

## Effect of socio-economic characteristics of women on crossbred cow milk and young goats production in women's SHGs

S.S. BANKAR, B.R. PAWAR AND A.D. KAKADE

### ABSTRACT

Study was conducted for the estimation of socio economic characteristics of women on production of crossbred cow milk and young goat. The results revealed in regression analysis, coefficient of multiple determination was 0.735 which indicated that there was 73.50 per cent of variation in production of crossbred cow milk. Coefficient of multiple determination was 0.865 which indicated that, there was 86.50 per cent effect of all socio-economic characteristics on production of young goats. In regards to regression coefficient of individual socio-economic characteristics, coefficient with respect to age of the crossbred cow dairy women was positive and significant that was 40.124. Regression coefficient with respect to investment on crossbred cow was positive and significant that was 5.021. While, coefficient with respect to investment on equipments was significant and positive that was 0.009 for goat rearing enterprise Regression coefficient with respect to investment on goat was significant and positive that was 0.008. Coefficient with respect to promoting level was positively significant (0.378).

**KEY WORDS :** Young goat, Crossbred cow, Production, Socio-economic, Category

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### INTRODUCTION

India has vast resource of livestock, which plays a vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural masses. Rural women are running crossbred cow dairy business. Group of women can form crossbred cow dairy SHG in order to solve the problem of production and marketing of milk. The country also ranks first in goat production with 790 million goats. The importance of goat in rural economy is evidenced by its unparalleled economic traits, ability to thrive under diversified forages, high fertility and short generation interval, practically no religious restrictions for goats and its products among the diversified religious people in rural area.

Economically, goat is ideally suited for poorer folk especially for marginal and landless labourers by its low cost of maintenance, short term return on capital with low risk capital investment. There is no involvement of extra labour as such the entire rural family members, especially women folk and children are brought into the gamut activity. Goat thrives at any climatic condition but cows are sensitive to adverse climate. By goat keeping the health status of society is bound to improve with availability of

cheap and good quality protein through goat milk and mutton. Goats thrive and add to rural economy in area where it is economically not viable to raise cow and buffaloes. Perhaps this is the only farm livestock which fits well for effective utilization in diverse socio-economic conditions of rural India. Thus, socio-economic characteristics of women are important in relation to run the livestock enterprises. By keeping in view such aspects, the present study has been undertaken.

### METHODOLOGY

Ahmednagar district was purposely selected for present study on the basis of highest number of self-help groups in the district. Jamkhed Tehsil was selected purposively on the basis of highest number of agricultural base women's enterprises in the district. For the study, 5 crossbred cow dairy and 5 goat rearing enterprises of SHGs which were having 10 women members were randomly selected. The cross sectional data were collected from 100 women members with the help of pretested schedule by personal interview during the year 2008-09. Effect of socio-economic characteristics of woman in self help

#### Correspondence to:

B.R. PAWAR, Department of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, College of Agriculture, LATUR (M.S.) INDIA

#### Authors' affiliations:

S.S. BANKAR AND A.D. KAKADE, Department of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, College of Agriculture, LATUR (M.S.) INDIA