



A ROLE OF FEMALES IN THE DAIRY FARMING – SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SHRIGONDA TAHSIL

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ABSTRACT:

Dairy farming is one of the major sub-sectors of the agriculture activity in Shrigonda tahsil. It provides gainful employment to the small and marginal dairy farmers as well as to the agricultural labors. The demand for milk and its products have been increasing, so the prices of milk have been increased. So that the traditional approach has been changed and the farmers become the commercial in the shrigonda tahsil. The role of female is important in this activity who can perform the works like processing the milk, cleaning, feed preparation and cow-dung management.

Key Words: *Female, Dairy Farming, Milk, Shrigonda,*

INTRODUCTION:

Shrigonda tahsil is located at the southern part of the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. It has triangular shape. The study area is located on the plateau region of the Ahmednagar district it is part of Deccan trap being a part of drought prone region. It has a rural, partly hilly and plain area. Southern Ahmednagar district in Shrigonda tahsil study area comes under the effect of drought prone condition and rain shadow zone.

OBJECTIVES:

To know Sex wise distribution of Households engaged in dairy activity.

METHODOLOGY:

The secondary data collected from various sources such as Grampanchayat office, milk collection centers, veterinary aid centers, Artificial insemination centers, Panchayat Samitee, Department of animal husbandry, Department of agriculture, Department of irrigation, District dairy Development office, Census hand book, Socio-economic abstract etc.was used to understand the importance of milk as a food and as a major commodity to earn income. The primary data was collected from the sample villages.

SEX WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN DAIRY ACTIVITY:

Dairy being labour oriented activity which requires skilled and unskilled labour. It is better if farmer contributes his own family members in this, makes lots of difference. The works like feed preparation, washing the cattle and stable, care taking of animals, cattle rearing, milking and supplying milk to collection centers require ample labour.

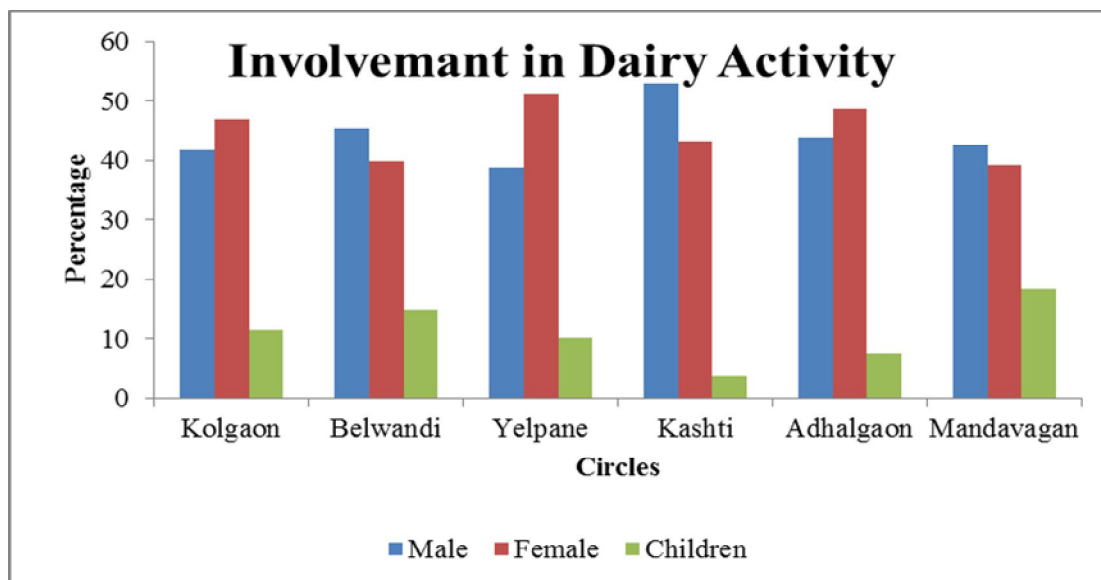
The role of female is important in this activity who can perform the works like processing the milk, cleaning, feed preparation and cow-dung management. Table Discloses the involvement of labour categories i.e. male, female, and children

Sex wise Involvement in Dairy Activity

Circle	Sex wise Involvement in dairy activity		
	Male	Female	Children
Kolgaon	41.7	46.8	11.5
Belwandi	45.5	39.7	14.8
Yelpane	38.8	51.2	10.1
Kashti	53.0	43.3	3.7
Adhalgaon	43.8	48.6	7.6
Mandavagan	42.5	39.2	18.3
Total	44.21	44.8	11
Irrigated region	44.5	43.2	12.2
Non-Irrigated region	44.7	46.2	9.0

(Source: Compiled by the researcher)

The contribution of female labour in this activity is considerably high. Circle Kolgaon has 46.8 percent female, 41.7 percent male and 11.5 percent children involvement in their occupation. Belwandi shows 45.5 percent male, 39.7 percent female and 14.8 percent children.



Yelpane has highest contribution of female i.e. 51.2 percent which is followed by male (38.8 percent) and 10.1 percent children. Kashti being one of the developed dairy occupation where male contributes 53 percent, 43.3 percent female where the share children is very low that is 3.7 percent. Adhalgaon has dominance of female (48.6 percent) which is followed by male (43.8 percent) and 7.6 percent children involved in this activity. The share of male is 42.5 percent, female 39.2 percent and children contribute 18.3 percent.

IRRIGATED AND NON- IRRIGATED REGION:

In irrigated area the contribution of male and female is almost same and children contribute 12.2 percent. Non- irrigated area shows higher percentage of female (46.2), male (44.76) and children 9 percent.

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