



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

(Peer-reviewed, Refereed, Indexed & Open Access Journal)

DOI : 03.2021-11278686

ISSN : 2582-8568

IMPACT FACTOR : 6.865 (SJIF 2023)

Women's Empowerment Through Diary Farming in India

Manjunath M Kodihalli

Department of Commerce

KLEs, K F Patil College,

Ranebennur (Karnataka, India)

DOI No. **03.2021-11278686**

DOI Link :: <https://doi-ds.org/doilink/02.2023-26432286/IRJHIS2302013>

Abstract:

Women are essential to the success of the diary industry. They provided feed for the animals, milked the cows, separated the various diaryproducts from the milk, cared for the cattle at home, wove, cleaned the shelters, and learned about better practices for raising and caring for livestock and preventing livestock diseases. And therefore, women must get their fair portion of livestock income. Women's contributions to rural livestock production cannot be discounted; hence, there is an immediate need to market their activity and provide training to the women for raising cattle. Women put in an average of 8.3 hours each day to cover all aspects of diary production. The present paper attempts to understand the role of women in diary farming and the constraint which are in the development of diary farming as well.

Keywords: Consumption pattern, Diary farming, grazing, Subsidized price.

Introduction:

Diary farming, as it is commonly known and practiced across the globe, entails the breeding, feeding, and management of cattle (cows and buffaloes), as well as the production, handling, and sale of milk and milk products on a satisfying and profitable basis. In the past, diarying was seen as the best of the cultivators' ancillary industries since it allowed farmers to work and make money year-round. One-fourth of the population, made up of newborns and children, can't survive without milk, and there is no recognized alternative. However, times and perspectives have changed. Diary farming has shifted from being seen as a side business to a full-time career that guarantees a growing income as the economy has developed, relieving agriculture of its once-dominant role. Diary farming has expanded into new realms as a result of the current situation, with a focus on higher output achieved via technological advancements and improved management. Indian culture has always

included diarying. To this day, milk and dairy products remain staples in our diet. Dairy farming's contributions to Animal Husbandry are the largest and most far-reaching in terms of the number of jobs it has created and the amount of money it has brought in. Since the NDDB (National Dairy Development Board's) operation flood program began in 1970, the Indian dairy sector has significantly changed ().

The advancement of agriculture and animal husbandry is greatly helped by the contributions of women. Women in India do the majority of animal-related tasks; however, their contributions are rarely recognized. This may be done safely and securely inside the comfort of one's own home. There is a clear gender divide in agriculture, with women doing all manual labour and males handling equipment and draught animals.

Diary farming was discussed as a possible answer to the widespread problem of unemployment, particularly in rural regions. Women are essential to the administration of animals, farms, and households. In addition to improving rural women's economic standing, a thriving dairy husbandry business provides them with a reliable secondary source of income. Collecting and cultivating fodder, grazing the animals, feeding and hydrating them, cleaning the animals and the shed, milking, and selling the milk are the main components of dairy farming. In addition, family members don't have to give up potential income-generating activities to participate in the surgeries since they may be spaced out and done at their own leisure.

Objectives of the Study:

- ❖ To Understand the role of women in dairy farming
- ❖ To realize the socio-economic impact of dairy farming

Methodology:

The present paper is based on secondary sources of data collection and relevant literature collected from books, journals, newspapers and websites. The theories of social change provide room for socio-economic transformation.

Need for Dairy Farming:

Farmers may get started with the common cows they already have or buy cows inexpensively at local markets, so there is no need for a large initial investment in order to get this business going. Dairy cows in the area are resilient and may be kept by people without land if they have access to agricultural wastes. Because dairy farming does not need great physical exertion, it is accessible to rural households without requiring them to make significant changes to their lifestyle. The technology is straightforward, and the majority of the populace is already proficient in its use. Now, indigenous methods exist to deal with unsold excess milk, and local markets have a healthy demand for milk. Women have a lot of room to grow the dairy industry into a profitable company that pays off reliably all year round. To cover unexpected expenses, many people may sell their crossbred

cows, which can fetch anything from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000. There are several benefits associated with dairy farming, not the least of which is the creation of jobs and financial stability. Animals use these byproducts as food and provide farmers with compost and biogas. These mixed farms are great for the environment because of the way they recycle nutrients. Biogas lessens people's need to utilize wood as a primary heating source. Stall feeding helps to protect our forest and pasture resources, and proper dairy husbandry practices and better breeds may make it more common.

Diarying an Instrument of Social and Economic Change:

Women in India hold the majority of the national milch animal herd, making up around 70% of the industry. These ladies often care after a small herd of milking animals, consisting of little more than two cows or buffaloes. Agricultural by-products and waste items make up the bulk of the animals' diets. Women are more likely to enter the field of diarying when they have access to modest plots of land. Income from diarying is reliable and consistent throughout the year. These women may often create enough extra revenue from one or two milk cows to stop the vicious cycle of subsistence agriculture-related debt. Unlike crop farming, which only yields revenue at the end of the season, diary farming provides a more consistent flow of money to families throughout the year.

Diary farming also serves as a kind of income insurance against the risk of crop failure due to factors like drought or pests. It has been shown that food assistance may be utilized as an investment in developing the sort of institutional infrastructure that can bring about national diary growth via the successful Indian diary development scheme Operation Flood.

One of contemporary India's most successful developmental initiatives, India's diary industry has received international attention. Milk production is abundant in the Indian states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. The nation has seen a 17.1% yearly increase in diary sector productivity, with the state of Gujarat taking the lead with a 23.5% share of the market (17.2 percent). About half of all milk is taken directly as liquid, while another 34% is consumed as butter milk separated milk (butter and ghee). Inadequate domestic milk prices brought about by cheap imports from developed diarying countries discourage investment in diarying on the part of domestic farmers. This hinders initiatives to enhance productivity, such as breed development, fodder production programs, and the production of high-quality feed.

Results and Discussions:

Constraints in management of diary enterprise

The term "constraints" describes the difficulties diary farmers have while striving to follow accepted animal husbandry practices. These constraints may be categorized as follows: situational, financial and technological constraints.

❖ **Situational constraints:** consists of a lack of milk due to local breeds' poor milk output, an

absence of fresh forage, a shortage of water supply, and a lack of storage space for the milk that is produced.

❖ **Financial constraints** include delays in milk payment, insufficient funds, absence of a credit facility, high prices for concentrate and other feeds, high prices for high-yielding breeds of animals, and expensive prices for medications.

❖ **Technical constraints:** includes not having enough information on how to prevent and manage illness, not having access to artificial insemination, not having access to veterinarians when they're needed, and not having veterinary hospitals. Not having enough information on how to produce clean milk and providing enough habitat for dairy animals are other important obstacles to the growth of the dairy industry.

Most women do not know how to turn their milk into value-added goods, not even their traditional milk products; therefore, they do not benefit economically from milk sales. The number of dairy cooperative societies in India is low and inconsistent. This means that milk-producing mothers are not compensated fairly. High milk production costs and a lack of bank financing facilities for dairy animals also act as barriers to entry for the dairy industry.

Remedies Required:

To strengthen the dairy farming following initiatives are essential

- ❖ So that farmers may sell their milk for a fair price, the government and the milk federation need to take remedial action for the development of cooperative organizations at the local level. In addition, the dairy development department has to organize skill-oriented long-term training programs for the creation of value-added milk products so that farmers may earn higher rates for their raw materials (milk).
- ❖ In order to make high-quality milk products, the Dairy Development Department must provide extensive, career-focused training for its employees. The local bank could assist rural women to start dairy businesses by making low-interest loans and incentives available.
- ❖ With the help of scientists, the animal husbandry department should implement a vaccination/deworming/health care program to increase women's awareness of the significance of routine vaccination, deworming, and health care for dairy animals, and should also run a training program to educate milk producers in the study area on the benefits of and methods for achieving cleaner milk production.
- ❖ Governments must take the necessary steps to reduce the excessive fees charged by government employees, such as veterinarians, for their services.
- ❖ Educators in the fields of veterinary medicine, animal husbandry, and dairy development at the district level, as well as scientists, need to spread the word about.

Conclusion:

The government must subsidize the feed cost for the dairy industry since it helps rural women better their standard of living. Furthermore, the government should set aside space for cultivating fodder or grass so that grazing land doesn't decline. Moreover, a reliable distribution system for milk should be established to guarantee a reasonable price.

References:

1. Abdulai, A. (1999), "Investigating the Dairy Sector to Improve Rural Livelihood in India",
2. Info Agrar, Swiss Embassy for Development and Co-operation, No. 5, January.
3. Niroula, C.K. (2003). Socio-economic status and impact of dairy farming among dairy farmers in Budhbare area, Jhapa. An unpublished thesis submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree in Geography,
4. Prakash, D. (2007). Report on education makes cooperatives strong and vibrant.
5. SahakariSambad, Annual Issue 2007, National Cooperative Development Board (NCDB), Nepal. 17 (2), 5-8.
6. Singh, S.B. (2000). Strategies and alternative approaches for future growth of the livestock sector in Nepal. Proceedings of 3rd National Animal Science convention, Nepal.
7. Various websites.

