

**Research Article****PARTICIPATION OF TRIBAL FARM WOMEN IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN THE EASTERN RAJASTHAN****SINGH B.S.*¹, RAJNEESH², CHOUDHARY M.¹, MEENA K.C.³ AND JAT M.L.¹**¹KrishiVigyan Kendra, Hindaun, Karauli, 322230, Agriculture University, Kota, 324001, Rajasthan, India²Department of Extension Education, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur, 313001, Rajasthan, India³College of Agriculture, Agriculture University, Kota, 324001, Rajasthan, India

*Corresponding Author: Email - bs_meena38@yahoo.com

Received: May 03, 2020; Revised: May 27, 2020; Accepted: May 28, 2020; Published: May 30, 2020

Abstract: The large number of farmers in India depend on animal husbandry for their livelihood. In addition to supplying milk, meat, eggs, wool and hides that also getting additional income. Thus, animal husbandry plays an important role in the rural economy. In Rajasthan, agricultural and livestock management operations are generally performed by farm women. They clean the animals and animal shed, arrange feed and water for them. Hence, to understand the participation of farm women in different areas of animal husbandry, the present study was carried out in Karauli district which is comprised of five tehsils, out of which three tehsil Hindaun, Todabhim, Nadauti were selected purposely. Six revenue villages selected randomly, two from each tehsil. A sample of size 140 farm women (respondents) was selected by using a random sampling method. The data was collected by an interview schedule. The study findout that the participation of tribal farm women in different organization mostly was in Mahila Vikas Samiti with 85.71 MPS. Regarding participation in extension contacts, they kept highly contact with friends & relatives with 85.71 MPS. In respect of participation of farm tribal women in general aspects of animal husbandry activities, they were highly participated in the selection of milch animals with 92.85 MPS. The most of time spent by tribal farm women in cleaning of animal shed with 90.74 MPS.

Keywords: Participation, Animal husbandry, Activities, Farm women**Citation:** Singh B.S., et al., (2020) Participation of Tribal Farm Women in Animal Husbandry in the Eastern Rajasthan. International Journal of Agriculture Sciences, ISSN: 0975-3710 & E-ISSN: 0975-9107, Volume 12, Issue 10, pp.- 9888-9889.**Copyright:** Copyright©2020 Singh B.S., et al., This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.**Academic Editor / Reviewer:** Dr Raj Kumar Yogi, Rao Gudivada Venkat**Introduction**

The contribution of farm women in agriculture is likely to be around fifty to sixty percent. Women are playing an important role in animal husbandry activities as a manager, decision-makers and skilled workers. Rajasthan has about 6.09 percent of country's cattle population and contributes over 10 percent of total milk production. India ranks the world's first milk producer country with annual milk production of 176.30 million tonnes during 2017-18 [1]. Women accounted for 93 percent of total employment in dairy production in India. Thus, the study entitled "Participation of Tribal Farm Women in different animal husbandry activities" was undertaken with the following objective (i) To study the participation of farm women in various organization and extension contact (ii) To study the participation of farm women in various animal husbandry activities.

Material and Methods

The present study was carried out in Karauli district. Three tehsils of Karauli namely Hndaun, Todabhim, and Nadauti were purposively selected and a total of six revenue villages, two from each tehsil were selected randomly. The proportional sampling method was used in the selection of farm women as respondents that give a sample of a total of 140 respondents from all six villages. The personal interview method was used for data collection with the help of the interview schedule; the Interview schedule was constructed in accordance with the objectives of the study to fulfil the entire requirement. MPS and rank statistical parameters were applied in the analysis of data and the results of that are presented below.

Results and Discussion**Participation of Tribal farm women in different organization**

The data in [Table-1] indicates that the respondents were mostly participated in Mahila Vikas Samiti with 85.71 MPS. It was due to the familiar relation in the village and they get information about the animal husbandry activities followed by Aanganwadi Kendra with 80.95 MPS for getting information related to importance of clean milk, health, children care, family planning, etc., Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad with 75.00 MPS, Gram Panchayat with 69.04 MPS, respectively and respondents were least contacts with others institutions like primary animal health center with 61.90 MPS due to it is not present in villages.

Table-1 Participation of Tribal farm women in different organization

SN	Name of organization	MPS	Rank
1	Gram Panchayat	69.04	IV
2	Mahila Vikas Samiti	85.71	I
3	Aanganwadi Kendra	80.95	II
4	RAJEEVIKA*	75	III
4	Others	61.9	V

* Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad

Table-2 Participation of Tribal farm women in extension contacts

SN	Source of Information	MPS	Rank
1	Veterinary officers	80.95	II
2	Agriculture officers	71.42	V
3	Agriculture Supervisor	76.19	III
4	Dairy Co-operatives	66.66	VI
5	Krishi Vigyan Kendra Scientists	73.8	IV
6	Friends & Relatives	85.71	I

Tribal woman involvement Training Programme

In [Table-2] increasing order of ranks represents decreasing order of frequency of participation in contact.



Fig-1 Tribal woman involvement Training Programme

Data were shows that they kept highly contact with Friends & Relatives with 85.71 MPS and they got information and plan for their animal husbandry activities which include care, management, selection of animals, purchase of animals, etc. followed by contact with Veterinary officers, Agriculture Supervisor, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Scientists, Agriculture officers, Dairy Co-operatives with rank II, III, IV, V and VI for MPS value 80.95, 76.19, 73.80, 71.42 and 66.66, respectively.

Table-3 Participation of Tribal farm women in general activities of animal husbandry

SN	Particulars	MPS	Rank
1.	Selection of Milch animals	92.85	I
2.	Selection of animals breed	85.71	III
3.	Purchase of animal	84.76	IV
4.	Sale of animal	73.80	VII
5.	Taking loan	69.04	VIII
6.	Insurance of animal	65.47	IX
7.	Construction of animal shed	80.95	V
8.	Culling of uneconomic animals	52.38	X
9.	Artificial insemination	76.19	VI
10.	Sale of animal product	89.28	II

Animal Feeding Practices in Tribal Area of Eastern Rajasthan

The data of [Table-3] indicated farm women were highly participated in the selection of milch animals with I rank assigned for MPS 92.85. Decreasing order of MPS and increasing order of rank representing the decreasing order of participation in different activities. Participation of women insale of animal product, selection of animals breed, purchase of animal, construction of animal shed, artificial insemination, sale of animal, taking loan, Insurance of animal was assigned with ranks II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX for MPS value 89.28, 85.71, 84.76, 80.95, 76.19, 73.80, 69.04 and 65.47, respectively. The farm women participated very less in the culling of uneconomic animals with 52.38 MPS and last rank because of the attachment of women towards the animal. Though the animal is uneconomic they will keep this animal but this affects the economic availability of the production.



Fig-2 Animal Feeding Practices in Tribal Area of Eastern Rajasthan

Increasing order of rank representing the decreasing time spent on different activities. The data revealed that the highest time was spent in the cleaning of the animal shed with 90.74 MPS because farm women knew about the importance of cleanliness. Women were aware of the cleaning of the shed to reduce the diseases in animals. Successive ranks II, III and IV assigned to activities Feeding animals, cleaning and bathing animals and milking of animals for MPS value 86.90, 83.33 and 77.38, respectively. The least time spent on taking the animal for grazing with 69.40 MPS due to the non-availability of grassland area nearby village.

Table-4 Time spent on different animal husbandry activities by Tribal farm women

SN	Activities	MPS	Rank
1.	Feeding animals	86.90	II
2.	Cleaning and bathing animals	83.33	III
3.	Milking of animals	77.38	IV
4.	Cleaning of animal shed	90.74	I
5.	Taking animal for grazing	69.40	V

Conclusion

Animal husbandry provides job opportunity to farm women at their doorstep and findings revealed that participation of tribal farm women was highest in Mahila Vikas Samiti out of all different organizations due to familiar relations. The farm women have highest extension contacts with friends & relatives, for the discuss about animal husbandry activities like; care, management, selection of animals, purchase of animals etc., In respect of participation of tribal women in general aspects of animal husbandry activities, they were highly participated in the selection of milch animals. The most of time spent by tribal farm women in cleaning of animal shed because of tribal women were know about the importance of the cleanliness and they were aware about the cleaning of the shed to reduce the diseases in animals.

Application of research: Study of tribal farm women in animal husbandry.

Research Category: Extension Education

Acknowledgement / Funding: Authors are thankful to ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hindaun, Karauli, 322230, Agriculture University, Kota, 324001, Rajasthan, India

****Principal Investigator or Chairperson of research:** Dr B. S. Meena

Institute: ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hindaun, Karauli, 322230

Research project name or number: Research station study

Author Contributions: All authors equally contributed

Author statement: All authors read, reviewed, agreed and approved the final manuscript. Note-All authors agreed that- Written informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to publish / enrolment

Study area / Sample Collection: Karauli district

Cultivar / Variety / Breed name: Nil

Conflict of Interest: None declared

Ethical approval: This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

Ethical Committee Approval Number: Nil

References

- [1] Anonymous: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, DAHD&F, Gol
- [2] Belurkar G.M., Wakle P.K. and Gholve M.A. (2003) *Maharashtra Journal of Extension Education*, 22, 81-85.
- [3] Kathiriya J.B., Damasia D.M. and Kabariya B.B. (2013) *Journal of Veterinary & Animal Science*, 9, 239- 247.
- [4] Rathod P.K., Nikam T.R., Sariput L., Vajreshwari S. and Amit H. (2011) *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*, 11, 31- 35.
- [5] Upadhyay S. and Desai C.P. (2011) *Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development*, 6, 117-121.