

PARTICIPATION OF FARMWOMAN IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS WITH RESPECT TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Animal husbandry signifies as the second largest economic activity next to agriculture in rural areas. It provides employment and economic support to rural families. Many of the important tasks in animal husbandry are performed by women besides their responsibilities as home makers. Women play an important role in animal husbandry activities as manager, decision makers and skilled workers. They help in farm operations, take their animals for grazing, look after the sale of milk and in addition, perform the functions related to house management. Rural woman contributes a share of more than 75 per cent in animal husbandry operations like feeding, milking and sale of milk. Considering the importance of role of women in animal husbandry, the present study was carried out. The study "Participation of farmwoman in decision making process with respect to animal husbandry practices in Vaso taluka of Kheda District" "was carried out and presented in this article. The data were collected through the personal interview of the 150 Dairy Farm Women. The result indicated that majority the Dairy farm woman of Vaso taluka of Kheda district play very important role in decision making especially in Breeding practice, rearing of calve practices, about dairy product, selling and buying of dairy product, maintaining records, daily routine practices like cleaning shed, bathing animal, milking animal and also the way of using profit of dairy.

Keywords: dairy farm women, decision-making, participation, animal husbandry

INTRODUCTION

Farm women are integral part of Indian agriculture its allied fields. One cannot define agriculture and animal husbandry without women in India. Women contribution is as equals to men in every aspect of life as well as in Dairy farming. Even though their major contribution in successfully carried out various activities either on farm or off farm, their contribution was under estimated or undervalued. They have no right to take certain decision and have to depend on men for decision, even though many activities of dairy farm solely done by farm women. Decision making is certainly effects by knowledge and skill of the farm women and how good and immediately they take decision about various aspects related to agriculture. Keep in this view, present study was conducted with objective: Participation of dairy farm women in Decision Making with respect to animal husbandry practices.

OBJECTIVE

To know the participation of farmwoman in decision making process with respect to animal husbandry practices

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Vaso taluka of Kheda district of Gujarat state. A list of villages having dairy

co-operative was obtained and ten villages having the higher milk production were selected purposively. Thus, out of these selected villages, total 150 dairy farm women were selected through random sampling method. Each respondent was interviewed personally and data were collected through well structured, pre-tested Gujarati version interview schedule and data were compiled, tabulated and analysed to get proper answer for objectives of the study. The statistical tools such as percentage, frequency, mean, and standard deviation were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 : Distribution of farm women according to their personal, economic, social, communicational characteristic (n=150)

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Per cent
A	Age		
1	Young age (Up-to 30 years)	22	14.66
2	Middle age (31 to 55 years)	107	71.33
3	Old age (Above 55 years)	21	14.00
B	Education		
1	Illiterate	16	10.66
2	Primary education (up to 7 th standard)	58	38.66

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Per cent
3	Secondary education (8 th to 10 th standard)	56	37.33
4	Higher secondary (11 th and 12 th standard)	18	12.00
5	Graduate and above	02	1.33
C	Experience in animal husbandry practices		
1.	Up to 5 years	26	17.33
2.	5.01 to 10 years	35	23.33
3.	Above 10 years	89	59.33
D	Occupation		
1	Animal husbandry alone	44	29.33
2	Animal husbandry + Farming	98	65.33
3	Animal husbandry + service	01	0.66
4	Animal husbandry +business	05	3.33
5	Animal husbandry+ farming +business/service	02	0.13
E	Size of land holding		
1	Marginal (up to 1.0 ha)	55	36.66
2	Small (1.01 to 2.0 ha)	41	27.33
3	Medium (2.01 to 4.0 ha)	32	21.33
4	Large (more than 4.0 ha)	22	14.66
F	Annual income		
1	Low (up to ₹ 1,00,000/-)	70	46.66
2	Medium (₹ 1,00,001/- to ₹ 2,00,000/-)	52	34.66
3	High (above ₹ 2,00,000/-)	28	18.66
G	Herd size		
1	Small herd size (>5 animals)	109	72.66
2	Medium herd size (5 to 10 animals)	30	20.00
3	Large herd size (>10 animals)	11	7.33
H	Milk production		
1	Up to 5 litre	72	48.00
2.	5.01 to 10 litre	41	27.33
3.	More than 10 litre	37	24.66
I	Size of family		
1	Up to 4 family members	47	31.33
2	Above 4 family members	103	68.66
J	Social participation		
1	No membership	118	78.66
2	Membership in one organization	22	14.66
3	Membership in two organization	08	5.33
4	Membership in more than two organization	02	1.33
5	Holding position in organization	00	00.00

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Per cent
K	Extension participation		
1	Low (below 1.12 score)	86	57.33
2	Medium (between 1.12 to 3.38 score)	56	37.33
3	High (above 3.38 score)	08	5.33
4	Mean = 2.54 S. D. = 1.43		
L	Mass media contact		
1	Low (less than 0.42 score)	28	18.66
2	Medium (between 0.42 to 3.67 score)	88	58.66
3	High (above 3.67 score)	04	2.66
4	Mean = 2.42 S. D. = 1.66		

It can be observed from the above Table 1 that nearly three fourth (71.33 per cent) of the respondents belonged to middle age group followed by young age and old age group with 14.66 per cent and 14.00 per cent respectively. More than one-third (38.66 per cent) of the respondents possessed primary level education followed by secondary level (37.33 per cent), higher secondary level (12.00 per cent), 10.66 per cent illiterate and 1.33 per cent Graduate & above. More than half (59.33 per cent) of the respondents were having experience more than 10 years followed by nearly one fourth (23.33 per cent) of the respondents having experience more than five to ten years while slightly less than one fourth (17.33 per cent) were having experience up to 5 years.

More than half of the respondents (65.33 per cent) were found to be completely dependent on farming + Animal husbandry followed by more than one fourth (29.33 per cent) of them depend on Animal husbandry only while 3.33 per cent of the respondents were dependant on Animal Husbandry + Business followed by 1.33 per cent depend on Animal Husbandry+ Farming + Business/Service while only 0.66 per cent of the respondents were dependant on Animal Husbandry +Service. Slightly more than one-third (36.66 per cent) of the respondents found as marginal farmers followed by 27.00 percent, 21.33 per cent and 14.66 per cent of the respondents belonged to small farmers, medium farmers and big farmers respectively. Nearly half (46.66 per cent) of the respondents had annual income below ₹ 1,00,000/- followed by 34.66 per cent of the respondents who had annual income ₹ 1,00,001/- to 3,00,000/- and 18.66 per cent of them had annual income above ₹ 3,00,000/-.

Slightly less than three fourth (72.66 per cent) of dairy farmers had small herd size i.e. below 5 milch animal, followed by 20.00 per cent had medium herd size i.e. 5 to 10 milch animals and 7.33 per cent had large herd size i.e. more than 10 milch animals, respectively. Nearly half (48.00 per cent) of the respondents had up to 5 liters of daily total milk production, followed by 27.33 per cent had more than

5 to 10 liters of daily total milk production while 24.66 per cent had more than 10 litre daily milk production. More than half (68.66 per cent) of the respondents belonged to family having more than 4 family members followed by (31.33 per cent) were having up to 4 family members. More than three fourth (78.66 per cent) of the respondents were no members in any organization followed by 14.66 per cent were having membership in one organization and 5.33 per cent of them were having membership in two organisations while only

1.33 per cent were member in more than two organizations.

More than half of the respondents (57.33 per cent) had low level of extension participation followed by 37.33 per cent and 5.33 percent of them who had medium and high level of extension participation respectively. More than half (58.66 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of mass media exposure, followed by 18.66 per cent and 2.66 per cent had low and high level of mass media exposure, respectively.

Table 2: Participation of farmwoman in decision making process with respect to animal husbandry practices

(n=150)

Sr. No.	Animal husbandry practices	Always	Some times	Never
A	Breeding Practices			
1	Selection of Breed	82(54.66)	42(28.00)	26(17.33)
2	Selection of Adult	59(39.33)	41(27.33)	50(33.33)
3	Breeding programme/Method Artificial/natural insemination	85(56.66)	45(30.00)	20(13.33)
4	Heat detection	66(44.00)	45(30.00)	39(26.00)
5	Pregnancy diagnosis	45(30.00)	55(36.66)	50(33.33)
B	Rearing the calves			
1	Feed colostrums	60(40.00)	70(46.66)	20(13.33)
2	Deworming	30(20.00)	75(50.00)	45(30.00)
3	Way of Feeding	72(48.00)	66(44.00)	12(8.00)
4	Selection of feed	68(45.33)	45(30.00)	37(24.66)
5	Feeding schedule of young calves	76(50.66)	60(40.00)	14(9.33)
6	Feeding schedule young heifer	88(58.66)	34(22.66)	28(18.66)
7	Feeding schedule of pregnant animal	58(38.66)	50(33.33)	42(28.00)
8	Feeding schedule of dry animal	75(50.00)	40(26.66)	35(23.33)
9	Feeding schedule of milch animal	45(30.00)	55(36.66)	50(33.33)
10	Time and frequency of feeding	78(52.00)	48(32.00)	24(16.00)
C	About feed (concentrated mixture) and fodder			
1	Homemade feed	70(46.66)	50(33.33)	40(20.00)
2	Manufactured by district Co-operative feed	98(65.33)	46(30.66)	26(17.33)
3	Private manufacture's feed	32(21.33)	20(13.33)	78(52.00)
4	Selection of fodder crops	38(25.33)	88(58.66)	24(16.00)
5	Selection of variety of fodder crops	55(36.66)	60(40.00)	35(23.33)
6	Drying of fodder	81(54.00)	56(37.33)	13(8.66)
7	Storage of fodder crops	58(38.66)	75(50.00)	17(11.33)
8	Silage making/purchasing	39(26.00)	64(42.66)	47(31.33)
D	Replacement stock			
1	Through purchase	54(36.00)	26(17.33)	70(46.66)
2	Raising the replacement stock at home naturally/artificially	63(42.00)	53(35.33)	34(22.66)
E	Other management practices			
1	Dehorning	28(18.66)	36(24.00)	86(57.33)
2	Castration	22(14.66)	44 (29.33)	84(56.00)

Sr. No.	Animal husbandry practices	Always	Some times	Never
F	Maintaining various records of animal husbandry			
1	Vaccination date	76(50.66)	34(22.66)	40(26.66)
2	Date of Deworming	68(45.33)	55(36.66)	27(18.00)
3	Date of insemination	72(48.00)	45(30.00)	33(22.00)
G	About animal products			
1	Milk to family	107(71.33)	21(14.00)	22(14.66)
2	Dung for fuel	98(65.33)	35(23.33)	17(11.33)
3	Dung for manure	30(20.00)	50(33.33)	70(46.66)
4	Gobar gas	4(2.66)	10(6.66)	136(90.66)
5	Ghee	96(64.00)	34(22.66)	20(13.33)
6	Butter milk	72(48.00)	48(32.00)	30(20.00)
7	Curd	108(72.00)	35(23.33)	7(4.66)
H	About selling and buying related practices			
1	Remunerative price of milk	116(77.33)	22(14.66)	12(8.00)
2	Regular collection of milk	98(65.33)	34(22.66)	18(12.00)
3	Store milk in summer season	22(14.66)	28(18.66)	100(66.66)
4	Purchase of milch animal	88(58.66)	35(23.33)	27(17.00)
5	Sell of animal	21(14.00)	16(10.66)	113(75.33)
6	Sell of FYM	12(8.00)	16(10.66)	122(81.33)
7	Purchase of concentrated feed	84(56.00)	37(24.66)	29(19.33)
8	Selling milk	60(40.00)	54(36.00)	36(24.00)
9	Arrangement of scientific housing	4(2.66)	6(4.00)	140(93.33)
10	Arrangement of traditional house	112(74.66)	26(17.33)	12(8.00)
11	Repair shed	83(55.33)	41(9.33)	26(17.33)
12	Purchase of Costly medicine	8(5.33)	32(21.33)	110(73.33)
13	Providing medicine from camp	70(46.66)	57(38.00)	23(15.33)
14	Take care of animal for Diseases	83(55.33)	51(34.00)	16(10.66)
I	Daily routine practices			
1	Cleaning of animal shed and utensil	90(60.00)	40(26.66)	20(13.33)
2	Bathing of animal	28(18.66)	95(63.33)	27(18.00)
3	Milking of animal	120(80.00)	22(14.66)	8(5.33)
4	Feeding fodder and feed	125(83.33)	22(14.66)	3(2.00)
5	Chaffing of fodder	76(50.66)	37(24.66)	37(24.66)
6	Soaking feed	111(74.00)	30(20.00)	9(6.00)
7	Watering animal	125(83.33)	19(12.66)	6(4.00)
8	Making dung cake	83(55.33)	41(27.33)	26(17.33)
9	Average time spent (hrs./day)	69(46.00)	45(30.00)	36(24.00)
10	Grazing animal	40(26.66)	33(8.66)	97(64.66)
11	Fodder collection	30(20.00)	48(32.00)	72(48.00)
12	Loan facilities to purchase animal	4(2.66)	17(11.33)	129(86.00)
J	Profit utilization related			
1	Children education	110(73.33)	26(17.33)	14(9.33)
2	Household purpose	88(58.00)	35(23.33)	27(18.00)
3	Renovation of house	20(13.33)	57(38.00)	73(48.66)
4	Purchase of luxury item	25(16.66)	58(38.66)	67(44.66)
5	Jewellery	11(7.33)	36(24.00)	103(68.66)
6	Other	27(18.00)	35(23.33)	88(58.66)

Note : Bracket data shows per cent of frequency which is outer data.

From Table: 2 it can be said that,

(A) Breeding Practices

More than half (54.66 per cent) of the farm woman always takes decision about Selection of Breed for breeding followed by 28.00 per cent of them sometimes takes decision for selection of breed while 17.33 per cent never tooks decision regarding selection of breed.

More than one fourth (39.33) of the farm woman takes decision always for selection of adult for breeding followed by 33.33 per cent and 27.00 per cent of them takes decision for the same never and sometimes respectively.

More than half(56.66 per cent) of the farm woman always takes decision regarding breeding programme or method i.e artificial or natural insemination followed by 30.00 per cent and 13.33 per cent takes decision of the same sometimes and never respectively.

Nearly half (44.00 per cent) of the farm woman always takes decision regarding heat detection followed by 30.00 per cent and 26.00 per cent of the farm woman takes decision sometimes and never for the same practice respectively.

More than one fourth (36.66 per cent) of the farm woman takes decision sometimes regarding pregnancy diagnosis followed by 33.33 per cent never takes decision and 30.00 per cent of them and always takes for the same practice .

(B) Rearing the calves

Nearly half (46.66 per cent) of the farm woman takes decision sometimes for feeding colostrums followed by 40.00 per cent and 13.33 per cent of them takes decision always and never respectively for the same.

Half (50.00 per cent)of the farm woman sometimes takes decision regarding deworming followed by 30.00 per cent never decide and 20.00 per cent always decide about Deworming practice.

Nearly half(48.00 per cent) of the farm woman always decide the way of feeding the calves followed by 44.00 per cent sometimes decide and 8.00 per cent never takes decision regarding the same.

Nearly half(45.33 Per cent) of the farm woman always takes decision regarding feed selection followed by 30.00 per cent some times and 24.66 per cent never decides for the same.

Half (50.66 per cent) of the farm woman always decides feeding schedule of young calves followed by 40.00 per cent of them sometimes decide and 9.33 per cent never decides for the same practice.

More than half (58.66 per cent) of the farm woman always decides feeding schedule of young heifer followed by 22.66 per cent sometimes and 18.66 per cent never decides for the same practice.

More than one fourth (38.66 per cent) of the farm woman always decides regarding feeding schedule of pregnant animal followed by 33.33 per cent and 28.00 per cent decides it sometimes and never respectively.

Half(50.00 per cent) of the farm woman takes decision regarding feeding schedule of dry animal followed by 26.66 per cent and 23.33 per cent decides for the same sometimes and never respectively.

More than one fourth (36.66 per cent) of the farm woman sometimes decides feeding schedule of milch animal followed by 33.33 per cent and 30.00 per cent of them decides never and always for the same practice respectively.

More than half(52.00 per cent) of the farm woman takes decision regarding time and frequency of feeding the animal followed by 32.00 per cent and 16.00 per cent decides sometimes and never respectively for the same practice.

(C) About feed (concentrated mixture) and fodder

Nearly half (46.66 per cent) of the farm woman decides always regarding use homemade feed followed by 33.33 per cent and 20.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and never respectively for the same.

More than half (65.33 per cent) of the farm woman always decides about using co-operative manufactured feed followed by 30.66 per cent and 17.33 per cent of them decides sometimes and always regarding the same respectively.

More than half (52.00 per cent) of the farm woman never decides to use private manufactured feed followed by 32.00 per cent and 13.33 per cent of them decides always and sometimes for the same respectively.

More than half (58.66 per cent) of the farm woman sometimes takes decision regarding selection of fodder crop while 25.22 per cent and 16.00 per cent of them decides always and never for the same respectively.

Nearly half (40.00 per cent) of the farm woman sometimes decides regarding variety of fodder crop followed by 36.66 per cent and 23.33 per cent of them decides always and never for the same practice respectively.

More than half(54.00 per cent) of the farm woman takes decision regarding Drying of fodder always followed by 37.33 per cent and 8.66 per cent of them decides for the same sometimes and never respectively.

Half (50.00 per cent) of the farm woman decides

sometimes regarding storage of fodder followed by 38.66 per cent and 11.33 per cent of them decides always and never for the same respectively.

Nearly half(42.66 per cent) of the farm woman takes decision sometimes regarding silage making or purchasing silage followed by 31.33 per cent never decides and 26.00 per cent always decides for the same.

(D) Replacement stock

Nearly half (46.66 per cent) of the farm woman never takes decision regarding purchasing animal for replacement stock followed by 36.00 per cent and 17.33 per cent of them decides always and sometimes respectively.

Nearly half (42.00 per cent) of the farm woman always decides regarding raising the replacement stock at home naturally/artificially followed by 35.33 per cent and 22.66 per cent of them sometimes and never decides for the same respectively.

(E) Other management practices

More than half (57.33 per cent) of the farm woman never decides regarding Dehorning followed by 18.66 per cent and 24.00 per cent always and sometimes decides regarding dehorning respectively.

More than half (56.00 per cent) of the farm woman never decides about castration followed by 29.33 per cent sometimes and 14.66 per cent always decides about the same.

(F) Maintaining various records of animal husbandry

Half(50.66 per cent) of the farm woman decides to maintain record regarding vaccination date followed by 26.00 per cent never and 22.66 per cent sometimes decides to maintain it.

Nearly half(45.33 per cent) of the farm woman decides to maintain record of deworming date followed by 36.66 per cent sometimes decides while 18.00 per cent never decides for the same.

Nearly half (48.00 per cent) of the farm woman decides to maintain record of date of insemination followed by 30.00 per cent of them sometimes and 22.00 per cent never decides to maintain it.

(G) About animal products

Nearly three fourth (71.33 per cent) of the farm woman always decides regarding keeping milk for family followed by 14.66 per cent and 14.00 per cent decides never and sometimes regarding same.

More than half (65.33 per cent) of the farm woman always decides regarding dung for fuel followed by 23.33 per cent and 11.33 per cent of them decides sometimes and never

respectively.

Nearly half(46.66 per cent) of the farm woman never decides regarding dung for manure followed by 33.33 per cent sometimes and 20.00 per cent always decides for the same .

Majority (90.66 per cent) of the farm woman never decides regarding Gobar gas making followed by 6.66 per cent sometimes and 2.66 per cent always deciding for it.

More than half (64.00 per cent) of the farm woman always decides to prepare ghee followed by 22.66 per cent and 13.33 per cent farm woman decides sometimes and never respectively for the same.

Nearly half (48.00 per cent) of the farm woman always decides to make buttermilk followed by 32.00 per cent of them sometimes and 20.00 per cent never decides for the same.

Nearly three fourth half (72.00 per cent) of the farm woman always decides to make curd followed by 23.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and 4.66 per cent decides never regarding the same.

(H) About selling and buying related practices

More than three fourth (77.33 per cent) of the farm woman always decides the remunerative price of milk followed by 14.66 per cent and 8.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same respectively.

More than half (65.33 per cent) of the farm woman always decides for regular collection of milk followed by 22.66 per cent and 12.00 per cent decides it for sometimes and never respectively.

More than half (66.66 per cent) of the farm woman never decides regarding storing milk in summer followed by 18.66 per cent and 14.66 per cent always decides and sometimes decides for the same.

More than half (58.66 per cent) of the farm woma always decides regarding purchasing milch animal followed by 23.33 per cent and 17.00 per cent decides sometimes and never for the same respectively.

Three fourth (75.33 per cent) of the farm woman never decides about selling the animal followed by 14.00 per cent and 10.66 per cent decides it always and sometimes respectively.

More than three fourth (81.33 per cent) of the farm woman never decides regarding selling of FYM followed by 10.66 per cent and 8.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and always respectively for the same.

More than half (56.00 per cent) of the farm woman

always decides for purchase of concentrated feed followed by 24.66 per cent and 19.33 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same respectively.

Nearly half (40.00 per cent) of the farm woman always decides about selling of milk followed by 36.00 per cent and 24.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same respectively.

Majority (93.33 per cent) of the farm woman never takes decision regarding arranging house of animal scientifically followed by 4.00 per cent and 2.66 per cent of them decides sometimes and always for the same respectively.

Three fourth (74.66 per cent) of the farm woman decides to arrange traditional house followed by 17.33 per cent and 8.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and never respectively.

More than half (55.33 per cent) of the farm woman always decides to repair the animal shed followed by 17.33 per cent and 9.33 per cent of them decides never and sometimes for the same respectively.

Nearly three fourth (73.33 per cent) never decides for purchasing costly medicine followed by 21.33 per cent and 5.33 per cent of them decides sometimes and always respectively.

More than half (55.33 per cent) of the farm woman always decide to take care of animal for diseases followed by 34.00 per cent and 10.66 per cent of them respectively.

(I) Daily routine practices

More than half (60.00 per cent) of the farm woman decides always to clean animal shed followed by 26.66 per cent and 13.33 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same respectively.

More than half (63.33 per cent) of the farm woman decides sometimes for bathing of animal followed by 18.66 per cent always decides and 18.00 per cent of them never decides for the same.

Majority (80.00 per cent) of the farm woman always to decides for milking the animal followed by 14.66 per cent and 5.33 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same.

Majority (83.33 per cent) of the farm woman always decides to feed the animal fodder and feed followed by 14.66 per cent and 2.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same.

Half (50.66 per cent) of the farm woman always decides for chaffing the fodder followed by 24.66 per cent and 24.66 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for

the same.

Three fourth (74.00 per cent) of the farm woman always decides to soak the feed followed by 20.00 per cent and 6.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same.

Majority (83.33 per cent) of the farm woman decides always to provide water to animal followed by 12.66 per cent and 4.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same respectively.

More than half (53.33 per cent) of the farm woman decides always to make dung cake followed by 27.33 per cent and 17.33 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same respectively.

Nearly half (46.00 per cent) of the farm woman decides always to average spent followed by 30.00 per cent and 24.00 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same respectively.

More than half (64.66 per cent) of the farm woman never decide for grazing the animal followed by 26.66 per cent and 8.66 per cent of them decides always and sometimes for the same respectively.

Nearly half (48.00 per cent) of the farm woman never decides about fodder collection followed by 32.00 per cent and 20.00 per cent decides sometimes and always for the same respectively.

Majority (86.00 per cent) of the farm woman never decides about loan facilities to purchase the animal followed by 11.33 per cent and 2.66 per cent of them decides sometimes and always for the same respectively.

(J) Profit utilization related

Three fourth (73.33 per cent) of the farm woman always decide to use profit of dairy in children education followed by 17.33 per cent and 9.33 per cent of them decides sometimes and never for the same respectively.

More than half (58.00 per cent) of the farm woman always decides to use dairy profit for household purpose followed by 23.33 per cent decides sometimes while 18.00 per cent never decides the same.

Nearly half (48.66 per cent) of the farm woman never decides to use dairy profit in renovation of house while 38.00 per cent of them sometime decides and 13.33 per cent always decides the use of profit in same way.

Nearly half (44.66 per cent) of the farm woman never decides to use dairy profit in purchase of luxury item while 38.00 per cent of them sometimes decides to use it in this way but 16.66 per cent of them always decides this use.

More than half (68.66 per cent) of the farm woman never decide to use profit in buying jewellery while 24.00 per cent followed by 7.33 per cent of them decides for using it by same way sometimes and always respectively.

More than half(58.66 per cent) of the farm woman never decides to use dairy product in any other way followed by 23.33 per cent and 18.00 per cent of them decided to use it sometimes and always the profit in other way.

CONCLUSION

Majority of the farm woman were found always participating in decision making regarding Breeding programme/Method Artificial/natural insemination (56.66%), Selection of Breed (54.66%), Drying of fodder (54.00%), Time and frequency of feeding (58.66%) , Feeding schedule young heifer (65.33%),preparation of Ghee (64.00%) or using Milk for family (71.33%) , preparing Dung for fuel (65.33%) ,Remunerative price of milk (77.33%) , Regular collection of milk (65.33%) ,Purchase of milch animal (58.66),Cleaning of animal shed and utensil (60.00%), Repair shed (55.33%),Purchase of concentrated feed (56.00%) ,Take care of animal for Diseases (55.33%),Repair shed (55.33%) Making dung cake (55.33 %),Milking of animal (80.00 %),Feeding fodder and feed (83.33 %),Soaking feed (74.00%),Watering animal (83.33%) Cleaning of animal shed and utensil (60.00 %),Milking of animal (80.00),Feeding fodder and feed (83.33%),Children education (73.33),Household purpose (58.00 %) Soaking feed (74.00), Watering animal (83.33 %), making dung cake (55.33 %).

IMPLICATION

This study will be useful for animal husbandry and Dairy scientist to develop women friendly technique in which women play key role in deciding that practice. Also this will be useful to extension functionaries to train and impart knowledge and skill to dairy women in which they play key

role in deciding that practice.

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