analyse constraints perceived by tribal farm women in acquiring training on animal husbandry practices in Chhotaudepur district of Gujarat

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The present investigation was carried out in Chhotaudepur district of Gujarat located in the eastern part of the State of Gujarat. The boundary of Chhotaudepur district touches to Vadodara, Panch Mahal, Dahod, Narmada and State of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The Chhotaudepur district is an important tribal majority milk pocket in the Gujarat state consist 6 talukas and out of these, four talukas *i.e.* Naswadi, Kawant, Jetpur Pavi and Chhotaudepur having more than 90 percent tribal population were selected purposively. Out of four taluka's the three villages selected from each taluka based on the highest livestock keepers (according to milk cooperative society), all the twelve villages were selected for the present study.

The list of tribal women livestock keeper was obtained from twelve selected villages of Chhotaudepur district. Thereafter, random sampling

method with proportional allocation was followed to select the respondents for present study. In all 120 tribal women were selected from twelve selected villages under study.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Constraints perceived by tribal farm women**

The present study (Table 1) indicated that seasonal migration for labour work was the most serious constraint (86.11 %) followed by low literacy rate in tribal area (85.00 %), tribal farm women are very shy in nature (83.61 %), poor economic condition (83.00 %), inadequate support from government to purchasing dairy animals (81.11 %), high burden of farm activities (80.27 %), lack of self confidence in tribal farm women (79.17 %), limited access to market information (77.78 %), non availability of female extension staff for livestock practical exercise (76.67 %), limited access to credit facilities (75.83 %), limited access to proper transport facilities and cost of transportation for training (74.72 %), lack of time to attend livestock meetings or trainings' (73.33 %), poor communication skills (71.11 %), less interest shown by female youth in dairy farming (69.72 %), living in nuclear family (68.61 %), high burden of house work(66.94 %), care and management of milch animals (64.17 %), care and management of children and parents (62.78 %), social barriers (61.39 %), not found the suitable age group among the villages (60.55 %), farm women are interested in off campus training then on campus (57.22 %), social security (54.72 %), lack of local farm women organizations (48.89 %) and non availability of training facilities related to livestock management' (40.55 %). These findings were in agreement with Shabeena *et al* (2005). Gupta *et al* (2017) suggested that continuous feeding of mineral mixture bettered performance of dairy cross bred animal in respect of their production and reproductive performance. Similarly, Sharma (2015) revealed that poor knowledge about the nutritive value of feed ingredients (86.5%) , high cost of raw

## Constraints Perceived by Tribal Farm Women

**Table 1. Constraints perceived by the tribal farm women.**

n=120

Sr. No.	Constraint	Total Score	Mean Score	Mean Percent Score	Rank order
1	Seasonal Migration for labour work	310	2.58	86.11	I
2	Low literacy rate in tribal area	306	2.55	85.00	II
3	Tribal farm women are very shy in nature	301	2.50	83.61	III
4	Poor economic condition	299	2.49	83.00	IV
5	Inadequate support from government to purchasing dairy animals	292	2.43	81.11	V
6	High burden of farm activities	289	2.40	80.27	VI
7	Lack of self confidence in tribal farm women	285	2.37	79.17	VII
8	Limited access to market information	280	2.33	77.78	VIII
9	Non availability of female extension staff	276	2.30	76.67	IX
10	Limited access to credit facilities	273	2.27	75.83	X
11	Limited access to proper transport facilities and cost of transportation for training	269	2.24	74.72	XI
12	Lack of time to attend livestock meetings or trainings	264	2.20	73.33	XII
13	Poor communication skills	256	2.13	71.11	XIII
14	Less interest shown by female youth in dairy farming	251	2.09	69.72	XIV
15	Living in nuclear family	247	2.05	68.61	XV
16	High burden of house work	241	2.00	66.94	XVI
17	Care and management of milch animals	231	1.92	64.17	XVII
18	Care and management of children and parents	226	1.88	62.78	XVIII
19	Social barriers	221	1.85	61.39	XIX
20	Not found the suitable age group among the villages	218	1.81	60.55	XX
21	Farm women are interested in off campus training than on campus	206	1.71	57.22	XXI
22	Social security	197	1.64	54.72	XXII
23	lack of local farm women organizations	176	1.47	48.89	XXIII
24	Non availability of training facilities related to livestock management	146	1.22	40.55	XXIV

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feed ingredients (28% ), shortage of skilled and committed labour (32.5%) were found to be major bottlenecks regarding adoption of cattle feed formulation technology at the dairy farm. Lack of awareness among dairy farmers (82 %), regarding role of mineral mixture and its use followed by its non availability in villages (90%) were the main limitations in its adoption. Non availability of urea molasses mineral block (UMMB, 95%), poor infrastructure available for milking lactating animals ( 92.5%), no knowledge about fodder preservation( 95%) and lack of knowledge about disease symptoms ( 90%) were considered the major problems faced by the dairy farmers in the adoption of feeding practices by the dairy farmers in the Kapurthala district of Punjab. Chandravadia (2018) revealed that majority of the farm women were in middle aged group, educated up to primary level, had 6 to 10 yr experience in agriculture practices, animal husbandry plus farming as their occupation, small size of land holding, annual income up to Rs. 50,000/-, belonged to joint family, having membership in one organization, medium mass media exposure, medium extension contact and medium cosmopolitans. Significant correlate was observed with education, experience in agriculture practices, occupation, land holding, annual income, family type, social participation, mass media exposure, extension contact and cosmopolitans in agriculture practices.

### CONCLUSION

From the study it revealed that it was help the extension agencies to organized the suitable training programmes for the dairy farm women in improved animal husbandry practices to improve their milk production and make the dairying a successful enterprise. The constraints were mostly higher level in tribal area because maximum goods and animal feeds are available of inferior quality and at higher

price compared to non tribal area There is a need to aware and train the tribal farm women on quality branding of feed, food and fodder for improvement in animal production and animal productivity. The findings of the study clearly indicated that the training is essential for less educated women who are in the profile of low income, small land holding and less participation in different social organization.

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