INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

www.scienceandnature.org

A STUDY ON EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED DAIRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES BY WOMEN MEMBERS AND NON MEMBERS OF MILK PRODUCER COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BIDAR DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE

[a*]Mr. Maruti, [b]Goudappa, S.B., [c*]Reddy, B.S. and [d]Meti, S.K.
[a]M Sc (Agri.) student; [b] Professor and Head; [c]Asst Professor of Agril. Economics and [d]DE, UAS, Raichur
*Research work carried out as a part of the M Sc (Agri.) degree programme by the first author
*Corresponding author email: drrajubdr@yahoomail.com

ABSTRACT
The Present study was conducted to know the attitude of women members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies towards milch animals and their participation in the selected dairy management practices coupled with their socio-economic profile in Bidar district of Karnataka during 2014-15. Data was collected by personal interview method from 120 respondents' *viz*., 60 members and 60 non-members of co-operative society using pre-tested standardized interview schedule. The collected data was analysed using suitable and appropriate statistical tools. The independent variables *viz*., age, education, land holding, annual income, extension participation, mass media participation, management orientation, risk orientation, scientific orientation, cosmopoliteness and innovativeness were considered to know the profile of the respondents. Profile analysis of the respondents reveals that majority of members and non-members belonged to middle age group with two third of them had medium education and having small to medium size of land holding. Majority of respondents belonged to medium extension orientation coupled with medium participation in mass media, management orientation, cosmopoliteness, innovativeness, scientific orientation and risk orientation. On the contrary, a small portion of non-members (38.33 %) of milk producer co-operative societies had favorable attitude towards milch animals. With regards to extent of participation in dairy management activities, cent per cent of the member and non-member respondents of milk producer society participate regularly in the health care activities, milking, disposal of cow dung early in the morning and sale of milk. The calling veterinarian in emergencies, purchase and sale of animals and payments of insurance premium and or bank EMI activities were attended occasionally.

KEYWORDS: Dairy Co-operative Society, Members and Non-members, Attitude, Milch animals, Participation.

INTRODUCTION

The participation of women in dairy farm practices varies by region, age; culture and social status are changing rapidly in some parts of the country. The existing information regarding participation of women in dairy farm practices is very limited. Therefore, the present study was aimed to investigate the participation of women in dairy farm practices in the small-holder production system within the districts of Bidar. It is anticipated that the information generated from this study will be helpful in identifying the extension needs and areas where women can improve dairy production by enhancing her skills and knowledge. Dairying has prominent role in strengthening India's rural economy. It has the potential to acts as an instrument for transformation of socio-economic life of the rural people. This is true with small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who derive a sustainable part of their livelihood from sale of milk, own about 70% of cattle in the rural areas. Therefore, dairy development in India has been an effective and important instrument of rural development as it generates self employment opportunities, increases the income of landless, marginal and small farmers while providing the much needed nutrition to people (Singh, 2009). The dairy co-operative societies (DCS) have undergone tremendous transformation because of incentives announced by the government of Karnataka to the milk producers. This has given a new vistas to the dairy women as they are in the forefront of activities particularly in milk production capping with hygiene in handling milk, artificial insemination, usage of mineral mixture, cattle feed and so on. The membership in most of India's 1,33,349 village-level Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) is heavily dominated by men. The trend is now gradually changing in favour of women. Efforts are on to give them their due place in dairy development. Data revealed that during 2012-13, 2476 all women DCS are functioning in the country in selected states. Out of 9.2 million, total membership in DCS, 18 % are women (1.63 million).

Government of India launched a special programme known as Women Support through to Training and Employment Programme for women [STEP] to impart scientific knowledge on dairy management and provide employment opportunity with the financial assistance of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Women and Child Development. The basic objective is to achieve a significant impact on women in traditional sectors such as dairying and animal husbandry by a

upgrading their skills and providing employment to women on a project basis by mobilizing women in viable groups, improving skills, arranging for productive assets (milk animals) providing access to credit awareness generation, nutrition education and sensitization of project functionaries. Karnataka ranks 11th in overall milk production in the country. Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) procures on average 4.8 million tonnes milk / day and per capita availability is 216gms/day. There are 20.38 lakh farmers registered under 10,087 dairy co-operatives in various districts of Karnataka.

Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) is one of the functionaries for overall development of dairy in rural areas of Karnataka through milk procurement network by undertaking of various capacity building programmes farmer as well as farm women. Further, it acts as premier and most profitable dairy farmers organization in the country. It stands first position in south India in terms of the model of Anand pattern dairy cooperative societies.The DCS is the basic functioning unit at the village level which acts as a catalyst for farmers of the district cooperative milk unions. The developmental programmes for dairy activities in karnataka enabled the rural women to empower themselves through organising milk producer co-operative societies.It was found felt essential to undertake the research study on women milk producer societies and their impact on socioeconomic life of the rural areas. Keeping the above facts in mind, the present research study was designed to understand how women are performing in functioning dairy co-operative societies in Bidar district of Karnataka, where many of milk producing co-operative societies are managed by women successfully with the following specific objectives:

1. To study the profile of the respondents.
2. To find out the attitude of respondents towards milch animals.
3. To ascertain the extent of participation of respondents in selected dairy management activities.

METHODOLOGY

The study was purposively conducted in Bidar district of Karnataka during 2014-15 in Bidar and Humnabad talukas where highest women dairy co-operative societies were functioning. Keeping criteria of highest women registered members for the co-operative societies in the selected talukas, top three villages in each selected talukas considered as study villages. In each selected milk producer co-operative societies, a separate list of women members who supplies milk regularly to the society were prepared in consultation with the officials of co-operative societies of the respective villages. By following the simple random sampling procedure, 10 farm women from each selected six villages were drawn as member respondents.

TABLE 1. Selection of milk producer co-operative societies for the study

Sl.No	Bidar Taluka			Humnabad Taluka		
	Village	Total registered members	Women registered members	Village	Total registered members	Women registered members
1	Aurad (S)	321	194	Allur (K)	256	115
2	Gunnalli	213	123	Benchincholi	386	153
3	Sangolgi	187	114	Hudgi	650	215
Total		721	431		1292	483

The list of non-members of milk producer co-operative society were prepared separately for each selected villages in consultation with the officials of co-operative dairy society, animal husbandry, Panchayat Development Officers and Village Accountant of the respective villages. By following simple random sampling procedure, 10 farm women from each selected six villages drawn as a non-member respondent. Totally 120 respondents' *viz*., 60 members and 60 non-members of the milk producer co-operative societies constituted the sample for the study. To know the attitude of the respondents scale developed by Shivsharanappa *et al.* (2004) has been used with suitable modifications in the present study. This scale includes ten statements; the scale quantified on five point continuum strongly favorable, favourable, undecided, unfavourable, and strongly unfavourable. The range of scores for 10 statements was 10-50. The respondents were grouped into three categories based on mean and standard deviation. Further, ascertain of respondents' extent of participation in selected dairy management practices worked out by delineation of dairy management activities. After rigorous exercise, review of literature and discussion with the experts, the activities were divided into 3 aspects *viz*., regular activities, health activities and marketing activities. The extent of participation was seen on 3 point continuum as regularly, occasionally and never and the scores were given as 3, 2, and 1, respectively. The aggregate involvement score of each respondent was obtained by adding the respective score for each item. Based on the responses of the respondents the frequencies and percentages were calculated. Maximum score obtained by respondents indicated higher participation in different activities of dairy.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Data recorded in Table-2 highlighted that a large majority of members belonged to middle age (66.66 %) category as against seventy three per cent of non-member respondents belonged to middle age group. The reason for the above result is due to the fact that dairying is a recurrent income generating activity and adds significantly to the sustainable income of the farm families and income from dairy sector is assured source of income unlike agriculture which is uncertain. Therefore, more of middle age women were taking up dairying as subsidiary occupation. The

above results are in agreement with findings of Monde and Thombre (2009) who reported that majority of them were of middle age groups.

It could be seen from Table-2 that nearly two third of the member respondents were educated (68.33 %) as compare to non-members (60.00 %) of the milk producers co-operative societies. It is evident fact that the traditional farm families were engaged in dairy farming since long time irrespective of their formal schooling. This hand-on-experience of dairying enabled them to gather new information required for dairy activities through involvement in various capacity building programmes of the KSDAH&VS, EEU of the KVAFSU Bidar, apart from NGOs which in turn might create positive outlook to manage the dairy farm. It is interesting to note that in both the respondents' considerable size of members (31.67 %) and non-members (40.00%) were illiterates. The results elsewhere revealed that a majority of the respondents were had a medium land holding size as a result engaged in dairy farming with high commitment to earn regular income. Further they compiled it is a well-known fact that with experienced turned to be rational in their thinking and imagination which facilitated them as dairy respondents. The above results are in line with the findings of Chauhan *et al.* (2004), Arora *et al.* (2006) and Mande and Thombre (2009).

A cursory look at Table -2 reveals that two third of the member respondents (66.66 %) were belonged to small and medium size of land holding as compare to the 56.67 per cent in non-members of milk producer co-operative societies. The reason for possession of small size land is due to fragmentation of the ancestral land because of division of the families. In order to sustain the losses occurred to the small and medium farmers due to vagaries of nature, dairying business suits in the study area. Nearly one fifth of the members (21.67%) and non-members (18.33 %) of the milk producer co-operative societies were owned the bigger size of land holdings (more than 10 acres). Big size land holding farmers possesses less number of milch animals as compared to small and marginal farmers due to the fodder and labour shortage, and non-availability of community land for grazing. The above results are in line with past findings of Ravindrakumari (1996) and Khin Mar Oo (2005).

The perusal of data reported in Table-2 shows that more than half of (55.00 %) of members of milk producer co-operative societies belonged to medium annual income category (Rs. 60,00,0 to 120000) followed by high (28.33 %) and low (16.67 %) annual income category. Where as in case of non-member of milk producer co-operative societies about (38.33%) of them belongs to medium annual income category followed by low (35.00 %) and high (26.67%) annual income. It appears that the additional income from dairying has probably contributed much to the total income. The knowledge gained about dairy management practices and experiences of sector certainly contributed increasing income level with compare to minimum spending of money. The above results are in line with findings of Khin Mar Oo (2005) and Mande and Thombre (2009). It's observed from Table-2 that majority of members of milk producer co-operative societies belonged to medium (40.00%) extension orientation, followed by low (35.00 %) and high (25.00 %). On the contrary, 35.00 % of the non-members oriented towards medium dairy extension activities followed by low (33.33 %) and high (31.67 %). The main reason for the above result is that all the respondents were the members of dairy co-operative societies, which use to organize various extension programmes in consultation with NGO's regarding the dairy especially for women dairy entrepreneur had higher education level, medium economic motivation and more interested in participation of various extension activities to gather recent information on dairying and other profitable enterprise. The above results are in line with the findings of Anitha (2004).

It is was observed that majority of members of milk producer co-operative societies (40.00%) had medium mass media participation followed by low (31.66 %)and high (28.33 %) . whereas more than one third (36.66 %) of non-members of the milk producer co-operative societies had medium mass media participation followed by low (33.33 %) and high (30.00 %). This could be attributed to the awareness and importance attached to dairy farming practices by the respondents. Moreover, average educational qualification of respondents might have contributed to the importance of the mass media as a source to gather information to be a successful dairy farm women one needs day to day information regarding market behaviour, Government policies, technologies available *etc*. The results are in line with the findings of Khin Mar Oo (2005). A large majority of the member (78.33 %) and non-member (73.33 %) respondents of milk producer co-operative societies had medium to high management orientation. This is due to the fact that both the respondents strive hard to earn to produce high quantity of milk with least cost expenditure is the motto of the dairy farm women in the study area. Further incentive announcement of the KMF for the members and high prices for the sale of milk with the milk vendors and prompt payment for milk produce were the factors contributed for the present results. The data in Table 1 revealed that, a majority of members of milk producer co-operative societies (40.00 %) had medium degree of cosmopoliteness followed by high (35.00%) and low (25.00 %) group. Where as in case of non-members of milk producer co-operative society's majority had medium degree of cosmopoliteness (41.66 %) followed by low (36.66 %) and high (21.66 %) category respectively. Table 3 revealed that two third of the members of milk producer co-operative societies had medium to high degree of cosmopoliteness. This enabled the members to expose to the more of extension activities organized by the KMF, KVAFSU and KVK Bidar such as exhibition, demonstration, training programmes in their villages and outside the taluks help to acquire the more knowledge on dairy management practices and prepare the farm women to accept new dairy ideas *i.e*., silage, gobar gas, *A.I. etc* and practice on a realistic basis to increase milk production. On the contrary, medium cosmopoliteness of the non-members of dairy co-operative societies helped to learn more on value addition of the milk produced as these farm women are required to sell their milk other than registered society to reap the dairy income at a greater

extent. These results are in line with the research findings of Keshava Murthy (2005) and Nethravathi (2007).

It could be observed from Table-2 that three fourth of the members of milk producer co-operative societies had medium to high risk orientation. This could be due to the fact that a large majority of the respondents were young and highly enthusiastic to learn and experience of practical aspect of dairy management. Further, the exposure visits and training programmes organized by the KMF and Stree Shakti groups working in the area made them cosmopolite in the nature which ultimately increased their risk bearing ability for the dairy enterprise. This is not exceptional to the non-members of milk producer co-operative societies. Hence the present research findings. The above findings were in line with the findings of Bhagyalaxmi *et al*. (2003), and Khin Mar Oo (2005).

It could be seen from Table-2 that members of milk producer co-operative societies had medium to high scientific orientation towards dairy management practices. The continuous interactions with the extension functionaries build the confidence of the farm women in dairy dairying as an enterprise. Further, participation in various activities of the milk producer co-operative society coupled with social activities and their innovativeness has elevated the mental outlook of the respondents. The knowledge and skill gained during capacity building programmes motivated the members to practice the dairy management scientifically. It is crystal clear from Table 3 that majority of the members (56.66 %) of milk producer co-operative societies were had medium level of innovativeness with higher zeal and enthusiasm to accept the recommended dairy management practices. Further, innovativeness of individual depends upon so many factors mainly higher annual income, risk bearing ability, education, management orientation, scientific orientation, extension orientation etc, might have contributed for the present result. The results are in conformity with Natikar (2001) and Shashidhar (2003).

Distribution respondents according to their overall attitude towards milch animals

The results in table-3 revealed that the overall attitude of members of milk producer co-operative societies were favorable attitude (43.33 %) towards milch animals, followed by more favorable (36.67 %) and less favorable (20.00 %). On the contrary, a small portion of non-members (38.33 %) of milk producer co-operative societies had favorable attitude towards milch animals. It could be inferred that the favorable attitude of the respondents toward milch animals due to their higher participation of the members of the co-operative societies in all dairy activities to the extent of releasing their resources enhancing the learning process and improving the dairy management practices with efficient utilization of available resources at their disposal. Further regular interaction between members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies and non-members discussion with technical staff veterinary dispensary might have resulted the present findings. The income realization of the dairy enterprise and incentives support extended for milk producers by the government of Karnataka contributed for the present findings. This automatically resulted in steady improvement of economic situation of the member and non-member respondents. It is also a ground reality that much more additional benefits accrued to dairy respondents.

Attitude of the women members and non-member of the milk producer dairy co- operative societies towards milch animals

The data recorded in Table-4 indicates the attitude of the women members and non-member respondents towards milch animals recorded in five point continuum *viz*. strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The women member and non-member of the milk producer co-operative societies had expressed "strongly agree" response to an attitude statements *viz*., active participation of farm women in technology oriented training programmes may help in getting higher milk yield (96.66 and 48.33 %), higher productivity of milk yield means higher income (88.33 and 70.00 %), artificial insemination in my local breeds will be of my first option towards high milk productivity in future (88.33 and 36.66 %), technology related labour input will augment higher milk productivity (71.66 and 46.66 %) and I will be highly motivated to adopt dairy management technologies if my neighbor practices first (68.33 and 36.66 %), respectively. Further, it is interesting to note that women member and non-member of the milk producer's co-operative societies had expressed agreed response to "If I get success in dairy through enhanced productivity, it will be a highly satisfying experience (73.33 and 85.00 %)" attitude statement, respectively. It may be possible reason may be due to that the cross breed dairy animals were very susceptible to the diseases, so they requires care and constant monitoring of animal. It may be seen due to dairy animals requires lot of hygiene care has to be taken by the owner of the animals like washing of animals, cleaning of shed, feeding the concentrates etc. requires lot of labours. Active participation of farm women in technology oriented especially capacity building programmes helps in getting higher milk yield due to enhance the knowledge and ultimately the income level of farm families.

Extent of participation of respondents in selected dairy management practices

I. Cattleshed Management: The perusal of Table-5 revealed that member (83.33 %) and non-member (80.00 %) of the milk producer co-operative societies participated occasionally on construction or repair of animal shed. Further participation of member and non-member respondents regularly (73.33 and 33.33%) were participated in cleaning of animal shed, followed by washing and grooming of animals (40.00 and 18.33 %) and maintenance of farm and dairy records (36.66 and 26.66 %) respectively in dairy management activities. This must be due to sufficient water availability throughout the year and their impression as simple and easy to follow and good awareness about the scientific dairy management practices through organizing capacity building and extension programmes coupled with assured income from the enterprise contributed for this present findings. The results are in line with the findings of Savitha (2004).

II. Feeding and watering: A large majority of members and non-members (80.00 and 76.66 %) were participated "regularly" taking animals for grazing followed by fodder

collection and chaffing (78.33 and 81.67 %), mixing green fodder with roughages (65.00 and 48.33 %) and storage of feed and fodder (46.66 and 38.33 %) respectively. The probable reason may be that the respondents are active members of women Support through Training and Empowerment Programme (STEP) co-operative societies, they were totally involved in dairy enterprise and so could do these activities along with their household chores. The reason may be the practice simplicity and inevitable act for both member and non-member respondents, in addition to the hands on training imparted for the member respondents had intensified the for their regular participation in taking animals for grazing, fodder collection, feeding roughages etc.. The results are in line with the findings of Savitha (2004).

III. Breeding: Participation of member and non-member respondents, in breeding the data recorded in Table-5 reveals that member respondents participated regularly (66.67 %) in diagnosis of heat animal for A.I. or natural services, on the contrary non-member respondents occasionally (61.67%) participated. This might be due to the reason that animal husbandry is age old profession of the people in the area and simplicity of the practices with low or no cost and compulsion as an important activity in scientific dairy management. Further the educational efforts of the extension functionaries for artificial insemination might have contributed for the present findings. The results are in line with the findings of Savitha (2004).

IV. Health care : It is worthwhile to note that cent per cent of member and non-member respondents, participated in caring of sick animals, care of new born calf and pregnant animals, further nearly three fourth of member (73.33 %) and non-member (71.67 %) respondents participated regularly in vaccinating as per prescribed schedule. The results are in line with the findings of Savitha (2004). The probable reasons for practicing vaccination timely and regularly by dairy farm women, might be due to the fact that dairy farm women possessed crossbred cows. Hence, crossbred cows require more care because these are highly susceptible to the diseases as compared to local cows. Further the crossbred cows are costly; hence dairy farm women vaccinated their animals in advance as per the requirement and took care of them more seriously. But in some cases, majority of them possessed local cows and buffaloes with small herd size. They were less concerned about local breeds as they were less costly compared to crossbreed cows. The results are in line with the findings of Savitha (2004).

V. Processing and Marketing: A glance of Table-5 reveals that cent per cent of member and non-member respondents participated regularly in sale of milk to co-operative societies, local vendors and petty business centres of the villages, a majority of member and non-member (78.33 and 31.66 %), participated regularly in value addition of milk and their products and purchase of feeds and fodder (65.00 and 36.67 %), respectively. This might be due to respondents are the members of STEP cooperative societies they regularly involved in selling of milk, regarding other aspects they never involved because those activities are dominated by men. The results are in line with the findings of Savitha (2004).

VI. Financial arrangement: The perusal of Table-5 revealed that women member (55.00 %) and non-member (43.33 %) of the milk producer co-operative societies participated 'regularly' in collection of milk payment. Further participation of women member and non-member respondents were participated 'occasionally' (56.66 and 48.33 %) for payment of insurance/ bank loan installment, followed by availing loans from banks/ RRBs (30.00 and 21.67 %), respectively. The possible reason might be that other members of the family participate in collection of the milk payments, and payment of the installment dues of the bank it is their strong belief to work on scientific lines to produce more milk market to co-operative societies or local vendors with good impression. Hence, the present findings. This indicates a some sort of orientation on financial management is to imparted to the member and non-member of co-operative societies in the study area**.**

TABLE 2. Distribution of respondents according to their socio-economic profile **n=120**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Members (n_1=60)		Non-Members (n_2=60)	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1.	**Age**				
	Young (18-30 years)	13	21.66	09	15.00
	Middle (31-50years)	40	66.66	44	73.33
	Old (Above 50 years)	07	11.66	07	11.67
2.	**Education**				
	Illiterate	19	31.67	24	40.00
	Primary school (1 to 4th standard)	05	8.33	06	10.00
	Middle school (5 to 7th standard)	20	33.33	12	20.00
	High school (8 to 10th standard)	11	18.33	11	18.33
	Pre-university (11 and 12)	05	8.33	07	11.67
	Graduate & above (Degree and above)	00	00.00	00	00.00
3.	**Land holding**				
	Marginal farmers **(** Up to 2.50 acres)	07	11.67	15	25.50
	Small farmers **(** 2.5 -5 acres)	20	33.33	13	21.67
	Medium (5.1-10acres)	20	33.33	21	35.00
	Big farmers (>10 acre)	13	21.67	11	18.33

4.	**Annual income**				
	Low income (Up to 60000)	10	16.67	21	35.00
	Medium income (60001-1,20000)	33	55.00	23	38.33
	High income (above1,20,000)	17	28.33	16	26.67
5.	**Extension orientation**				
	Low	21	35.00	20	33.33
	Medium	24	40.00	21	35.00
	High	15	25.00	19	31.67
		Mean= 14.21 SD=2.35		**Mean= 14.53SD=2.72**	
6.	**Mass media participation**				
	Low	19	31.66	20	33.37
	Medium	24	40.00	22	36.66
	High	17	28.33	18	30.00
		Mean=8.2 SD=3.56		**Mean= 6.95SD=2.92**	
7	**Management orientation**				
	Low	13	21.67	16	26.66
	Medium	32	53.33	30	50.00
	High	15	25.50	14	23.33
		Mean=11.55 SD=1.30		**Mean= 10.43SD=1.67**	
8.	**Cosmopoliteness**				
	Low	15	25.00	22	36.66
	Medium	24	40.00	25	41.66
	High	21	35.00	13	21.66
		Mean= 6.61SD=2.02		**Mean= 8.78 SD=1.85**	
9.	**Risk orientation**				
	Low	13	21.66	21	35.00
	Medium	30	50.00	27	45.00
	High	17	28.33	12	20.00
		Mean= 8.6 SD=1.57		**Mean=7.03 SD=1.40**	
10.	**Scientific orientation**				
	Low	11	18.33	27	45.00
	Medium	28	46.66	17	28.33
	High	21	35.00	16	26.66
		Mean= 8.35 SD=1.21		**Mean=7.68 SD=1.33**	
11.	**Innovativeness**				
	Low	09	15.01	20	33.33
	Medium	34	56.66	29	48.33
	High	17	28.33	11	18.33
		Mean= 3.4 SD=0.55		**Mean= 3.16 SD=0.74**	

TABLE 3. Distribution of women members and non-members according to their overall attitude towards milch animals

n=120

Sl. No.	Particulars	Members (n_1=60)		Non-Members (n_2=60)	
		Frequency	**Per cent**	**Frequency**	**Per cent**
1	Less favourable	4	6.66	20	33.33
2	Favourable	18	30.00	26	43.33
3	More favourable	38	63.33	14	23.33
		Mean= 31.23 S.D=2.28		**Mean=30.35 S.D=3.49**	

ISSN 2250 – 3579

TABLE 4. Attitude of women members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies towards milch animals **n=120**

Sl.No.	Statement	Members (n_1=60)					Non-members (n_2=60)				
		SA	A	UD	DA	SDA	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	High genetic potential dairy animals need not be fed and managed properly to achieve higher productivity	-	-	-	48 (80.00)	12 (20.00)	-	-	-	52 (86.66)	8 (13.33)
2	Technology related labour input will augment higher milk productivity.	43 (71.66)	17 (21.66)	-	-	-	28 (46.66)	21 (35.00)	11 (18.33)	-	-
3	I will be highly motivated to adopt dairy management technologies if my neighbour practices first.	41 (68.33)	19 (31.66)	-	-	-	22 (36.66)	17 (28.33)	9 (15)	12 (20.00)	-
4	Active participation of farm women in technology oriented training programmes may help in getting higher milk yield	58 (96.66)	02 (3.33)	-	-	-	29 (48.33)	18 (30.00)	13 (21.66)	-	-
5	Higher productivity of milk yield means higher income	53 (88.33)	07 (11.66)	-	-	-	42 (70.00)	18 (30.00)	-	-	-
6	If I get success in dairy through enhanced productivity, it will be a highly satisfying experience.	16 (26.66)	44 (73.33)	-	-	-	09 (15.00)	51 (85.00)	-	-	-
7	Artificial insemination in my local breeds will be of my first option towards high milk productivity in future	53 (88.33)	07 (9.66)	-	-	-	22 (36.66)	26 (43.33)	12 (20.00)	-	-
8	Enhancement of milk production will not necessitate possessing of production oriented skills.	-	-	-	54 (90.00)	06 (10.00)	-	-	09 (15.00)	43 (71.67)	08 (13.33)
9	Higher production does not increase the net returns	-	-	-	42 (70.00)	18 (30.00)	-	-	-	38 (63.33)	22 (36.67)
10	Dairy animal's productivity is not related to active participation of farm women.	-	-	05 (8.33)	46 (76.66)	09 (15.00)	-	-	11 (18.33)	37 (61.67)	12 (20.00)

* Paranthesis indictes percentage

IJABR, VOL.8 (2) 2018: 192-200

TABLE-5. Extent of participation of women members and non-members in selected dairy management practices **n=120**

Sl. No.	Items	Members (n_1=60)						Non-members (n_2=60)					
		Regular		Occasionally		Never		Regular		Occasionally		Never	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	**Cattle shed management**												
a)	Construction/ repair of animal sheds	00	00.00	53	83.33	07	11.66	00	00.00	48	80.00	12	20.00
b)	Cleaning of animal sheds	44	73.33	09	15.00	07	11.66	20	33.33	24	40.00	16	26.67
c)	Washing and grooming of animals	24	40.00	36	60.00	00	00.00	11	18.33	49	81.67	00	0.00
d)	Milking	60	100.0	00	00.00	00	00.00	60	100.0	00	00.00	00	0.00
e)	Disposal of cow dung	60	100.0	00	00.00	00	00.00	60	100.0	00	00.00	00	0.00
f)	Maintaining farm and dairy records.	22	36.66	22	36.66	16	26.66	10	16.67	16	26.67	34	56.66
2	**Feeding and watering**												
a)	Taking animals for grazing	48	80.00	12	20.00	00	00.00	46	76.67	14	23.33	00	00.00
b)	Fodder collection and chaffing the fodder	47	78.33	13	21.66	00	00.00	49	81.67	11	18.33	00	00.00
c)	Mixing green fodder with roughage	39	65.00	18	30.00	03	05.00	29	48.33	14	23.33	17	28.33
d)	Feeding the animals	60	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	60	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
e)	Storage of feed and fodder	28	46.66	14	23.33	18	30.00	23	38.33	16	26.66	21	35.00
f)	Watering the animals	60	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	60	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
3	**Breeding**												
a)	Diagnosis of heat animal for artificial insemination/ natural service	40	66.67	11.00	18.33	9.00	15.00	37	61.67	12	20.00	11	18.33
b)	Arranging for pregnancy diagnosis	19	31.66	23	38.33	18	30.00	14	23.33	19	31.66	27	45.00
c)	Calling veterinarian during parturition/ dystocia	05	8.33	48	80.00	07	11.67	04	6.67	30.00	50.00	26.00	43.33
4	**Health care**												
a)	Care of sick animals	60	100.0	00	00.00	00	00.00	60	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
b)	Care of new born calf	60	100.0	00	00.00	00	00.00	60	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
c)	Care of pregnant animals	60	100.0	00	00.00	00	00.00	60	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
d)	Vaccination/ medication	44	73.33	16	26.66	00	00.00	43	71.67	17	28.33	00	00.00
5	**Processing and marketing**												
a	Value addition for milk	47	78.33	10	16.67	3	5.00	39	65.00	17	28.33	4	6.67
b	Sale of milk	60	100.0	00	00.00	00	00.00	60	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
c	Sale and purchase of animals	12	20.00	48	80.00	00	00.00	09	15.00	51	85.00	00	00.00
d	Purchase of feeds and fodder	19	31.66	41	68.33	00	00.00	22	36.67	38	63.33	00	00.00
6	**Financial Management**												
a)	Availing loans from banks/ RRBs	18	30.00	18	30.00	24	40.00	13	21.67	15	25.00	32	53.33
b)	Payment for purchase of inputs/ feed/ fodder/ utensils *etc.*	12	20.00	17	28.33	31	51.67	04	6.67	15	25.00	41	68.33
c)	Collection of milk payment	33	55.00	15	25.00	12	20.00	26	43.33	13	21.66	21	35.00
d	Payment of insurance/ bank installment	16	26.66	34	56.66	10	16.66	09	15.00	29	48.33	22	36.66

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Nearly one-third of the women members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies were had a favourable attitude towards milch animals. It is noted that cent per cent of the women member and non-member respondents of milk producer society participate regularly in the health care activities, milking, disposal of cow dung early in the morning and sale of milk. Based on the findings of the present study, review of literature and investigators own observations and experience, certain specific suggestions were made for improvement of dairy enterprise.

1. The Karnataka Milk Federation with Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Karnataka has to organize more number of off-campus training programmes for dairy women entrepreneurs, so as to provide an opportunity for maximum participation in training programmes to enrich their dairy management knowledge especially calf and pregnant animal management, fodder demonstration programmes, local based feed formulations , health check-up activities and arrange tours and other educational trips to nearby successful dairy enterprises in the area. due importance should be given to livestock production system along with crop production in farm related policies of the state.This study clearly assessed livestock contribution to household income, nourishment to the family, nutrients to the farm and employment generation. Looking into its multidimensional contribution for sustainability and security of livelihood,
2. Labour emerged as one of the major constraints expressed by the respondents. Therefore wherever possible small mechanized systems suitable for use of small to medium livestock rearing farmers should be developed and promoted to provide good employment and income generation activities for dairy women entrepreneurs throughout the year.
3. The study clearly assessed livestock contribution to household income, nourishment to the family, nutrients to the farm and employment generation. Looking into its multidimensional contribution for sustainability and security of livelihood, due importance should be given to livestock production system along with crop production in farm related policies of the state.
4. It is suggested that the Dairy Co-operative Societies may collect some per cent of profit out of sale of milk. Amount may be utilized for the improvement of local infrastructure facilities like, education, health and efficient common resources management.

REFERENCES

Anitha, B. (2004) A study on entrepreneurial behaviour and market participation of farm women in Bangalore Rural district of Karnataka. *M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Bangalore (India).

Arora, A.S., Avadhesh Kumar, Bardhan, D. and Dabas, Y. P.S. (2006) "Socio-economic and communication variables associated with level of knowledge and degree of adoption of improved dairy husbandry practiced in US Nagar District of Uttaranchal". *Indian. J. Dairy Sci.,* 59 (5): pp.337-343.

Bhagyalaxmi, K., Gopala Krishna Rao, V. and Sudarshan Reddy, M. (2003) Profile of the rural women micro-entrepreneurs. *J. Res.*, Acharya N. G. Ranga Agril. Unvi., Hyderabad, 31(4): 51-54.

Chaudhari, R.R. (2006) A study on entrepreneurial behaviour of dairy farmers. *M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).

Chauhan, D.S., Kamble, V.J., Padghan, P.V., Sawant, R. C. and Kamble, R. R. (2004) "Impact of farmers status on milk production in tribal area of Kinwat tahasil" (Marathwada region). *Indian. J. Animal Res*., 38(2): pp.137-140.

Keshavmurthy (2005) A study on contract farming in Gherkin production", *M. Sc. (Agri.), Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).

Khin Mar Oo, (2005) "Knowledge and adoption of improved dairy management practices by women dairy farmers in Dharwad district". *M. Sc. Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).

Mande, J.V. and Thombre, B.M. (2009) "Adoption of cattle rearing practices by owners in Latur district". *Dairy farming Foods and Home Sci.,* 28 (3/4): 176 - 180.

Natikar, K.V. (2001) "Attitude and use of farm journal by the subscriber farmers and their profile -A critical analysis". *Ph.D. Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).

Ravindrakumari, J.M. (1996) "Study on various activities engaged and income contribution to the family by Lambani women". *M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).

Savitha, S.S. (2004) "Role of rural women in animal husbandry". *M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).

Shashidhar, D.N. (2004) "A study on influencing factors and constraints in drip irrigation by horticulture farmers of Bijapur district of Karnataka". *M. Sc.* (*Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).

Shivasharanappa, B.G., Hirevenkangoudar, L.V. and Sambrani, R.M (2004) A scale to measure attitude of the farm women towards milch animals. Indian psy. Rev., **11: pp.**118-121**.**