

ROLE OF WOMEN IN DAIRY ACTIVITY IN DAUND TAHSIL OF PUNE DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT

In India Dairy farming by is most dominated by female. It is no doubt that women always participated and play important role in dairy and animal husbandry activities.. In fact dairy farming is becoming feminized. Most of the dairy farming activities such as food collection, feeding, water, purification, management, milking and housework, value addition and marketing copying are done by women. Approximately 69% of livestock workers are women. India is the world's largest milk producer, accounting for approximately 16% of the world's total milk production and ranks first in milk production. India's status as the largest milk producer in the world and the increase in the country's per capita milk production are mainly due to the cultivation of illiterate rural women farmers. If organizations plan and use livestock services in accordance with needs, resources, production processes, and human needs, dairy products will have the greatest potential to lift rural women out of poverty and keep them competitive with producers. Home and extension services are being strengthened and are aimed at poor families, especially women. To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of dairy farming and to ensure the development of non-commercial activities related to dairy farming by families, communities and communities, action plans should be agreed upon and based on the results of mutual interaction between social groups and the working group. society. The success of dairy farming improves the health and well-being of female farmers in families and villages, ultimately empowering women through support awareness and capacity building, leading to greater participation, decision-making, management and change. The present paper study the role of women dairy activities in daund Tahsil Pune district of Maharashtra State.

Key Words: Dairy Activities, Women, Participation.

INTRODUCTION

The significant involvement of women in crop production, horticulture and postharvest, especially in agriculture, is well known. The nature and extent of women's participation in agriculture and animal husbandry varies from region to region. The level of participation depends on ecologies, subdivisions, family systems, caste classes, socioeconomic status of the family, etc. varies depending on (Dr. Swaminathan, 1985). Various agricultural activities. Women account for 93% of all jobs in the dairy industry in India. There is no doubt that women are always busy with dairy farming and animal husbandry in addition to their daily household activities (Belurkar et al., 2017). 2003). Although it is well known that the role and contribution of women of every rural family in the dairy industry is very important in rural India, this is yet to be written down. Approximately 75 million women and 15 million men work in the dairy industry in India (Thakur and Chander, 2006). Women have an important and important role in animal husbandry, but their participation in animal husbandry is not replaced. They are not always visible to workers (Chayal 2009). Although most livestock-related work is done by women, development, extension and training are often not designed to enable women to participate and benefit them. Considering the importance of women's participation in the dairy industry.

Objective of the Study

- (1) To Study the Participation of women in dairy farming.
- (2) Evaluation of rural women's Role in agriculture Activities

Methodology Sample Selection The study was conducted in Daund Tehsil, Pune district, Maharashtra, where agriculture is an important source of income.

Table 1: Personal, Socio-economic and Characteristic of women dairy farmers

	Characteristic(s)	Respondents (N=120)	
		Number	Percentage
1	Age		
	i) Young (20-30 years)	15	12.5
	ii) Lower Middle(31-45 years)	86	71.66
	iii) Upper middle(46-60 years)	19	15.83

2	Education i) Illiterate ii) Primary iii)Secondary iv)Higher secondary v) College	19 39 43 12 07	15.83 32.5 35.83 10 5.83
3	Family size i) Small size (up to 6) ii) Middle size (up to 7-10) iii)Big size (above 11)	20 80 20	16.66 66.66 16.66
4	Marital status i) Married ii) Unmarried iii) Widow iv) Divorced	110 05 03 02	91.66 4.16 2.52 1.66
5	Occupation i) Farming ii) Farm Labour iii)Service	70 30 20	58.33 25 16.66
6	Socioeconomic status i) Low ii) Medium iii)High	30 70 20	25 58.33 16.66
7	Milk production (Liters per day) i) Low <10 liters ii) Medium 10-20 liters iii) High > 20 liters	20 70 30	16.66 58.33 25
8	Knowledge i) Low knowledge level ii) Medium knowledge level iii) High knowledge level	15 80 25	12.5 66.66 20.83

Table -2: Participation of women in livestock management(N-120)

Sr. No.	Activities	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Care of new born calf	112	93.33
2.	Weaning and management of Calf	90	75
3.	Milking of Animals	110	91.66
4.	Maintenance of farm records	60	50
5.	Cleaning of Animal sheds	115	95.83
6.	Maintenance of Animal shed	110	91.66

7.	Compost making	101	84.16
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Table -3: Participation of women in feeding livestock (N-120)

Sr. No.	Activities	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Feed preparation	45	37.5
2.	Chaffing fodder	77	64.16
3.	Enrichment of dry fodder	80	66.66
4.	Raising the livestock	76	63.33
5.	Harvesting fodder crops	75	62.5
6.	Feeding young calf	90	75
7.	Storage of concentrates	110	91.66

Table -4: Participation of women in health care of the livestock (N-120)

Sr. No.	Activities	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Care of sick animal	101	84.16
2.	Disposal of carcass	63	52.5
3.	Vaccination	110	91.66
4.	Grooming, cleaning & bathing Buffalo/ Cow	112	93.33
5.	Diagnosis of common disease and care at house level	119	99.16
6.	Disposal of infected litter material	100	83.33
7.	Deworming	90	75

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Profile of Socio-economic Characteristic of women dairy farmers It is observed from Table 1 that majority 71.66 per cent) of the respondents was from lower middle age group followed by upper middle group (15.83 per cent) and young age (12.5 per cent) group. This implies that the younger and old women were less involved in dairy husbandry practices. It is also observed from table 1 that majority of the respondents were having education up to secondary (35.83per cent) and primary (32.5 per cent) education followed by illiterate (15.83. per cent), higher secondary (10 per cent) and only 5.83 per cent respondents were college educated. The low percentage of those with higher education may be adversely influencing adoption of innovations in dairy farming. Results on family size show that majority of the respondents (66.66 per cent) of the farm women belonged to middle size family where as 16.66 per cent and 16.66 per cent respondent belonged to small size and big size family respectively. While looking at the martial status of respondents result revealed that most of the respondents (91.66 per cent) were married followed by widow (2.52 per cent) and divorced (1.66 per cent), where as only four of the respondent was unmarried. It is evident from Table 1 that majority (25 per cent) of the respondents were farming as occupation

followed by farm labor (25 per cent), and service (16.66 percent). From Table 1 it can be depicted that among the respondents, majority (58.33 per cent) respondents produced the milk between 10-20 liters per day where as 25 per cent and 16.66 per cent respondents produce milk low (20 liters) levels respectively. The findings also indicate that majority (66.66 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of knowledge followed by 12.5 per cent low knowledge level and 20.83 per cent high knowledge level.

Participation/ involvement of women in different activities Role performed by women in various activities of dairy farming including livestock management, feeding, Breeding, healthcare and processing and marketing of milk was analyzed and depicted in Table 2 to 4. Data presented in table 2 shows that involvement of respondent farm women in care of new born calf and cleaning of utensils and shed was 93.33 percent. These findings are in majority of the respondents were involved in compost making (84.16 per cent), milking of animals (91 per cent) and weaning and management of calf (75 per cent). However participation of women in maintenance of animal shed (91.66 per cent) These findings are in conformity with the findings of Chayal et al. (2009) Participation of women in feeding of livestock was analyzed and presented in Table 3, which indicate that most of the respondents were women involved in feed preparation (37.5 Per cent) chaffing the fodder Data presented (64.16 Per cent) in Table 4 indicate that respondent women were actively involved in diagnosis of common diseases and care at house level (94.00 Per cent), care of sick animals (90.00 Per cent), disposal of infected litter material (80 per cent), grooming, cleaning and bathing buffalos/cows (80.00 Per cent), deworming (66.66 Per cent) and vaccination (66.66 Per cent). Where as less participation in disposal of carcass (52.5 per cent) was noticed.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that women farmers play an important and important role in agriculture. Animal management, animal husbandry and farming, medical care, etc. They are interested in many aspects of dairy farming such as. Babies, diagnosis of diseases and home care, care of sick animals, watering animals, mixing them well, soaking the concentrated mixture, care during pregnancy, eliminating diseases, cleaning, caring and washing cows and cows, composting, milking animals. Women were also found to be less interested in financial activities such as nutrition, participation in financial institutions, buying and selling of animals, management of financial records of funds, management of farm records, participation in dairy products organizations and purchasing. . Publishing organizations and policy makers should give importance to workshops, conferences and trainings for female dairy farmers, whose participation is insufficient in matters such as dry food processing and use, banking procedures, data storage, dairy products. Collaboration etc. Although women play an important role in agriculture, they do not have control over livestock and their products. Neither the income from cows is in the hands of women, nor the power to decide on the purchase and sale of various products required for the dairy unit.

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