



International Journal of Home Science

ISSN: 2395-7476
IJHS 2017; 3(3): 234-237
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www.homesciencejournal.com
Received: 10-07-2017
Accepted: 11-08-2017

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Involvement of women in dairy enterprise and used modern technologies and training needs in dairy farming

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Abstract

Dairying is recognized as an instrument for social and economic development. Indian dairy is a classic example of production by masses rather than mass production. The nation's milk supply comes from millions of small producers, dispersed throughout the rural areas. A wide range of milk producers (around 70 million rural households) viz. landless labourers, marginal, small, medium and large farmers are engaged in dairy farming in India. Technology support for enhancing the livelihood security of millions of dairy farmers and ensuring sustainable development of dairy sector in the country is in main focus now.

Keywords: Involvement, dairy enterprise, technologies, training needs

Introduction

Dairy farming is one of the important enterprises which dominate the economic activities of the woman in the rural areas of India. Increasing demand for milk and milk products in recent years intensifies dairy farming as profitable enterprise for rural woman. The woman entrepreneurs have been confronting to several constraints in this sector which hinder their way for development. The major constraints faced by woman dairy entrepreneurs were high cost of concentrate, lack of availability of veterinary literature in the village non-remunerative price for milk, the problem of poor irrigation facilities for growing fodder crops for the livestock animals, etc. Entrepreneurship is considered as one of the most important factors contributing to the economic development of the society. Entrepreneurs have been considered instrumental in initiating and sustaining socio economic development.

In India, concept of women entrepreneurship is of recent origin. Women have become aware about their rights and situations and entered in different fields of business. They have established their own successful business empires. They are contributing towards the growth of economy and improvement of their socio economic conditions. Government of India has given due importance to women empowerment in the country and several schemes have been introduced for the upliftment of women entrepreneurs. Women workforce ratio in the country is increasing due to the increase in the women literacy rate in India. Dairy in India plays a crucial role in the rural economy that has the highest potential of generating income and employment through augmenting productivity of milch animals. Planners and policy makers have viewed it as an effective instrument of social and economic change. The implementation of various dairy development programmes/schemes by government of India has changed dairy farming scenario tremendously and helped the dairy entrepreneurs to obtain higher profits.

Objectives

1. To study the socio-economic status of rural women and assess the participation and time utilization pattern of women in dairy enterprise.
2. To study the technologies used by women and assess the training needs of women in dairy farming.

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Methodology

The study was conducted in Kanpur Nagar district. Two blocks Kalyanpur and Bidhnu were randomly selected. Ten villages were selected in this study area. 300 rural women were selected according to holding wise. Dependent and

independent variables were used such as age, education, caste, time involvement, training, dairy farming etc. The statistical tools were used such as rank, mean, knowledge level etc.

Results

Table 1: Distribution of rural women according to education

Education level	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	150	50.0
Primary	125	41.7
High School	20	6.7
Intermediate	5	1.6
Graduate and above	-	-
Total	300	100.0

Education also plays an important role in the adoption of dairy enterprise at commercial level because as the level of education increases experience also increases and rural women are able to adopt and understand new technologies in

dairy farming. If women are educated they can learn about new technologies and government initiatives taken for the betterment of women dairy enterprises.

Table 2: Involvement of rural women in dairy practices

Sl. No.	Practices	Yes	No	Mean score	Rank
1.	Feeding and watering				
	(a) Taking animals for grazing	280 (98.3)	20 (6.7)	1.93	III
	(b) Fodder collection	275 (91.7)	25 (8.3)	1.92	IV
	(c) Chaffing the fodder	300 (100.0)	-	2.00	I
	(d) Mixing green fodder with roughage	300 (100.0)	-	2.00	I
	(e) Feeding the animals	295 (98.3)	5 (1.7)	1.98	II
	(f) Storage of feed and fodder	300 (100.0)	-	2.00	I
	(g) Watering the animals	300 (100.0)	-	2.00	I
2.	Management				
	(a) Construction of animal sheds	25 (8.3)	275 (91.7)	1.08	IV
	(b) Cleaning of animal sheds	290 (96.7)	10 (3.3)	1.97	I
	(c) Washing and grooming of animals	290 (96.7)	10 (3.3)	1.97	I
	(d) Milking	280 (93.3)	20 (6.7)	1.93	II
	(e) Disposal of cow dung	280 (93.3)	20 (6.7)	1.93	II
	(f) Maintaining farm and dairy records	35 (11.7)	265(88.3)	1.12	III
3.	Breeding				
	(a) Taking animals for artificial insemination	-	300 (100.0)	1.00	I
	(b) Taking animals for natural service	2 (0.7)	298 (99.3)	1.01	I
	(c) Taking animals for pregnancy diagnosis	2 (0.7)	298 (99.3)	1.01	I
	(d) Arranging material during parturition	-	300 (100.0)	1.00	II
	(e) Calling veterinarian during dystocia	-	300 (100.0)	1.00	II
4.	Health care				
	(a) Care of sick animals	10 (3.3)	290 (96.7)	1.03	III
	(b) Care of pregnant animals	100 (33.3)	200 (66.7)	1.33	I
	(c) Taking animals for treatment	5 (1.7)	295 (98.3)	1.07	II
	(d) Vaccination/Medication	5 (1.7)	295 (98.3)	1.07	II
5.	Processing and marketing				
	(a) Processing of livestock products	2 (0.7)	298 (99.3)	1.01	IV
	(b) Sale of milk and milk products	150 (50.0)	150 (50.0)	1.50	I
	(c) Sale and purchase of animals	10 (3.3)	290 (96.7)	1.03	III
	(d) Sale and purchase of feed and fodder	100 (33.3)	200 (66.7)	1.33	I
6.	Miscellaneous				
	(a) Getting loan/credit from banks/ cooperatives	50 (16.7)	250 (83.3)	1.17	I
	(b) Record maintenance	10 (3.3)	290 (96.7)	1.03	II

(Figures in parentheses denote the percentage of respective values)

Women play a significant and crucial role in agriculture and animal husbandry development. Despite the fact that women in India do most of the work in animal production, their work remains mostly invisible. This may be carried out within the confines of homesteads. Gender divisions in agriculture are

stark, with all activities involving manual labour assigned to women, while all operations involving machinery and drought animals are generally performed by men. Female agricultural labourers are among the poorest sections of Indian society.

Table 3: Distribution of rural women according to technologies used in dairy enterprises

Sl. No.	Technologies	Yes	Days/ month	Days/ Year	Percentage use per year
1.	Milk collection accessories	210 (70.00)	20	240	66.0
2.	Stainless steel milk funnel	100 (33.3)	10	120	33.0
3.	Stainless steel milk measures	100 (33.3)	10	120	33.0
4.	Stainless steel milk samplers	50 (10.7)	5	60	16.0
5.	Laminar Air Flow Cabinet	-	-	-	-
6.	Water baths	100 (33.3)	10	120	33.0
7.	Milk Analyzer	20 (6.7)	2	24	7.0
8.	Milk cans	180 (60.0)	20	240	66.0
9.	Butter Churners	150 (50.0)	15	180	49.0
10.	Lacto meters	2 (0.7)	1	12	3.0
11.	Cream separators	120 (40.0)	12	144	39.0
12.	Chaff cutter	130 (13.3)	15	180	49.0
13.	Milk pasteurizer	20 (6.7)	2	24	7.0
14.	Milking machine	-	-	-	-

(Figures in parentheses denote the percentage of respective values)

Commercial and small scale dairy farming in India is no doubt playing an important role in the total milk production and economy of our country. And almost all regions of India are suitable for setting up dairy farming business. Most of the dairy farmers in India are raising animals in small scale traditional methods. They are not aware about the modern farming methods and improved techniques for dairy farming. Some farmers are losing their investment instead of being

benefited. Proper business plan, well management and care can ensure maximum production and profit from dairy farming business. If one has to expand his dairy enterprise on a commercial basis successfully, he has to adopt new and modern dairy farming tools, time and energy saving tools/ drudgery reducing technologies, etc. For this farmers need to undergo specialized trainings from different dairy institutes.

Table 4: Distribution of rural women according to encouraging factors in dairy enterprises

Sl. No.	Factors	Agree	Disagree
1.	Dairy farming provides regular employment	300(100.0)	-
2.	Dairy farming is convenient for women	300(100.0)	-
3.	Dairy farming gives more income	300(100.0)	-
4.	Women get regular income through dairy farming	300(100.0)	-
5.	Women can avail benefit from the government	300(100.0)	-
6.	Women can enjoy economic independence through this work	300(100.0)	-
7.	Women can contribute family income	300(100.0)	-
8.	Dairy farming improves the standard of living	300(100.0)	-
9.	Women can avail utilize their time productively	300(100.0)	-
10.	Number of working hours are less and flexible	300(100.0)	-
11.	Marketing of milk is easy	300(100.0)	-
12.	There is no tension in this work	300(100.0)	-
13.	Transport charges are less due to sale of milk at door step	300(100.0)	-
14.	Self-interest encourage women in dairy farming	300(100.0)	-
15.	To earn social status women take up dairy farming	300(100.0)	-
16.	Women want to be a role model to others	300(100.0)	-
17.	Government incentives, awareness programme encourages women	300(100.0)	-

(Figures in parentheses denote the percentage of respective values)

Dairy farming is one of the growing industries. It offers multiple opportunities to people and leave a sustainable impact on society, environment and economy. Dairying plays an important role for small, marginal, landless and agricultural labourers through providing employment and increasing milk production in the country. Many researchers led the higher net return and employment potential of dairy

farming as compared to both mixed and arable farming. Numerous special programmes were started from time to time by the Governments to transfer the scientific knowledge to the end users but still some gap exists. Researchers are also engaged in identifying the factors responsible for motivating farmers who are traditionally crop oriented to pursue dairy farming on scientific lines.

Table 5: Distribution of rural women according to organization/ institutes from where training was acquired

Sl. No.	Institution/Agencies	Frequency	Percent
1.	NDRI Karnal	30	10.0
2.	Private agency Amul/Gokul	15	5.0
3.	K.V.Ks.	120	40.0
4.	Punjab Dairy Development Board	15	5.0
5.	NABARD Dairy Department Govt. of India	180	60.0
6.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Haryana)	18	6.0

NDRI through its Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) provides need based training to farmers, rural women and farm youth in different aspects of Dairy farming besides training on Fisheries, Bee keeping etc. on regular basis. Farmers both from Karnal district and other states are provided training at NDRI. NDRI Deemed University offers a B. Tech course in Dairy Technology at undergraduate level and post graduate courses both at Masters and Ph.D level in 13 disciplines in the areas of Dairy Production, Dairy Processing and Management. NDRI, through its consultancy unit provides all type of testing facilities/ services for milk and milk products to dairy industry at nominal charges. A consultancy unit, presently in the Division of Dairy Technology provides all type of Information regarding technologies developed in the field of Animal Production, milk processing and dairy technology.

Conclusion

The dairy industry has become more consumer oriented, they have started the innovative practices of organized retailing, supply chain management, balanced product portfolio, product development. Dairy industry has started following the concept of competitive considerations and also adopted mass media for advertising it's important. On the other hand customers have become more health conscious related to diet. As their purchasing power has increased customers are more inclined towards various product variants, which mobilize the dairy's to go new product development.

Recommendations

1. Special arrangements should be made for common purchase of raw materials used in dairy enterprises and manufacturing/ packaging of milk products.
2. Training programmes should be formulated by considering some important aspects like duration, time (season), place, month and interval of training as per the responses recorded by the farmers.

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