

Constraints and suggestions of women in livestock enterprises of women's SHGs

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ABSTRACT

Study was conducted for the estimation of constraints and suggestions of women in livestock enterprises of women's SHGs. For the study Jamkhed Tehsil of Ahmednagar district was surveyed in the year 2008-09. The results revealed that major constraint faced by women in crossbred cow SHG was like low price of milk in dairy, health problem of cow and breeding problem of cow. To overcome these problems they suggested the provision of medical facilities at low rate and high price of milk in dairy. Constraints of buffalo dairy women was lack of training for the preparation of processed product and non-availability of dairy cold storage house. To overcome the problems they suggested that provision of training for the preparation of processed product, availability of milk processing unit and availability of cold storage house. Constraint faced by women in goat rearing enterprise was like non-availability of shed and non-availability of high quality breed. To overcome the problems, they suggested that provision of shed and high quality breed. It can be inferred that policy makers have to consider the suggestions of women for solving the constraints of women in livestock SHGs.

KEY WORDS : Crossbred cow, Buffalo, Goat rearing, Constraint, Suggestions

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INTRODUCTION

Microfinance schemes using self-help groups were designed and NABARD considered this SHG-Bank linkage model as a core strategy for rural development. Micro-finance helps the rural poor to improve their standard of living and fulfills their credit needs. Thus, NABARD reported that 2.24 million SHGs have been linked with 44362 bank branches in 583 districts in India. Most of the rural women are running the agricultural as well as livestock based enterprises in SHGs. In crossbred cow dairy SHG, the women members are facing the problem of green fodder, veterinary service and disposal of milk. In buffalo dairy SHG, women members have the problem of disposal of milk as well as marketing of processed milk products. In goat rearing SHG, women members are facing the problem like lack of scientific shed of young goats and kids. By considering above problems, the present study like constraints and suggestions of women in livestock enterprises of women's SHGs has been undertaken.

METHODOLOGY

Multistage sampling design was adopted for the

selection of district, Tehsil and self-help groups. In the first stage, Ahmednagar district was purposely selected for the present study on the basis of highest number of self-help groups in the district. In the second stage, Jamkhed Tehsil was selected purposely on the basis of highest number of agricultural base women's SHG in the district. In the third stage, five crossbred cow dairy, five buffalo dairy and five goat rearing women's self-help groups which were having ten women members were selected randomly. The cross sectional data were collected from 150 women members with the help of pretested schedule by personal interview method during the year 2008-09. The collected data were related to problems faced by women members in livestock enterprises of women's SHGs. Data were also related to suggestions which were given by women members. Thus, data were analysed by frequency and percentage method.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

The finding of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been presented under the following heads:

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Constraints of women in crossbred cow dairy of women's SHG:

Constraints faced by women in crossbred cow dairy of women's SHG were estimated in the form of frequency and percentage which are presented in Table 1. The results revealed that, major constraint was low price of milk in dairy which was expressed by 86 per cent of the women members. The next were the problems of health and breeding of crossbred cow which were expressed by 78 and 76 per cent of women, respectively. High load shedding of electricity was expressed by 74 per cent of the women. Unavailability of storage house was expressed by 70 per cent of the women. Unavailability of vehicle from village to dairy, unavailability of milk processing unit, lack of incentives for processing of produce and unavailability of drinking water tank for crossbred cow were expressed by 68, 64, 54 and 50 per cent of women, respectively. On the contrary, high rate of fodder and lack of training were also found important problems of women in crossbred cow dairy of women's SHG. Results are in the conformity to observations made by Chauhan and Verma (2001) and Mishra *et al.* (2001).

Suggestions of women in crossbred cow dairy of women's SHG:

Suggestions of women in crossbred cow dairy of

women's SHGs were also estimated and are presented in Table 1. It was observed that, 78 per cent of women suggested for provision of veterinary facilities at low rate. About 70, 68, 64 and 62 per cent of women suggested the provision of drinking water tank for cow, need of milk processing unit, supply of electricity in time and provision of training, respectively. About 60 per cent of women suggested that there should be provision of incentives for milk processing. Provision for milk cold storage in village was suggested by 54 per cent of women. Need of vehicle from village to dairy was suggested by 52 per cent of women. About 48 per cent of women suggested for low price of fodder. Findings are in conformity to the results obtained by Madheswaran and Dharmadhikary (2001).

Constraints of women in buffalo dairy of women's SHG :

Constraints faced by women in buffalo dairy of women's SHG were estimated and are presented in Table 2. The results revealed that, major constraint was lack of training for the preparation of processed milk product which was expressed by 80 per cent of women members of SHG. Non-availability of dairy storage house, lack of processing unit, lack of veterinary facilities and non-availability of shed were expressed by 72, 68, 64 and 56 per cent of women, respectively. About 54 per cent of

Table 1 : Constraints and suggestions of woman in crossbred cow dairy of women's SHG

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency (n=50)	Per cent	Rank
Constraints				
1.	Breeding problem	38	76	III
2.	Non-availability of dairy and storage house	35	70	V
3.	High rate of fodder	24	48	X
4.	High load-sheding	37	74	IV
5.	Low price of milk in dairy	43	86	I
6.	Non-availability of vehicle from village to dairy	34	68	VI
7.	Lack of training	23	46	XI
8.	Non-availability of milk processing unit	32	64	VII
9.	Health problem of cow	39	78	II
10.	Non-availability of drinking water tank for cow	25	50	IX
11.	Lack of incentives for milk processing	27	54	VIII
Suggestions				
1.	Provision of medical facility in low rate	39	78	I
2.	Provision of milk cold storage house in village	27	54	VII
3.	Low price of fodder	24	48	X
4.	Supply of electricity in time	32	64	IV
5.	High price of milk in dairy	29	58	VIII
6.	Need of vehicle from village to dairy	26	52	IX
7.	Provision of training	31	62	V
8.	Need of milk processing unit	34	68	III
9.	Provision of drinking water tank for cow	35	70	II
10.	Provision of incentives for milk processing of	30	60	VI

women faced the problem of high rate of fodder. Lack of incentives for processing was expressed by 52 per cent of women. Problem of non-availability of vehicle from village to dairy was faced by 50 per cent of women. On the contrary, lack of new scheme was also found important constraint. Results are in conformity to those obtained by Rao and Jyothi (2006).

Suggestions of women in buffalo dairy of women's SHG :

Suggestions of women in buffalo dairy of women's SHG were estimated and are also presented in Table 2. The results revealed that, provision of training for the preparation of processed milk products was suggested by 86 per cent of women. Availability of milk processing unit and availability of storage house were also suggested by 72 and 66 per cent of women, respectively. About 60, 58, 54 and 52 per cent of women suggested that provision of medical facilities in village, availability of incentives for processing of produce, low price of fodder and need of vehicle for transportation of milk to dairy, respectively. It was clear that some of the suggestions were minor but the importance of the provision of shed was expressed by 24 per cent of women in SHG. The preset of findigs are in accordance to those of Kunda *et al.* (2001).

Constraints of women in goat rearing of women's SHG:

Constraints faced by women in goat rearing of women's SHG were estimated and are presented in Table 3. The results revealed that, major constraint faced by women in goat rearing enterprise was non-availability of shed which was expressed by 84 per cent. In next order, non-availability of high quality breed and no demand for milk to make processed products were expressed by 72 and 66 per cent of women, respectively. About 62 per cent of women expressed non-availability of vehicle for transportation of young goats. Lack of training, unavailability of goat market in village and unavailability of fodder due to high rate were expressed by 58, 54 and 52 per cent of women, respectively. On the contrary, lack of house for living and lack of new scheme were expressed important problems faced by women in goat rearing enterprise which were expressed by 50 and 46 per cent, respectively. Results are in conformity to the findings of Pillai and Harikumar (2006) and Kumar *et al.* (2008).

Suggestions of women in goat rearing of women 's SHG:

Suggestions of women in goat rearing of women's SHG were estimated and are also presented in Table 3. The results revealed that 84 per cent women suggested

Table 2 : Constraints and suggestions of woman in buffalo dairy of women's SHG

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency (n=50)	Per cent	Rank
Constraints				
1.	Lack of training for the preparation of processed product	40	80	I
2.	Lack of processing unit	34	68	III
3.	Non-availability of dairy storage house	36	72	II
4.	High rate of fodder	27	54	VI
5.	Non-availability of vehicle from village to dairy	25	50	VIII
6.	Non-availability of shed	28	56	V
7.	Lack of medical facilities	32	64	IV
8.	Lack of incentives for milk processing	26	52	VII
9.	Lack of new scheme	24	48	IX
10.	Lack of business guidance	23	46	X
Suggestions				
1.	Provision of training for the preparation of processed product	43	86	I
2.	Need of milk processing unit	36	72	II
3.	Need of storage house	33	66	III
4.	Low price of fodder	27	54	VI
5.	Need of vehicle for transportation of milk to dairy	26	52	VII
6.	Provision of shed	24	48	VIII
7.	Provision of veterinary facilities in village	33	60	IV
8.	Provision of incentives for milk processing	29	58	V
9.	Provision of new scheme	23	46	XI
10.	Provision of free advice centre is village	21	42	X

Table 3 : Constraints and suggestions of woman in goat enterprise of women's SHG

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency (n=50)	Per cent	Rank
Constraints				
1.	Non-availability of shed	42	84	I
2.	No demand for milk to make processed product	33	66	III
3.	Non-availability of vehicle for transportation of goat	31	62	IV
4.	Non-availability of goat market in village	27	54	VI
5.	Lack of training	29	58	V
6.	Non-availability of fodder due to high rate	26	52	VII
7.	Non-availability of high quality bread	36	72	II
8.	Lack of house for living	25	50	VIII
9.	Lack of new scheme	23	46	IX
10.	Lack of financial help	22	44	X
Suggestions				
1.	Provision of shed	37	74	IV
2.	Goat milk processing unit for goat milk	30	60	VIII
3.	Need of vehicle at transportation of goat for marketing	41	82	II
4.	Availability of goat market in village	39	78	III
5.	Need of training programmes	42	84	I
6.	Low price of fodder	33	66	VI
7.	Supply of high quality breed	28	56	IX
8.	Provision of finance for house in low rate	34	68	V
9.	Provision of new scheme	32	64	VII
10.	Need of increase subsidy	24	48	X

need of training programmes. About 82 per cent of women suggested need of availability of vehicle for transportation of young goats for marketing. About 78 per cent of women suggested availability of goat market in village. About 74 per cent women suggested provision of shed. About 68, 66, 64 and 60 per cent of women suggested the provision of house at low rate, low price of fodder, provision of new scheme and goat milk processing unit, respectively. About 56 per cent of women suggested for the provision of high quality breed and 48 per cent women suggested for increase the subsidy. The findings are in conformity to the results obtained by Paramsivan (2009). It can be concluded that suggestions of women in SHGs must be taken into consideration in policy implications of women's livestock SHGs.

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