

Original Research Article

Practices Wise Extent of Participation of Dairy Women in Decision Making Process in Relation to Animal Husbandry

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ABSTRACT

This present study was conducted in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat, with a sample size of 120 dairy women. The ex-post facto research design was used for the research study. The result revealed that more than two-third (71.65 per cent) of the dairy women had high level of extent of participation in decision making process in overall practices followed by management practices (67.52 per cent), fodder production practices (51.66 per cent), finance utilization (50.84 per cent), marketing and milk product making practices (49.16 per cent), feeding practices (45.00 per cent), breeding practices (35.85 per cent) and house facilities and health care practices (32.50 per cent). Mean Per cent Score of dairy women related to participation in decision making process for management practices (71.47) was highest, while breeding practices obtained lowest mean per cent score (58.92).

Keywords

Dairy women,
Decision making
process, Animal
husbandry,
Participation

Introduction

Dairy sector plays a prominent role in strengthening India's rural economy. It has the potential to act as an instrument to bring about socio-economic transformation. Dairying is the single largest contributor of agricultural sector to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), contributing about 4.11 per cent of total GDP. The prosperity and growth of a nation depends on the status and development of its women, as they not only constitute nearly half of its population, but also positively influence the growth of remaining half of the population. Rural

women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural and allied activities including livestock production.

A dairy woman shows different degree of involvement in decision making process as they are actively participated in different animal husbandry practices because of the difference in their characteristics. Thus, it may be stated that the degree of participation in decision making process differs with their personal, economic, social, communicational and psychological characteristics. Hence, considering the importance of these characteristics and review of past research

studies, an attempt has been made in this investigation to know extent of participation of them.

Objective

To study level of participation of dairy women in decision making process with special reference to animal husbandry activities

To study difference in extent of participation of dairy women in decision making process among different animal husbandry practices

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat State. Ahmedabad district consists of total ten talukas including Ahmedabad city, out of which four talukas were selected randomly. Three villages from each taluka were selected randomly and thus twelve villages were selected. Ten dairy women were selected randomly from each selected villages and thus, total 120 dairy women were selected to serve as the respondents for the study. For deciding practice wise extent of participation of dairy women, practice wise decision making index was calculated. On the basis of that with help of arbitrary method, practice wise extent of participation of dairy women was divided in very low, low, medium, high and very high level of participation category. One-way analysis of variance was used to study the difference among various animal husbandry practices. The test of significance was made at 5 per cent level of significance.

Results and Discussion

The study emphasized mainly on eight major operations of animal husbandry. The findings of the study were depicted in Table 1. Table 1 revealed that in case of breeding practices

more than one-third (35.83 per cent) of the dairy women had high level of participation in decision making process followed by medium and low level of participation with 32.50 per cent and 15.83 per cent. In case of feeding practices nearly half (45.00 per cent) of the dairy women had high level of participation in decision making process followed by 30.01 per cent and 20.00 per cent with very high and medium level of participation in decision making process. Slightly more than half (51.66 per cent) of dairy women had high level of participation in decision making process about fodder production practices followed by medium and low with 20.00 per cent and 19.16 per cent.

Nearly half of (49.16 per cent) of dairy women had high level of participation in decision making process about marketing and milk product making practices followed by 33.33 per cent and 10.01 per cent with medium and very high level of participation in decision making process about marketing and milk product making practices.

In case of house facilities and health care practices nearly one-third (32.50 per cent) of the dairy women had high level of participation in decision making process followed by high and very high level of participation with 30.83 per cent and 26.68 per cent.

More than two-third (67.52 per cent) of the dairy women had high level of participation in decision making process about management practices of animal husbandry followed by 20.83 per cent and 09.16 per cent of the dairy women had very high and medium level of participation in decision making process about management practices of animal husbandry.

Table 1 also revealed that slightly more than half (50.84 per cent) of dairy women were

grouped in high level of participation in decision making process about finance utilization obtained from animal husbandry followed by medium and very high with 21.66 per cent and 15.83 per cent. In case of overall extent of participation of dairy women, great majority (71.65 per cent) of the dairy women had high level of participation whereas, 20.83 per cent and 05.02 per cent had medium and very high level of participation.

Difference in extent of participation in decision making process among different animal husbandry practices of dairy women

To study the difference in extent of participation in decision making process among different animal husbandry practices, one-way analysis of variance was applied to data related to mean per cent score of each practices related to animal husbandry. The data pertaining to this are presented in Table 2. Table 2 revealed that Mean Per cent Score of dairy women related to participation in decision making process for management practices (71.47) was highest but at par with feeding practices (70.83) and house facilities

and health care practices (68.22) but superior to marketing and milk product making practices (64.22), finance utilization practices (63.88), fodder production practices (61.22) and breeding practices (58.92).

Further it can be seen from the Table 2 that Mean Per cent Score of dairy women related to participation in decision making process for fodder production practices (61.22) was at par with breeding practices (58.92).

More than two-third (71.65 per cent) of the dairy women had high level of extent of participation in decision making process in overall practices followed by management practices (67.52 per cent), fodder production practices (51.66 per cent), finance utilization (50.84 per cent), marketing and milk product making practices (49.16 per cent), feeding practices (45.00 per cent), breeding practices (35.85 per cent) and house facilities and health care practices (32.50 per cent).

Mean Per cent Score of dairy women related to participation in decision making process for management practices (71.47) was highest, while breeding practices obtained lowest mean per cent score (58.92).

Table.1 Practices wise extent of participation of dairy women in decision making process in relation to animal husbandry

Sr. No.	Name of Practices	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high
1	Breeding Practices	01 (00.83)	19 (15.83)	39 (32.50)	43 (35.83)	18 (15.01)
2	Feeding Practices	01 (00.83)	05 (04.16)	24 (20.00)	54 (45.00)	36 (30.01)
3	Fodder production Practices	05 (04.16)	23 (19.16)	24 (20.00)	62 (51.66)	06 (05.02)
4	Marketing and milk product making Practices	00 (00.00)	09 (07.50)	40 (33.33)	59 (49.16)	12 (10.01)
5	House facilities and health care Practices	01 (00.83)	11 (09.16)	37 (30.83)	39 (32.50)	32 (26.68)
6	Management Practices	01 (00.83)	02 (01.66)	11 (09.16)	81 (67.52)	25 (20.83)
7	Finance utilization Practices	02 (01.66)	12 (10.01)	26 (21.66)	61 (50.84)	19 (15.83)
8	Overall Practices	00 (00.00)	03 (02.50)	25 (20.83)	86 (71.65)	06 (05.02)

Table.2 one way analysis of variance of different practices related to animal husbandry

n = 120

Sr. No.	Animal Husbandry Practices	MPS
1	Breeding Practices	58.92
2	Feeding Practices	70.83
3	Fodder production Practices	61.22
4	Marketing and milk product making Practices	64.22
5	House facilities and health care Practices	68.22
6	Management Practices	71.47
7	Finance utilization Practices	63.88
Least Significant Difference		4.3529

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