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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF LIVESTOCK FARMERS IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT WITH THE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KARWEER TEHSIL

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### ABSTRACT:

*This study was conducted one tehsil name of Karweer and adopted 13 villages viz. Vadangepadali, Nigve Khalsa, Nandgaone, Chuye, Prayagchikhali, Vadakshiwali, Uttareshwarpeth, Rajputwadi, Bahireswar, Shingnapur, Balinge, Koge. of the Karweertehsil of Kolhapur district during January, 2016 to December, 2017 with two specific objectives, viz., (i) to study the demographic profile of the Livestock farmers and (ii) to study the women participation in keeping livestock rearing. Women members of farmers' family played a major role in the rearing of livestock. Livestock is basically allied to agriculture sector which majority carried by rural animal holders. It is basically required to analyse their socio-economic condition.*

### INTRODUCTION:

AH has assumed much broader role in the overall economy. It is an integral part of expanding & diversification of Indian Agriculture. India possesses the large share of livestock in the world. Out of the world's cattle population under one third cattle located in India. It's very traditional business did by Indian civilization so in this content researcher has discussed about livestock wealth of India as large scale. The growth of animals is as old as civilization. Domestic animals were domesticated since Paleolithic period. We found historical background since to vedic period. As per Indian mythology in the Matsya Puran the whole earth (Brahmand) to integrate into cow's stomach. Cow congregated inside their 33 corer God and Goddess. The animal rearing was the occupation either sole of Indian culture. In India occurred around one sixth means seventeen percent livestock population out of the world's population. In India

discovered out of total livestock in India 37.28% share of cattle, 21.23 % share of Buffalos, 12.7% share of sheep, 26.40% share of Goat, 2% share of Pig.51.20 Cr. Livestock population in the country as per 19<sup>th</sup> livestock census.

#### **METHOD OF THE STUDY:**

The present study was conducted in Kolkhapur district of Maharashtra during 2016 to 2017. It extends between 15.45° to 17.11° north latitude and 73.41° to 74.72° east longitudes. The area of the district is 7746 sq. kms. It is 2.5% of the area of state of Maharashtra and it is the 24<sup>th</sup> largest district in the state. There are total 12 tehsil. These tehsil divided into four sub-division like Karweer, Ichalkaranji, Gadhinglaj, Radhanagri. Under Karweer div. including Karweer, Panhala, Shahuwadi & Kagal tehsil. Under Ichalkaranji including Shirol & Hatkangale, under Gadhinglaj div. Gadhinglaj, Chandgad, & Ajra including, under Radhanagri Bhudargad, Radhanagri, Gaganbavda including. Considering the need for availability of data and accessibility of the area, 13 villages of the Krweer tehsil of Kolhapur district are selected purposively for the present study. This tehsil is highly developed in livestock rearing. Total 130 villages in this tehsil out of it 10% villages selected and proportionately 10 respondent were selected in each selected villages. Thus, 13 villages and 130 respondents were randomly selected for the purpose of the study. Before going to the final data collection, a pilot study was carried out, and accordingly a structured interview schedule was constructed through participatory method. The data were collected through face-to-face interview and by direct observation method. Data pertaining to farmers' socio- economic parameters, *viz.*, religion, Gender, age wise, education, occupation and annual income were recorded.

#### **DATA COLLECTION:**

Data of relevant study mostly collected by primary sources. Interview method adopted for the collecting data. Secondary data has been collected by Books.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To study the Socio-Economic condition of the respondent in selected study area.
2. To analyses the women participation in the livestock rearing in the study area.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION:****1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF LIVESTOCK FARMERS:****1.1: Distribution of Respondent as Religion:**

In the society there are varieties of religious. The major religion shows in the society are Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Buddhism, and Jainism. India is land of different religious where people live with coordination. The message of love and brotherhood is expressed by all the religious & culture. Different type of religion of respondent in selected area shows as follows,

**Table No 1: Distribution of Respondent as Religion**

Sr. No	Religion	Karweer
1	Hindu	111 (85.4)
2	Muslim	4 (3.1)
3	Jain	2 (1.5)
4	Linagayat	3 (2.3)
5	Boudh	10 (7.7)
Total		130 (100)

**Source: Field work**

The table illustrates that the religion wise population into selected tehsil and selected sample. On the basis of above table it is reflect majority Hindu religious involved into livestock business in Karweer tehsil. In this tehsil 85.4% animal reared belongs to Hindu religion. The share of other religion in same tehsil as follows Muslim 3.1%, Jain 1.5%, Lingayat 2.3%, Boudh 7.7% .

**1.2: Age wise Distribution of the Animal Holders:**

The analysis of socio-economic condition of respondent denote age wise in the following table

**Table No 2: Age wise Distribution of the Animal Holders**

Sr. No	Category	Karweer
1	Up to 30	20 (15.4)
2	31 to 45	54 (41.5)
3	46 to 60	40 (30.8)
4	Above 60	16 (12.3)
Total		130 (100)

**Source: Field work**

**Note: figures in parenthesis ( ) shows the percentage to total.**

Table indicates the age wise distribution of animal holders. Age as an important Component which play a vital role in livestock rearing. Four categories of age group have been found. Out of 130 respondent most of the respondent were in the 31 to 60 age group in selected tehsil due to unemployment, poverty, lower education slandered while the lower age group shows above 60 years old in same tehsil. It means majority youth involved into animal rearing.

### **1.3: Occupational Structure of the Respondent:**

It is a fundamental element to knowing the economy of respondent further the nature of occupation reflect linkages both forward and backward economy. Following table present information related to occupation structure of respondent.

**Table No. 3: Occupational Structure of the Respondent**

Sr. No	Occupation	Karweer
1	Only farming	15 (11.5)
2	Only AH	14(10.8)
3	Both Agri. & AH	45 (34.6)
4	Farm labour & AH	19 (14.6)
5	Service & AH	14 (10.8)
6	Only service	16 (12.3)
7	Non-working	7 (5.4)
Total		130 (100)

**Source: Field work**

**Note: figures in parenthesis ( ) shows the percentage to total.**

Out of 130 respondent 5.4% were non-working and 94.6% were working in Karweer. Out of total working person it found that 34.6% were engaged in both Agri. & Animal husbandry. 10.8% peoples purely involved in AH, 11.5% were pure agriculturist, 14.6% were agri. labour also rearing animal. 10.8% person were ensured in service and partly involved in to AH.12.3% peoples include in only service sector.

#### 1.4: Gender Composition into Sample Households:

Gender composition of the total population has been measured in term of Gender ratio. It reflects the working contribution by the male and female in Animal husbandry. Contribution of male and female into livestock rearing in the study area explain in the following table.

**Table no: 4: Gender Composition of Sample Household**

Sr. No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	124	49.4
2	Female	127	50.6
	Total	51	100

*Source: Field work*

The above table illustrate that the participation of male and female into animal husbandry. The table reveals the female ratio higher than male ratio in Karweer tehsil. This business is a good side business to women which they can do from their household. Women's are naturally caring and loving personality so they treated animals as their child. They devotedly work in this field. In Karweer 49.4% male while 50.6 female involved in this business. The ratio of female shows higher than male in this tehsil. The better participation of female worker in the scheduled and tribe cast as well as those women which cannot do job to outside from their house. They are highly involved in this business. It proves that women's are equal in efficiency & performance to male workers. Animal husbandry is a small scale enterprise which has providing employment for rural women's from their own household.

#### 1.5.: Educational Status of Sample Respondent:

Education is an important indicator of the level of slandered of living. It is the determining factor of socio-economic indicator. So, it is an important parts of the analyses the socio-economic structure of the respondent. Education helps to

improve standard of living, reducing economic disparity and other socio-economic problems. It is beneficial to increase labour efficiency and productivity. It is beneficial to increase national income. It influences the occupational structure. The educational status of respondent and their impact on animal husbandry shows in the following table,

**Table No. 5: Educational Status of Sample Respondent**

Sr. No	Education level	Karweer
1	Non- educated	43 (33.1)
2	Primary	29 (22.3)
3	Secondary	31(23.8)
4	Higher secondary	13 (10)
5	Graduate	12 (9.2)
6	Post-graduate	1 (0.8)
7	Other	1(0.8)
	Total	130 (100)

**Source: Field work**

The illustrate table that out of 130 respondent 33.1% were illiterate & 66.9% were literate in karweer. Among 66.9% educated person 23.8 % animal rears taken secondary education, 22.3 % respondent educated as far as primary, 10% were educated as HSC, 10% respondent educated upper the graduation level, only one means 0.8% respondent from engineering field from Wadakshiwale (Krweer). Respondent was lady civil engineer. She belonged from Brahmin family. She interested in cows rearing. She reared around 25 HF and Jersey cows. She occupied this business with the help of permanent two hired couple they migrated from Bihar. Per day milk collected from her dairy plant around 150 litters. Dairy society of wadakshiwale personally collected milk from her dairy farm. She stated she loved animals since her childhood so she very much interested in animal husbandry.

#### **1.6: Annual Income level by the Livestock rearing of the Respondent:**

The annual income of the respondent in each tehsil added both from main and subsidiary source has been calculated. Usually in rural area the main occupation of human is agriculture, dairy business and other allied sectors of agriculture. In Karweer tehsil income level shows as different categories due to availability of employment sources, socio-economic condition, literacy ratio,

topographical features. Income from the livestock to the respondent in selected area shows in the following table,

**Table No.6: Income from livestock rearing (Rs in thousands)**

Sr. No	Income level	Respondent frequency	Percentage To the total
1	Up to 10000	9	6.9
2	10 to 20000	18	13.8
3	20 to 30000	23	17.6
4	30 to 40000	18	13.8
5	40 to 50000	19	14.6
6	Above 50 Th.	43	33.1
Total		130	100

**Source: Field work**

Table reveals that the income of the respondent from livestock in term of thousand rupees. It is an essential in village economy. As well as it is subsidiary to agriculture income .income from livestock derived from milk, dung cake, meat sale, and manure from dung, plauging, Gober gas. From the above table it shows that respondent can receive minimum 1000 and Maximum 50000 per annum from livestock. Karweer tehsil is the well agriculture, well irrigated area. So, most of the respondent rearing livestock as individual or allied to agriculture. In karweer tehsil 33.1 % respondent were earned above 50 thousand incomes from this sector. In the field work found it the most of the respondent are big heard size of animal.

## **2. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN AH AND DARING:**

Women's are equal in efficiency and performance with male in employment. In respect of consistency, punctuality and time keeping women have a superior over their male counterparts. Gender discrimination, male dominance, limited mobility, lower wages as compared to male workers, lack of economic independence and support and lack of confidence due to customs and family pressure are most common hurdles for women. Though Livestock husbandry is a small scale business which has big potential for providing a gainful employment for rural women in their own household. Different operation of livestock husbandry is performed by women by heartily. They clean the livestock, give properly attention, bring & distribute the fodder to animals, clean

the sheds and milk the animals, selling milk, to graze cattle from outside. The operations that performed by women are weekly as well as daily works. Most of the women are making dung cake which is the basic fuel in rural.

### 2.1: Nature of Work into AH:

Women's are devotedly involving in AH sector. In selected tehsil above 50% women's were engaged in AH. Until now lots of women's are live as orthodox life, they were not educated so they can't do job outside. They feel insecure so this business is one source of them to employment. In selected area some women's were full time engage and some other part time involved. It present in following table.

**Table No. 7: Nature of Work into AH**

Sr. No	Tehsil	Full time	Part time	Total
1	Karweer	56(44.1)	71(55.9)	127(100)

*Source: Field work*

*Note: figure in Bracket shows the Percentage to total*

Table reveal that the In Karweer large number of male farmer involved in DudhKatta it is the concept of selling milk as personally as per requirement of consumer. As well as some male get benefit from selling Grass (GavatMandi) means large portion of male devotedly involve in this business as per economic view.

### 2.2: Working Hours of Female in AH:

In selected area women's were full time or partly involved in this business. Women's work per day minimum 2 hours and maximum 8 to 10 hours in AH. Various activities they accomplish as superiorly. Per annum working hours of women in selected area shows in the following table.

**Table No. 8: Working Hours Contribution of Female in AH**

Sr. No	Working hr	Karweer
1	Up to 1000 hr	57 (44.9)
2	1001 to 2000 hr	65 (51.2)
3	2001 to 3000 hr	4 (3.1)
4	3001 to 4000 hr	1(0.8)
Total		127 (100)

*Source: Field work*

*Note: figure in Bracket shows the Percentage to total*



Table reveals that maximum women's working up to 2000 hr per annum. It means they do min. 2hr. & max 4 hr. in per day as part time.

### 2.3: Women and Dairy Business:

In the selected tehsil women's are equal work with male. This business carried by women as honestly. They work in this business full time or part time. Households of dairy member started this business by birth or few member started this business as per their need so, establish of this business shown as different time series it shown in the following table.

**Table No. 9: Establishment of Dairy Business**

Sr .No	Year of starting dairy business	Karweer
1	Traditional	111(85.4)
2	1975-1985	-
3	1986-2000	3(2.3)
4	2001-2010	11(8.5)
5	Above 2011	5(3.8)
Total		130

**Source: Field work**

**Note: figure in Bracket shows the Percentage to total**

The table shows the dairy business as traditional business in each tehsil. This business traditionally occupied by 85.4% respondent in karweer. There were no found any respondent during the mid of 1975- 85 in Karweer. During 1986-2000 in karweer dairy business started by 2.3%. In the period of 2001-2010 dairy farming started in karweerBy 8.5%. After 2011 this business started by respondent as 3.8%.

### 2.4: Advantages of Dairy Business to Women:

In selected tehsil with a view of getting the share of women in dairying, their purpose behind the establishment of this business some questions asked to female member with some options that time clearly found some facts such as above 70% women's stated this business helpful them for employment creation as well as 40% females are member of dairy society in selected tehsil. In the same time also asked them about dairy facilities with option they gave answer as follows.

**Table No. 10 : Advantages of Dairy Business to Women**

Sr. No	Advantages	Karweer (N=130)
1	Employment creation	34(26.2)
2	Help them to their children's education	44(33.85)
3	Livelihood	36 (27.7)
4	Improve economic condition	13(10)
5	other	3(2.3)

*Source: Field work*

*Note: figure in Bracket shows the Percentage to total N means number of respondents*

Table shows that the out of 130 total respondent 26.2 % respondent said this business gave them economic aid for their children's education. Second rank gave by 27.7% respondent to livelihood. 26.2% female agree with this business create employment. 10% women's said improve their economic condition with the help of this business these answers mostly choose by large size of animal holders. Only 2.3% member discuss about other option in Karweer like purchasing few golden jewelries, saving money etc.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

With the help of socio-economic parameters we can observe tendency of animal cherisher. It's useful for to understand the background of animal husbandry in selected area as well as whole tehsil. It represent the economical approach of animal husbandry.

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