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Activity profile and role performance of women in dairying

Deepanka, R Shehar, A Singh and S Singh

Abstract

Activity profile of the women entrepreneurs refers to the activities performed by them every day in their farm practices. These activities include feeding, breeding, management, health care, processing, and economics activities of the animals. The result revealed 87.08% of the respondents were performing feeding activities, 78.85% were engaged in breeding activities of dairy animals and 71.09% of women respondents performing various management activities of dairy products 69.34% as well as health care activities 60.41%. It was observed that women's role was comparatively limited in the economics activities related to dairy farming and was mostly performed by their spouse.

Keywords: Activity profile, participation, farming practices, women entrepreneurs

1. Introduction

In India women constitutes about half of the human resources of the country. In the past they have played a vital role that consist of producers of goods and services as well as their domestic work, yet their work is unnoticed. But in today's scenario women have crossed many taboos and extended their foot in multidirectional fields. Women's play a major role in dairy enterprise as manager, decision maker and skilled worker. Women generally contributes more labour inputs in areas of fodder cutting, watering, cleaning of animals and their sheds (Chanoria *et al.*, 2019, Paul *et al.* 2015) [12, 13].

2. Materials and Methods

Ex post facto research design was used for the present study as the phenomenon has already occurred. This study was conducted in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh a total of 120 women entrepreneurs from four randomly selected block selling more than 50.00 percent of produced milk for more than 150 days in a year were selected as respondent for the present study. Activity Profile of the respondents was studied for Feeding, Breeding, Management, Health Care, Purchasing, Processing and Economics activities. The respondents were asked to give their option about activities performed by them in their daily practices on three point continuum *i.e.* fully adopted, partial adopted and not adopted the practices and the scores of 2, 1, 0 were allotted for these option respectively. The ranks were given to each individual practices on the basis of mean percent scores.

3. Results and Discussion

Activity profile of the respondents was studied under following seven subheads like involvement in feeding, breeding, management, health care, and purchasing and economics activity. The result in Table 1. And Figure 1 reveals that 87.08 percent of the respondents were performing feeding activity, 78.85 percent were engaged in breeding activities of dairy animals and 71.09 percent of women respondent were performing the various management activities.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their pooled activity profile (n=120)

SL. No.	Variables	Percentage	Ranks
1.	Feeding activities	87.08	I
2.	Breeding activities	78.85	II
3.	Management activities	71.09	III
4.	Health care activities	60.41	V
5.	Purchasing, processing and marketing activities	69.34	IV
6.	Economics activities	48.54	VI

The women were actively participating in purchasing, processing and marketing activities of dairy products (69.34%) as well as health care activities (60.41%). But it was observed that their role was limited in economic activity related to dairy farming and was mostly performed by their spouse. The result revealed that the majority of the respondents of the study area were actively involved in carrying green fodder from the field 93.75 percent, storage of feed 93.75 percent and chopping of feed 87.50 percent was

performed by the respondents. It was also observed that care of new born calf 97.08 percent care of pregnant animals 92.92 percent, cleaning of animal sheds 88.75 percent of sick animals was mostly done by women. It was also seen that the women activity was limited in purchasing of feed and concentrates and selling of animals 45.41 percent, deworming and vaccination of dairy animals for prevention of diseases making of farm records etc.

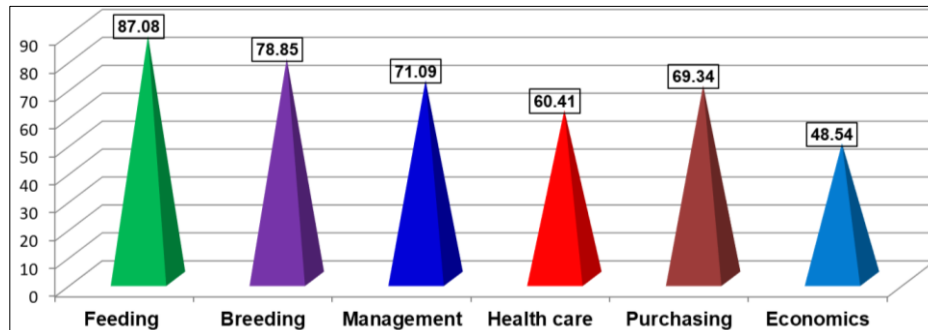


Fig 1: Distribution of respondents according to the Activity profile

In table 2 shows that women involved in feeding practices, 93.75 percent involved in storage of green grass and straw ranked I, feeding of green grass ranked II, chopping of feed was ranked III. In breeding practices care of new born calves was ranked I, care of pregnant animal ranked II detection of heat at proper time ranked III. In case of management practices cleaning and washing of the animals was ranked I, cleaning of animal sheds was ranked II and watering of

animal was ranked III. In case of purchasing, processing and marketing practices processing and preparation of milk products ranked I, marketing of milk products ranked II, quantity of milk to be used for home consumption ranked III. In case of health practices care of sick animals was ranked I, vaccination of dairy animals ranked II, deworming of dairy animals ranked III.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to the activity profile of the respondents (n=120)

SL. No.	Variables	WMS	Ranks
1.	Feeding practices		
i.	Types of feed	81.25	V
ii.	Feeding of green grass	87.92	II
iii.	Chopping of feed	87.50	III
iv.	Preparing food mixture	84.58	IV
v.	Storage of green grass and straw	93.75	I
vi.	Watering the livestock	80.83	VI
vii.	Carrying the green fodder	93.75	I
2.	Breeding practices		
i.	Detection of heat at proper time	62.92	III
ii.	Carrying animals for AI service	62.50	IV
iii.	Care of pregnant animal	92.92	II
iv.	Care of newborn calves	97.08	I
3.	Management practices		
i.	Cleaning and washing of the animal	90.83	I
ii.	Cleaning of animal sheds	88.75	II
iii.	Grooming of animals	32.92	VI
iv.	Watering of animal	87.08	III
v.	Collection of cow dung and preparing of dung cake	90.83	I
vi.	Cleaning of utensils	84.17	V
vii.	Milking the animals	84.58	IV
viii.	Maintenance of farm records	9.58	VII
4.	Purchasing, processing and marketing practices		
i.	Purchase of animal feed and fodder	70.41	V
ii.	Quantity of milk to be used for home consumption	81.25	III
iii.	Surplus milk selling	75.00	IV
iv.	Purchasing of feed and concentrates	45.41	VII
v.	Purchasing of equipment's	47.08	VI
vi.	Processing and preparation of milk products	83.75	I
vii.	Marketing of milk products	82.50	II
5.	Health practices		
i.	Care of sick animals	75.83	I
ii.	Deworming of dairy animals	51.67	III
iii.	Vaccination of dairy animals	53.75	II

4. Conclusion

The inferences drawn from the present study is that comparatively the women dairy farmers were actively involved in purchasing, processing and marketing activities of dairy products as well as health care practices but it was observed that their role was limited in comparison to economic activities related to dairy farming.

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