

## PARTICIPATION OF TRIBAL DAIRY WOMEN IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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### ABSTRACT

*Participation in decision making about animal husbandry can be used as an indicator to get an idea about the degree of control exercised by respondents. The present study was conducted in Dahod district of Gujarat state. From Dahod district, five talukas were selected randomly. From selected each talukas, two villages and from each selected village 10 tribal dairy women (TDW) were selected by random technique, thus making a total sample of 100 women. Participation score for animal husbandry practices of TDW was obtained highest for the task of nutrition management of cattle (Mean-2.04 and rank-I), followed by breeding management, general management and animal health care management ranked from II to IV, respectively. It was observed that majority of the TDW were fall under medium level of participation group with 69.00 percentage. The relationship between independent variables of the TDW and their participation in animal husbandry, age, extension contact and extension participation were found positively significant.*

**Keywords:** participation, tribal dairy women, animal husbandry practices

### INTRODUCTION

Animal Husbandry is the major component of farming system as well as the rural economy as they provide employment and financial support to the rural families not only for land holders but also to landless families. In India, most of the activities related to animal husbandry are done by women. The nature and extent of women's involvement in livestock farming vary widely among different ecological sub zones, farming systems, castes, classes and socio-economic status of families. It is established beyond doubt that women always participated in animal husbandry activities in addition to their daily household tasks. Bishnoi et al. (2014) in their studies revealed that activities like fodder cutting (54.08 percent), transportation of fodder (57.66 percent), offering fodder to the animals (70.46 percent), cleaning of sheds (76.75), offering water to the animals (61.5 percent), milking (80.66 percent), and animal health care (57.5 percent), were the animal husbandry activities mainly done by the women members of the family. Farm women were regularly participated in selection of milch animals (38.46 percent), construction of animal shed (53.85 percent), in purchase of the

improved breed (30.77%) and A few farm women (7.69%) participated in culling of uneconomic animals (Raval H *et. al.*, 2014).

Women play crucial and significant role in livestock rearing, but their contribution in livestock rearing has not been given the due place as they deserve and always remain invisible and hence present study entitled "Participation of Tribal Dairy Women (TDW) in Animal Husbandry" was undertaken.

### OBJECTIVE

To know the participation of tribal dairy women in animal husbandry

### METHODOLOGY

The present research work done in operational area of PashuVigyan Kendra, Limkheda of Dahod district of Gujarat state during April 2015 to December, 2016. The Dahod district is well known as "Adivasi region" in Gujarat. It lies between 22° 44' to 22° 58' The Nourth Latitude and

74°44' to 74°27' Longitude. Two villages of each of the five has been considered for this study. From each of the selected village, 10 tribal dairy women (TDW) have been selected randomly. In this way 100 TDW have been selected from ten villages, of the five talukas which have been constituted the sample of the present study. Interview schedule was prepared in light of the objectives in consultation with extension experts. The data were collected through face to face interview and by direct observation method.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Participation of Tribal Dairy Women (TDW) in

**Table 1: Distribution of the dairy women according to their practice wise participation in animal husbandry practices**

n=100

Sr. No.	Animal Husbandry Practices	Fully participated	Participated	Not at all	Total score	Mean Score	Rank
1	Nutrition	33 (33.00)	37(37.00)	30(30.00)	204	2.04	I
2	General Management	30(30.00)	37(37.00)	33(33.00)	197	1.97	III
3	Breeding	29(29.00)	42(42.00)	29(29.00)	200	2.00	II
4	Health care	28(28.00)	35(35.00)	37(37.00)	191	1.91	IV
5	Finance	06(6.00)	28(28.00)	66(66.00)	139	1.39	V
6	Preparation of milking & milk products	07(7.00)	23(23.00)	70(70.0.0)	137	1.37	VI

Note : Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

Table 1 shows the rank of tribal dairy women in participation of various animal husbandry practices. Table indicate that tribal dairy women had participated in animal husbandry practices about nutrition activities with mean score 2.04 ranked first, followed by breeding management practices (2.00), general management (1.97), health care practices (1.91) and finance (1.39) and preparation of milking and milk products (1.37) with rank II, III, IV, V and VI, respectively. The same results were incurred by Rathod, et. al.(2011) and Upadhyay and Desai (2011).

### Overall Participation of dairy women in Animal husbandry practices

The respondents were grouped according to their overall participation on the basis of their degree of participation in relation to all the aspect together. The respondents were categorized into three groups i.e. high, medium and low on the basis of mean and standard deviation. The data in this regards are presented in Table-2.

animal husbandry practices was analysed. The results are presented in Table 1 to 3.

### Practice wise participation of Tribal dairy women (TDW) in animal husbandry practices

An attempt was made to ascertain in aspect wise participation regarding animal husbandry practices for the TDW. This included areas pertaining to nutrition, management, breeding practices, health care practices, finance and preparation of milking and milk products.

**Table 2 : Distribution of the dairy farmer according to their overall participation with regard to animal husbandry practices**

n=100

Sr. No.	Participation level	Number	Percent
1	Low (Above 51.77 score)	18	18.00
2	Medium( In between 51.77 to 72.17)	69	69.00
3	High (Below 72.17 score)	13	13.00

It is clear from Table-2 that majority of the dairy women (69.00 per cent) were fall under medium level of participation group, while 18.00 per cent and 13.00 per cent of the dairy farmer were categorized under low and high category of participation level. The involvement of women in dairy farming related activities was also reported by Hossain and Mishra (2002) and Sharma and Khandelwal (2002).

**Relationship between the characteristics of the tribal dairy women and their participation in animal husbandry practices**

To study the relationship between participation of TDW in animal husbandry and independent variables, correlation coefficient (r) was computed and the results are presented in the Table-3.

**Table 3: Relationship between the characteristics of the tribal dairy women and their participation in animal husbandry practices**

Sr. No.	Characteristics of TDW	Coefficient of correlation 'r'
X <sub>1</sub>	Age	0.339 *
X <sub>2</sub>	Education level	0.005
X <sub>3</sub>	Caste	0.063
X <sub>4</sub>	Experience in Dairy	0.150
X <sub>5</sub>	Social Participation	0.174
X <sub>6</sub>	Extension contact	0.290*
X <sub>7</sub>	Extension Participation	0.320*
X <sub>8</sub>	Size of Family	0.006
X <sub>9</sub>	Type of family	-0.110
X <sub>10</sub>	Land holding	0.191

Out of independent variables put to correlation analysis, only three variables age, extension contact and extension participation were found to be significant.

**CONCLUSION**

Participation of women in animal husbandry practices is gauging the dimensions of prevailing gender inequality. From the investigation it can be concluded that Majority of the tribal Dairy women actively involved in nutrition activities with mean score 2.04, breeding management practices (2.00), general management (1.97) and health care practices. There is an urgent need to develop technologies which will help the respondents carry out the activities with ease since they are relatively unpleasing, back breaking, and monotonous and involve drudgery, physical

exertion which ultimately affects their physiological well being. Tribal dairy women have to be motivated to acquire more scientific knowledge for increasing the livestock production through various extension techniques.

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