

Gender Analysis in Dairy and Poultry Farming in Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh, India

Keywords: *Activity profile, Dairy farming, Decision making, Gender, Participation, Poultry farming, Kadapa.*

Agriculture sector contributes 15.4 % of India's total gross domestic product (GDP) out of which livestock sector contributes highest, around 25.6% and thereby contributing 4.11 % to total GDP during 2017-18. Animal husbandry is the most important component of Indian agriculture supporting livelihood of more than two-thirds of the rural population especially marginal, small and landless farmers. India ranks 3rd in egg production and 7th in chicken meat production in the world. About 3.4 million tons (74 billion) of eggs are produced from 260 million layers and 3.8 million tons of poultry meat is produced from 3000 million broilers per annum in India. In 2016-17 India produced 163.7 million tonnes of milk with the growth rate of 5.3 % providing per capita availability of 352 gram/day. Paul (2015) stated that chicken dominates the poultry production in India with nearly 95% of the total egg production and the rest is contributed by ducks and others. As per NSSO reports on income from different sources to agricultural households revealed that 63.5% income comes from cultivation, 3.7% from livestock, 1% from other agricultural activity, 4.7% from non-agricultural enterprises, 22% from salaried employment, 1.1% from pension, 3.3% from remittances and 0.7% from others. The economic Survey of India 2017-18 tabled in Parliament indicated that over a period of 10 years, the share of income of farmers were increased in crop production by 1% while income of farmers has

increased by 7% in livestock. Jaiswal (2018) stated that within Livestock sub-sector, dairy constitutes the major share of about 67% in value of outputs from agriculture. Sharma (2009) stated that dairy enterprise can be used as a powerful tool for alleviation of rural poverty, eradication of malnutrition and creation of gainful employment in vast rural areas. Village or backyard production can make a useful contribution to dietary protein intake and incomes of resource poor households. Paul (2015) stated that the rural women perform a reproductive role, encompassing child bearing, child rearing and housework. At the same time, they also fulfill a productive role, engaging in paid labour activities outside the house and/or being in charge of a number of tasks related to household farming activities, including livestock management. In some developing countries, they make on average up to 43percent of the agricultural labour force and contribute substantially to the livestock management. Sadhana (2011) reported that applicable decision-making and accurate performance of all activities helps in making an enterprise more viable, feasible and profitable. Male and female farmers used to participate in decision making also jointly or even independently for various activities. Global Gender Gap reported that closing gender gaps is the not only a matter of human rights and equity; it is also one of efficiency. Pandey (2011) stated that women should be encouraged to take decisions and make plans jointly

with the man members not only to achieve the peace of the family but also to improve to the socio-economic status of the family . Taking all these into consideration study was conducted in Kadapa district to find out the different activites performed and decision making behaviour of farmer and farm women in dairy and poultry farming.

The ex-post facto research design was used for conducting the survey. The research was conducted in Y.S.R.Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh with a total of 120 respondents consisting of 60 male farmers, 60 farmwomen. Data were collected from 5 randomly

selected mandals of Kadapa district. From each mandal two villages were selected randomly and proportionate Random sampling was applied for selection of respondents. The data were collected through personal interview by means of pre structured interview schedule. Both farmer and farm women were separately interviewed for collecting first-hand information. Data so collected were statistically analyzed with the help of frequency, percentage and standard deviation. The results were separately interpreted to see the decision making pattern and activity profile in three series by male, female or by

STUDY THE PARTICIPATION AND DECISION MAKING IN DAIRY FARMING

Table: 1. Participation of male farmer and farm women in activity profile and decision making in dairy farming.

Activity	Activity profile (%)			Decision making (%)		
	Male	Female	Jointly	Male	Female	Jointly
Purchase of animals	111 (92.5)	4 (3.3)	5 (4.16)	67 (55.8)	20 (16.6)	33 (27.5)
Cleaning cattle shed	9 (7.5)	97 (80.8)	14 (11.6)	10 (8.3)	81 (67.5)	29 (24.1)
Cleaning the animal	12 (10)	101 (84.1)	7 (5.8)	51 (42.5)	27 (22.5)	42 (35)
Fetching water for animal	2 (1.6)	112 (93.3)	6 (5)	49 (40.8)	12 (10)	59 (49.1)
Collecting fodder for animals	6 (5)	89 (74.1)	25 (20.8)	29 (24.10)	27 (22.5)	64 (53.3)
Preparation of cattle feed	15 (12.5)	86 (71.6)	19 (15.8)	28 (23.3)	19 (15.8)	73 (60.8)
Feeding the animal	7 (5.8)	76 (63.3)	37 (30.8)	30 (25)	26 (21.6)	64 (53.3)
Milking	9 (7.5)	94 (78.3)	17 (14.1)	71 (59.1)	20 (16.6)	29 (24.1)
Making curd, butter and ghee	15 (12.5)	91 (75.8)	14 (11.6)	70 (58.3)	20 (16.6)	30 (25)
Marketing milk and milk produce	81 (67.5)	29 (24.1)	10 (8.3)	96 (80)	7 (5.8)	17 (14.1)
Taking care of sick animal	57 (47.5)	29 (24.1)	34 (28.3)	85 (70.8)	10 (8.3)	25 (20.8)

STUDY THE PARTICIPATION AND DECISION MAKING IN POULTRY FARMING.

Table: 2. Participation of male farmer and farm women inactivity profile and decision making in poultry farming.

Activity	Activity profile (%)			Decision making (%)		
	Male	Female	Jointly	Male	Female	Jointly
Purchase of birds	72 (60)	20 (16.6)	28 (23.3)	76 (63.3)	11 (9.1)	33 (27.5)
Preparation of feed	6 (5)	96 (80)	18 (15)	58 (48.3)	12 (10)	50 (41.6)
Feeding	12 (10)	86 (71.6)	22 (18.3)	61 (50.8)	19 (15.8)	40 (33.3)
Collection of egg	4 (3.3)	73 (60.8)	43 (35.8)	93 (77.5)	7 (5.8)	20 (16.6)
Selling egg	69 (57.5)	40 (33.3)	11 (9.1)	56 (46.6)	37 (30.8)	27 (22.5)
Taking care of sick birds	12 (10)	79 (65.8)	29 (24.1)	19 (15.8)	73 (60.8)	28 (23.3)
Selection of birds	84 (70)	10 (8.3)	26 (21.6)	81 (67.5)	10 (8.3)	29 (24.1)
Marketing of birds	93 (77.5)	7 (5.8)	20 (16.6)	71 (59.1)	29 (24.1)	20 (16.6)

jointly in different activities like feeding, health care & management and processing & marketing.

Table 1 reveals the activity profile and decision making behaviour of farmer and farm women in dairy farming. The results clearly indicated that most of the activities of cleaning (80.8), collection and preparation of food (74%) and water (93.3%), preparation of dairy products (75.8%) were performed by farm women. In contrast to this, farm women role in decision making was very less. Most of the decisions were taken by farmer in cleaning (50.8%), collecting water (40.8%), preparing dairy products (58.3%). Regarding the financial related aspects like purchase of animals (55%) and marketing of dairy products (80%) were performed by farmer in both activity profile and decision making.

Table 2 reveals the results of activity profile and decision making behaviour of farmer and farm women

in poultry farming. Majority of activities of preparation of feed (80%), feeding (71.6%), collection of eggs (60.8%), taking care of sick birds (65.8%) were performed by farm women. Irrespective of farm women contribution in maintenance and health management, farm women had a very negligible role in decision making. Most of the decisions in feeding (50.8%), collection of eggs (77.5%) were taken by farmer. In case of financial aspects purchase of bird (60%), selling of eggs (46.6%) and marketing of birds (59.1%) were performed by farmer in both activity profile and decision making. Farm women role was very much neglected in both financial activities performed and decision regarding the financial activities. It was also observed with (8) stated that in case of animal husbandry most of the decisions i.e. 10 out of 14 decisions were mainly taken by both male and female farmers by consulting each other.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that majority of farmwomen were actively participated in cleaning, feeding and health management. Farmer were dominating in decision making related to financial aspects as well as remaining important activities like selection of breed, how many animals to rear, when to sell and where to sell. There is need to empower farm women to participate fully in financial aspects. Conduct awareness programmes to the farmer to educate them the importance of equal distribution of activities and improve the family status. And providing technological facilities for sanitation, collection water and food, knowledge about vaccination will improve the farm women work efficiencies.

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