

ECONOMIC STATUS AND PARTICIPATION OF TRIBAL DAIRY WOMEN IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

S. G. Vahora¹, G. N. Thorat² and D. B. Ramjiyani³

1 Associate Professor, Pashu Vigyan Kendra, TRTC, AAU, Devgadhi Baria - 389 380

2 Assistant Professor, Pashu Vigyan Kendra, TRTC, AAU, Devgadhi Baria - 389 380

3 Research Associate, TRTC, AAU, Devgadhi Baria - 389 380

Email: gunvantthorat@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

The prosperity and growth of a nation depends on the status and development of its women as they not constitute nearly half of the population, but also positively influence the growth of remaining half of the population. The present investigation was designed to study the economic status and participation of tribal dairy women in animal husbandry for sample size of 100 in five talukas of Dahod district (Gujarat). The economics study revealed that majority of the TDW possessed more than 4 animals with 0.5 to 1.0 litter milk production per day as well as having marginal to small size of land holding with Rs. 50000/- annual income. Majority of the TDW actively involved in purchasing of feed and fodder for cattle and construction of animal shed of animal husbandry practices with first and Second rank, respectively.

Keywords: economic status, tribal dairy women, participation, animal husbandry

INTRODUCTION

Tribal villages find themselves on the hills and forests and as such they remain more declined from the sources of information. It has been thought that the tribal people should be dragged into the mainstream economy by the government. Noteworthy is the fact that tribal communities are deemed the weakest section of the population in India (Headey *et al.*, 2012). Sindhu, N. and Malik, J. (2014) reported in their studies that women have less access to formal financial services because of high transaction costs, limited education and mobility, social and cultural barriers, the nature of their businesses, and collateral requirements, such as land title, they can't meet.

Dahod is a tribal dominated district of Gujarat state and their traditional occupation of rearing cattle, buffaloes, goats, and sheep, pig and desi fowls. Evidently, AH related activities still continues predominately, the tribal women's contribution in terms of decision making in participation of Animal husbandry practices has not been documented properly.

Tribal women in Dahod are hardworking than

tribal men and they contribute significantly towards their family income but their income generating sources are limited. Hence, present study entitled "Economics status and Participation of Tribal Dairy Women in finance management practices of Animal Husbandry" was undertaken.

OBJECTIVE

To know the economics status and participation of tribal dairy women in animal husbandry

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in operational area of Pashu Vigyan Kendra, Limkheda. Out of eight talukas of Dahod district five talukas namely Devgadhi Baria, Limkheda, Dahod, Garbada and Zalod were selected. From each Taluka two villages were selected randomly and from each selected village, 10 dairy women were randomly selected making the total sample of 100 dairy farmers. Interview schedule was prepared in light of the objectives in consultation with extension experts. The data was collected through personal interview method and analysed through percentage, mean score and rank.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Animal possession

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to having number of Animals

n=100

Sr. No.	No. of Animal	Types of animal									
		Cow		Buffalo		Goat		Bull		Overalll	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	No Animal	05	5.00	11	11.00	59	59.00	79	79.00	00	0.00
2	One - Two animal	54	54.00	60	60.00	19	19.00	21	21.00	22	22.00
3	Three- Four Animal	32	32.00	18	18.00	13	13.00	00	00.00	28	28.00
4	Above four Animal	09	9.00	01	1.00	09	9.00	00	00.00	50	50.00

The data presented in Table-1, show that exactly half (50.00 per cent) of the dairy women possessed more than 4 milch animals followed by 28.00 per cent and 22.00 per cent who possessed 3 to 4 milch animals and up to 2 milch animals respectively. Further Majority (54.00 per cent) of them had buffalos and cows, 42.00 per cent had cows only and rest 4.00 per cent possessed buffalo only. Among the cows, 54.00 per cent and 32.00 per cent of the dairy women possessed 1 to 2 milch animals and 3 to 4 milch animals, respectively. Only 21.00 per cent of dairy women possessed bulls.

Land holding

It can be observed from the Table-2, that exactly two-fifth (40.00 per cent) of the dairy women were having marginal size of land holding, while 22.00 per cent of the respondents had small and medium size of land holding and

10.00 per cent were having large size of land holding. 6.00 per cent of the dairy women were landless farmers.

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents according to their land holding

n=100

Sr. No.	Land holding	Number	Percent
1	Landless	06	6.00
2	Marginal (up to 1.0 ha)	40	40.00
3	Small (1.1 ha to 2.0 ha)	22	22.00
4	Medium (2.1 ha to 4.0 ha)	22	22.00
5	Large (above 4.1)	10	10.00

Annual income

The data presented in Table-3, indicates that majority (71.00 per cent) of the dairy women had ₹ 50,000/- level of income from agriculture, while 85.00 per cent of respondents had income from dairy enterprise.

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents according to their annual income

n=100

Sr. No.	Level of Income	Agriculture		Dairy		Combined	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	No Income	10	10	01	01	00	00
2	Up to ₹ 25,000/- lakh income	35	35	47	47	18	18
3	₹ 25,000/- to 50,000/- lakh income	36	36	39	39	28	28
4	₹ 50,000/- to 75,000/- income	05	05	04	04	18	18
5	₹ 75,000/- to 10,0000/-	09	09	04	04	16	16
6	above ₹ 1.00 lakh	05	05	05	05	20	20

Milk production**Table 4: Distribution of the respondents according to milk production**

Sr. No.	Milk Production (One Time) (In lit)	No.	Percent
1	Upto 0.5 lit	16	16.00
2	0.51 to 1.0 lit	45	45.00
3	In between 1.01 to 1.50 lit	18	18.00
4	In between 1.51 to 2.00 lit	12	12.00
5	Above 2.00 lit	09	09.00

The data presented in Table-4, indicated that 45.00 per cent of the dairy women had 0.51 to 1.00 liter of milk production in one time in a day followed by 18.00 per cent with 1.01 to 1.50 liter and 16.00 per cent with 0.5 liter of

Participation of tribal dairy women (TDW) in finance management practices of animal husbandry**Table 5: Distribution of the dairy women according to their item wise participation in finance practices**

n=100

Sr. No.	Finance	Fully participated	Participated	Not at all	Total score	Mean Score	Rank
1	Sale of milk and milk products	11 (11.00)	27 (27.00)	62 (62.00)	149	1.49	II
2	Sale & purchase of animals	08 (8.00)	31 (31.00)	61 (61.00)	147	1.47	III
3	Construction of shed	06 (6.00)	37 (37.00)	57 (57.00)	149	1.49	II
4	Purchase of feed and fodder	12 (12.00)	38 (38.00)	50 (50.00)	162	1.62	I
5	Purchase of other goods for animals	03 (3.00)	23 (23.00)	74 (74.00)	129	1.29	IV
6	Getting loans/ credit from banks	0 (00.00)	20 (20.00)	80 (80.00)	120	1.20	V
7	Insurance	0 (00.00)	18 (18.00)	82 (82.00)	118	1.18	VI

Note : Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

With regards participation in sale of milk and milk products from data presented in Table-5, it is observed that majority of the Tribal Dairy Women (TDW) (62.00 per cent) were grouped in 'Not participated' while 27.00 per cent and 11.00 per cent of the TDW were categorized under 'participated' and 'fully participated' group.

The data with respect to sale & purchase of animals, 61.00 per cent of TDW were not participated at all followed by 31.00 per cent with 'participated' and only 8.00 per cent with fully participated. The same results were reflected for "construction of shed" and "purchase of other goods for animals" in participation of finance management practices of animal husbandry and Dairy

In respect to overall financial aspect, it could be seen from the Table that purchase of feed and fodder were ranked

milk production.

The findings of the study in conformity with Parmar and Sharma (2014), Soni *et al.* (2014) Patel *et al.* (2015).

first with mean score 1.62 followed by construction of shed (1.49) and Sale of milk and milk products, Sale & purchase of animals (1.47), Purchase of other goods for animals (1.29), Getting loans/ credit from banks (1.20) and Insurance (1.18) with rank II, III, IV, V and VI, respectively. The same results were reported by Malik *et al.* (2015).

CONCLUSION

From the investigation, it can be seen that half of the respondents possessed more than 4 milch animals, having marginal to small size of land holding. Majority of the TDW had low level of milk production as well as low annual income. The study further revealed that low participation of the TDW in finance management activities of animal husbandry. Veterinary colleges and veterinary experts take keen interest in research of low and low cost technologies of

animal husbandry as well as the extension functionaries try to convince the tribal dairy women for adoption of scientific management practices so that the tribal's living of standard and economic position would be upgrade.

REFERENCES

- Ankuya, K. J. and Ashwar, P.B. (2014). Influence of Socio-Economic Factors on Adoption of Poultry Farming. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.* 25 (1) :33-34
- Headey, Chiu & Kadiyala (2012). agriculture role in the Indian enigma; help or hindrance to the crisis of undertaken? *Food Security*, 4(1):87-102
- Malik, A.,Gautam and Kamaldeep (2015). Participation of rural women in animal husbandry development programmes and decision making regarding animals in Haryana. *The Asian J. of Anim. Sci.* 10 (1):69-75
- Parmar, V.S. and Sharma, O.P. (2014). Socio-Personal Characteristics of Farm Women in Dairy Occupation. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.* 25 (1) :47-48
- Patel. P. C., Patel, J. B. and Parmar, N. R. (2015) Dynamic Profile of the Tribal Livestock Owners and Their Attitude Towards Vaccination in Ruminants *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.* 26 (2)173-177
- Sethi, N. (2010). Factors affecting adoption of scientific technologies by dairy women in buffaloes. . Proc. of International Buffalo Conference, Vol. II, 1-4 Feb, New Delhi. pp.166-67
- Sindhu, N. and Malik, J (2014). Women as Future Farmers. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.* 25 (1)33-34
- Soni, A. N., Soni, D. N. and Patel, H. B. (2014). Opinion of Farmers About Information of Animal Husbandry Practices Given During *Krishi Mahotsav 2014*. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.* 25 (2) :184-188

Mayt 2016 : Accepted : September 2016