

## PERCEPTION OF FARM WOMEN TOWARDS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AS OCCUPATION

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### ABSTRACT

The present investigation was conducted in Navsari district of Gujarat state during 2017. Vansda taluka selected for this study of Navsari district. From Vansda taluka, randomly five villages were selected for this study. Twenty respondents were selected randomly from each village farm women having animal husbandry as occupation. Thus, random samples of 100 farm women were selected for the study. The ex-post facto research design was followed. This study found that majority of the respondents had medium level of perception about animal husbandry as occupation. The variables namely type of family, social participation, occupation, and economic motivation were found positive and highly significant whereas education, land holding, source of irrigation, source of information and annual income exhibited positive and significant, while age, animal husbandry experience, herd size, risk preference and market orientation showed negative and non-significant relationship with the perception about animal husbandry as occupation.

**Keywords:** perception, farm women, animal husbandry, occupation

### INTRODUCTION

Women are considered to be pioneer in all sorts of development. They contribute nearly equally along with men, in the economic development of our country. The contribution of women in agriculture is estimated to about 50 – 60 per cent. In many places, the entire livestock management is looked after by women only. They help in farm operations, animals grazing, look after the sale of milk, if necessary by taking it to the market along with house management. The knowledge and skills of farm women in animal husbandry occupation, their perception about animal husbandry as occupation affect their efficiency in work and in the development of animal husbandry. It was also felt important to know the management of their perception about animal husbandry as occupation.

### OBJECTIVES

- (1) To know the perception of farm women about animal husbandry as occupation.
- (2) To ascertain the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of farmwomen with their perception in animal husbandry as occupation.

### METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Navsari district of Gujarat state. Vansda taluka selected purposively. From Vansda taluka five villages were selected and from

each villages 20 respondents were selected them for the study. Thus, in all, 100 farm women which having animal husbandry as occupation were selected for randomly. The data were collected by the researcher with the help of a well structured interview schedule by face to face method of interview technique. For the measurement of independent and dependent variables, appropriate scales developed and perceived by the other research scientists were used with due modification. Percentage and mean per cent scores were used to arrive at conclusion.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result and their interpretation have been presented under following heads: It is evident from the data presented in Table-1 :

**Table 1: Distribution of farm women according to their perception about animal husbandry as occupation**  
n = 100

Sr. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Low (Up to 79 score)	14	14.00
2	Medium (between 79 to 91 score)	70	70.00
3	High (Above 91 score)	16	16.00

It could be noticed from the table 1 that an overwhelming number (70.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level

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of perception about animal husbandry occupation, followed by 16.00 and 14.00 per cent possessed high and low level of perception about animal husbandry occupation, respectively. The reason for majority of farm women belonging to low category might be due to their primary to secondary level and medium experience in animal husbandry occupation.

**Table 2: Relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of farm women with their perception about animal husbandry as occupation**  
n = 100

Sr. No.	Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient ('r' value)
X <sub>1</sub>	Age	-0.256 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>2</sub>	Education	0.154*
X <sub>3</sub>	Type of family	0.249**
X <sub>4</sub>	Land holding	0.175*
X <sub>5</sub>	Source of irrigation	0.167*
X <sub>6</sub>	Social participation	0.217**
X <sub>7</sub>	Experience in animal husbandry	-0.020 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>8</sub>	Source of information	0.177*
X <sub>9</sub>	Herd size	-0.016 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>10</sub>	Occupation	0.258**
X <sub>11</sub>	Annual income	0.185*
X <sub>12</sub>	Risk preference	-0.085 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>13</sub>	Economic motivation	0.226**
X <sub>14</sub>	Market orientation	-0.042 <sup>NS</sup>

NS= non-significant

\* = significant at 0.05 level

\*\*= significant at 0.01 level

It could be observed from table 2 that out of 14 independent variables taken for the study, variables namely type of family, social participation, occupation, and economic motivation were found positive and highly significant relationship with the perception about animal husbandry as occupation.

The variable such as education, land holding, source of irrigation, source of information and annual income exhibited positive and significant relationship with the perception about animal husbandry as occupation.

It was found that age, animal husbandry experience, herd size, risk preference and market orientation showed negative and non-significant relationship with the perception about animal husbandry as occupation.

### CONCLUSION

Majority of farm women had medium level of

perception about animal husbandry occupation. It was found that variables namely type of family, social participation, occupation, and economic motivation were found positive and highly significant whereas education, land holding, source of irrigation, source of information and annual income exhibited positive and significant, while age, animal husbandry experience, herd size, risk preference and market orientation showed negative and non-significant relationship with the perception about animal husbandry as occupation.

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