

Participation of Farm Women in Animal Husbandry Activities

Heli Raval¹, J.B. Patel² and B. M. Patel³

1 P. G. Student, Veterinary Extension, Veterinary college, Anand – 388 001

2 Associate Professor, Extension Education Department, B.A.C.A, AAU, Anand – 388 110

3 Professor, Extension Education Department, B.A.C.A, AAU, Anand – 388 110

E-mail: drheli.raval23@yahoo.in

ABSTRACT

Animal Husbandry has been one of the sectors in Gujarat, where farm women work participation has been high. Participation of farm women in animal husbandry was decided on the basis of actually performing different animal husbandry practices by them. Farm women perform a various activities relating to the maintenance of dairy animal, milking, feeding and care & management of young ones. There were many capacities building programme for women participation in animal husbandry activities organized by different organization. Hence, to understand the participation of farm women in different areas of animal husbandry, this study was carried out in anand district. The 130 farm women were selected for the study. The data was collected by interview schedule. Participation of farm women was noticed in Mahila Mandal. Majority of time (46.15%) was spent for cleaning of animal shed by farm women. 30.77% farm women regularly contact village level extension officers. Participation of farm women in animal insurance is very less (15.39%). Only 7.69% farm women regularly adopt the culling of uneconomic animals.

Keywords: Participation, Animal husbandry, activities, farm women

INTRODUCTION

Farm woman is an integral part of the human society. Women contribute about one-third labour force required for farm operations and allied enterprises. They have been playing significant role in home, farm and allied activities. Firm woman is associate to her husband in varying activities and has greater role in decision making process. Farm women though illiterate, contribute to a lot to the agricultural development. It is thus imperative to study the pattern of such farm women participation in home, farm and livestock operations. Thus the study entitled “Participation of Farm Women in different animal husbandry activities was under taken with the following objective

OBJECTIVES

- (i) To study the participation of farm women in various organization and extension contact
- (ii) To study the participation of farm women in various animal husbandry activities

METHODOLOGY

The study was purposively undertaken in Anand district of three villages viz; Bhanpura, Bhetasi and Khadol were selected purposively. 130 Farm women from each village were selected randomly. The data were collected by personally interviewed through the well constructed interview schedule. The frequencies and percentage were worked out on the basis of their responses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 : Participation of farm women in different organization n=130

Sr. No	Name of Organization	No.	Per cent
1	Gram Panchayat	30	23.08
2	Mahila Mandal	120	92.31
3	Doodh Mandali	40	30.77
4	Others	20	15.39

The data shows in Table 1 shows that highest participation 92.31%. was noticed in mahila mandal 92.31%. It is due to familiar relation in the village and they get information about the animal husbandry activities.

Table : 2 Participation in extension contacts of farm women

n=130

Sr. No.	Source of Information	Regularly		Frequently		Occasionally		Never	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1	Veterinary officers	10	07.69	00	00	120	92.31	00	
2	Agriculture officers	00	00	50	38.46	40	30.77	20	15.39
3	Village level extension officers	40	30.77	00	00	20	15.39	20	15.39
4	Dairy Co-operatives	10	07.69	00	00	30	23.08	20	15.39
5	Krishi Vigyan Kendra officers	00	00	00	00	50	38.46	20	15.39
6	Krishi University Officers	50	38.46	00	00	10	07.69	30	23.08
7	Friends	40	30.77	50	38.46	00	00	00	00
8	Relatives	70	53.85	30	23.08	30	23.08	00	00
9	Others	20	15.39	10	07.69	10	07.69	10	07.69

The data of Table 2 shows that they kept occasionally contact with veterinary officers (92.31%) and they regularly participate in contact with village level extension officers (30.77%), with krishi university officers (38.46%) and with relatives (53.85%). They participated frequently with friends (38.46%). By participating with relatives and friends, they

got information and according to getting the information. They planned for their animal husbandry activities which includes selection of animals, purchase of animals etc.. They also occasionally participating with krishi Vigyan Kendra officers.

Table 3 : Participation of farm women in general aspects of animal husbandry activities

n=130

Sr. No.	Particulars	Regularly		Often		Sometimes		Never	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
A	Selection of milch animal								
1	Type of animal	50	38.46	40	30.77	20	15.39	00	00
2	Selection of breed	30	23.08	40	30.77	30	23.08	00	00
B	Taking loans								
1	Purchase of animal	40	30.77	00	00	20	15.39	10	07.69
2	Animal insurance	10	07.69	00	00	20	15.39	10	07.69
3	Construction of animal shed	70	53.85	00	00	10	07.69	10	07.69
C	Purchase and sale of animals								
1	Purchase of improved/cross breed	30	23.08	30	23.08	40	30.77	00	00
2	Culling of uneconomic animals	10	07.69	20	15.39	00	00	30	23.08

The data of above Table 3 indicated farm women were regularly participated in selection of milch animals (38.46%), construction of animal shed (53.85%) and in purchase of the improved breed (30.77%) because of empowerment of women in society. A few farm women (7.69%) participated

in culling of uneconomic animals because of the attachment of women towards the animal. Though the animal is uneconomic they will keep this animal but this affects the economic availability of the production.

Table: 4 Time spent for different animal husbandry activities by farm women n=130

Sr. No	Animal Husbandry Activities	No.	Per cent
1	Feeding animals	30	23.08
2	Cleaning and bathing animals	30	23.08
3	Cleaning of animal shed	59	46.15
4	Taking animal for grazing	10	07.69

The data shows in Table 4 revealed that highest time spent in cleaning of animal shed because of farm women were know about the importance of the cleanliness. Women were aware about cleaning of shed to reduce the diseases in animals.

CONCLUSION

Animal husbandry provides job opportunity to farm women at their doorstep. It can be canclude that the great majority (93.21%) of farm women participated in *Mahila Mandal*. Majority of time (46.15%) was spent for cleaning of animal shed by farm women. 30.77% farm women regularly contact village level extension officers. Participation of

farm women in animal insurance was very less (15.39%). Only 7.69% farm women regularly adopted the culling of uneconomic animals.

REFERENCES

Belurkar, G.M.; Wakle, P. K. and Gholve, M. A. (2003). A study on decision making pattern and participation of rural women in animal husbandry and dairying enterprise. *Maharashtra. J. Ext. Edu.* 22(2): 81-85.

Kathiriya J.B., Damasia. D.M.,and Kabariya. B.B.(2013) Role of Rural women in dairy farming of Rajkot district, *TamilnDU j. Vrt& Animal science*, 9(4): 239-247

Rathod, P. K.; Nikam, T. R.; Sariput, L.; Vajreshwari, S. and Amit, H.(2011). Participation of Rural Women in Dairy Farming in Karnataka. *Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu.*, 11(2):31- 35.

Upadhyay, S. and Desai, C. P. (2011). Participation of Farm Women in Animal Husbandry in Anand District of Gujarat. *J. Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development.*, 6(2): 117-121.

Received : October 2014 : Accepted : December 2014