



ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2023; SP-12(12): 1235-1236
© 2023 TPI
www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 20-10-2023
Accepted: 23-11-2023

Padsala Gaurang B
P.G. Student, Department
Agriculture Extension &
Communication, NMCA, NAU,
Gujarat, India

RM Naik
Associate Professor, Department
Agriculture Extension &
Communication, NMCA, NAU,
Gujarat, India

Payal R Patel
P.G. Student, Department
Agriculture Extension &
Communication, NAU, Campus
Bharuch, Gujarat, India

Attitude of women members of milk co-operative societies towards animal husbandry occupation

Padsala Gaurang B, RM Naik and Payal R Patel

Abstract

The study was conducted in the Navsari district which was selected purposively. Because, in Navsari District there are 341 Milk co-operative societies governed by women and Vasudhara dairy is also located in Navsari district. All of the six talukas Chikhali, Gandevi, Jalalpore, Khergam, Navsari and Vansada of the Navsari District was covered under study. Milk co-operative Societies governed by women from different talukas was selected by proportionate random sampling. Total twenty Milk co-operative societies governed by women was selected proportionately. Five respondents was selected randomly from each Milk co-operative society governed by women. So the total number of respondents was 100. The collected data was analysed by using appropriate methods of statistics viz., percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient etc. It can be concluded that large majority (95.00%) of the respondents had neutral to favorable attitude towards animal husbandry as occupation. The neutral attitude of the respondents might be due to primary to secondary level of education, insufficient source of information and limited social participation about animal husbandry occupation.

Keywords: Attitude of women members, milk co-operative society, animal husbandry

Introduction

Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture as nearly 65 percent of country's population is directly engaged in it. Agriculture alone is unable to provide necessary employment and income to all the people. Hence, Animal Husbandry constitutes as an important activity for income generation of the rural population. The Valsad District Cooperative was established to collect and process milk in the District of Valsad and Navsari in 1978. Milk collection was also decentralized, as most producers were marginal farmers who were in a position to deliver 1-2 liters of milk per day. Village level cooperative were established to organize the marginal milk producers in each of these villages. Considering the efficiency of women and animal husbandry occupation, Vasundhara dairy has started to establish primary milk cooperative societies governed by women only at village level in their jurisdiction. At present, Vasundhara dairy has more than 1200 primary Milk co-operative societies governed by women. Out of these primary milk cooperative societies, 341 primary milk cooperative societies governed by women are working in Navsari district only. Till date, women are critical workforce for the development of our economy and society. Rural women are extensively involved in agricultural activities, particularly in animal husbandry occupation.

Objectives

1. To measure the attitude of respondents towards animal husbandry occupation
2. To ascertain relationship between selected characteristics respondents and their attitude towards animal husbandry occupation

Relationship between personal profile of respondents with their attitude towards animal husbandry occupation

Methodology

The present study Ex-post-facto research design was used. The study was conducted in the Navsari district which was selected purposively. Because, in Navsari District there are 341 Milk co-operative societies governed by women and Vasudhara dairy is also located in Navsari district. All of the six talukas Chikhali, Gandevi, Jalalpore, Khergam, Navsari and Vansada of the Navsari District was covered under study. Milk co-operative Societies governed by women from different talukas was selected by proportionate random sampling. Total twenty Milk co-operative societies governed by women was selected proportionately.

Corresponding Author:
Padsala Gaurang B
P.G. Student, Department
Agriculture Extension &
Communication, NMCA, NAU,
Gujarat, India

Five respondents was selected randomly from each Milk cooperative society governed by women. So the total number of respondents was 100. The collected data was analysed by using appropriate methods of statistics viz., percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient etc.

Results and Discussion

Attitude of respondents towards Animal husbandry occupation: In the present study attitude refers to is a learned, emotionally toned predisposition to react in a consistent way, favorable or unfavorable towards a person, object or idea. The data regarding to the attitude of respondents towards animal husbandry as occupation were collected and classified into three categories viz., i) favorable attitude, ii) neutral attitude and iii) unfavorable attitude. The data in this respect are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to attitude toward animal husbandry as occupation

Sr. No.	Level of attitude	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Unfavorable	05	05.00
2	Neutral	50	50.00
3	Favorable	45	45.00
Total		100	100.00

It is apparent from the data in table 1 that half (50.00%) of the respondents had neutral attitude, followed by 45.00 percent of the respondent had unfavorable attitude, while 05.00 percent of them had favorable attitude towards animal husbandry as occupation.

It can be concluded that large majority (95.00%) of the respondents had neutral to favorable attitude towards animal husbandry as occupation. The neutral attitude of the respondents might be due to primary to secondary level of education, insufficient source of information and limited social participation about animal husbandry occupation.

Relationship between personal profile of respondents with their attitude towards animal husbandry as Occupation

The information about relationship between personal profile and attitude is in table 2.

Table 2: Relationship between personal profile of respondents with their attitude towards animal husbandry as occupation

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Coefficient of correlation (r)
1	Age	0.1193*
2	Education	-0.1277 ^{NS}
3	Size of family	-0.1055 ^{NS}
4	Animal husbandry Experience	-0.0603 ^{NS}
5	Land holding	-0.0796 ^{NS}
6	Herd size	-0.1153 ^{NS}
7	Occupation	-0.2726**
8	Annual income	0.0520 ^{NS}
9	Social participation	-0.0321 ^{NS}
10	Extension contact	-0.0359 ^{NS}
11	Group cohesiveness	-0.0245 ^{NS}
12	Mass media exposure	-0.0354 ^{NS}
13	Economic motivation	-0.0153 ^{NS}
14	Scientific orientation	-0.0895 ^{NS}
15	Risk orientation	0.1059 ^{NS}
16	Management orientation	-0.1991*

* Significant at 0.05 percent level of probability
 ** Significant at 0.01 percent level of probability
 NS Non significant

The data presented in table 2 indicated that occupation (-0.2726**) found negative and highly significant relationship with attitude towards animal husbandry occupation.

However, the Age were found positive and significant and management orientation were negative and significant relationship with attitude towards animal husbandry occupation.

On the other hand land holding annual income and risk orientation had positive and non-significant while education, size of family, animal husbandry experience, land holding, herd size, social participation, extension contact, group cohesiveness, mass media exposure, economic motivation, scientific orientation were found negative and non-significant relationship with attitude towards animal husbandry occupation. Therefore “age”, “occupation” and “management orientation” the null hypothesis was rejected. For rest of the other null hypothesis was accepted.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that large majority (95.00%) of the respondents had neutral to favorable attitude towards animal husbandry as occupation. In the correlation analysis it was found that the Age were found positive and significant and management orientation negative and significant relationship with attitude towards animal husbandry occupation. On the other hand land holding annual income and risk orientation had positive and non-significant while education, size of family, animal husbandry experience, land holding, herd size, social participation, extension contact, group cohesiveness, mass media exposure, economic motivation, scientific orientation, were found negative and non-significant relationship with attitude towards animal husbandry occupation. Therefore “age”, “occupation” and “management orientation” the null hypothesis was rejected. For rest of the other null hypothesis was accepted

References

- Gautam A, Malik A, Kamaldeep. Attitude of farmers towards scientific practices. Res J Anim Hus Dairy Sci. 2015;6(2):87-92.
- Narmatha N, Uma V, Arun L, Geetha R. Level of participation of women in livestock farming activities. Tamil Nadu J Vet Anim Sci. 2009;5(1):4-8.
- Nashine R, Bharadwaj N, Kameswari VL, Esakkimuthu M. Perceived constraints of tribal women in Agriculture. Int J Farm Sci. 2017;6(1):223-230.
- Patel PC, Patel JB, Parmar NR. Dynamic profile of the tribal livestock owners and their attitude towards vaccination in ruminants. Gujarat J Extn Edu. 2015;26(2):173-177.
- Patel RN, Patel VT, Prajapati MR. Attitude, knowledge, and adoption level of farm women towards dairy farming. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar; c2014.
- Pund PB. Adoption of dairy farming practices and its consequences in tribal areas of Surat districts of Gujarat state. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari; c2011.
- Rathod PK, Nikam TR, Landge S, Hatey A. Farmers' perception towards livestock extension service. Indian Res J Exn Edu. 2012;2:1-5.
- Sharma P, Badodiya SK. Impact of participation of rural women in agriculture activities. Indian Res J Ext Edu. 2016, 16(2).