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An Analysis of Knowledge of the Women Member and Non-Member of Milk Producer Co-Operative Societies in Bidar District of Karnataka*

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Abstract **– The Present study was conducted to know extent of knowledge and adoption level of women members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies about dairy management practices in Bidar district of Karnataka during 2014-15. Data was collected by personal interview method from 120 respondents' viz., 60 members and 60 non-members of co-operative societies using pre-tested standardized interview schedule. The collected data was analyzed using suitable and appropriate statistical tools. The independent variables viz., age, education, land holding, annual income, extension participation, mass media participation, management orientation, risk orientation, scientific orientation, cosmopoliteness and innovativeness were considered to know the profile of the respondents. The overall knowledge about dairy management practices, a majority (53.33 %) member and (28.33 %) non-member respondents had high level of knowledge. In cattle shed management, members (83.33 %) and non-members (66.67 %) of milk producer co-operative societies had knowledge about regularly cleaning of cattleshed. Under feeding and watering member (95.00 %) and non-member (63.33 %) had knowledge about providing green fodder to pregnant and milking animals. In health care, cent per cent of member and non-member of milk producer co-operative societies had knowledge about Veterinary service is needed for better management of animals. Pregnant and calved animal management, majority of members (90.00 %) and non-members (53.333 %) were had knowledge about keeping pregnant animals separately from the herd.**

Keywords **– Co-Operative Societies, Knowledge, Milking, Health Care and Members and Non-Members.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Dairying has prominent role in strengthening India's rural economy. It has the potential to acts as an instrument for transformation of socio-economic life of the rural people. This is true with small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who derive a sustainable part of their livelihood from sale of milk, own about 70 per cent of cattle in the rural areas. Therefore, dairy development in India has been an effective and important instrument of rural development as it generates self-employment opportunities, increases the income of landless, marginal and small farmers while providing the much needed nutrition to people (Singh, 2004). Dairying in India continues to remain unorganized, socially oriented and driven mostly by the small land holders, comprising of small, marginal and landless labourers.

A considerable effort has been made by the successive governments to increase milk production of the country as part of operation flood programme of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Anand since 1965. The farmers in rural areas has realized the importance of dairying as the potential source of additional income and provides self-employment for the ruralites but the facts remain in uneven distribution of gains from livestock enterprise across the country. Hence dairy entrepreneurship plays an important role to make dairying as most profitable sector.

The Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) have undergone tremendous transformation because of incentives announced by the Government of Karnataka to the milk producers. This has given a new vistas to the dairy women as they are in the forefront of activities particularly in milk production capping with hygiene in handling milk, artificial insemination, usage of mineral mixture, cattle feed and so on.

The membership in most of India's 1,33,349 village-level DCS are heavily dominated by men. The trend is now gradually changing in favour of women. Efforts are on to give them their due place in dairy development. Data revealed that, during 2012-13, 2476 of all women DCS are functioning in the country in selected states. Out of 9.2 million, total membership in DCS is 18 per cent are of women (1.63 million). (Indian Science & Innovation Workshop Feb, 2013).

Government of India launched a special programme known as Support through Training and Employment Programme for women [STEP] to impart scientific knowledge on dairy management and provide employment opportunity with the financial assistance of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Women and Child Development. The basic objective is to achieve a significant impact on women in traditional sectors such as dairying and animal husbandry by a upgrading their skills and providing employment to women on a project basis by mobilizing women in viable groups, improving skills, arranging for productive assets (milk animals) providing access to credit awareness generation, nutrition education and sensitization of project functionaries.

II. METHODOLOGY

The present research study on dairy management practices of women members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies were conducted during

2014-15 in the Bidar district of Karnataka. This chapter deals with the materials used, methods followed and techniques employed in conducting the present study.

1. *Selection of Villages*

A list of registered dairy co-operative societies were separately prepared for Bidar (54 societies) and Humnabad (51 societies) taluks. From the prepared village list, three villages viz.. Aurad (s), Gunnalli, and Sangolgi in Bidar taluk and Allur (k), Benchincholi and Hudgi in Humnabad taluk were selected as a study village from each taluk using the criteria of highest women registered members for the co-operative society as mentioned in the Table 1.

Table: 1. Selection of milk producer co-operative societies for the study.

Sl. No	Bidar			Humnabad		
	Village	Total members registered	Women members registered	Village	Total members registered	Women members registered
1	Aurad (S)	321	194	Allur (K)	256	115
2	Gunnalli	213	123	Benchincholi	386	153
3	Sangolgi	187	114	Hudgi	650	215
Total		721	431		1292	483

III. Results and Discussion

1. *Overall knowledge of Women members and Non-members about selected Dairy Management Practices*

The perusal of Table revealed that members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies were belonged to medium (48.33% and 40.00%) knowledge level of dairy management practices, followed by high (31.67% and 28.33 %), and low (20.00% and 31.67%), respectively. From the above results, it is clear that dairy farm women possessed medium knowledge. The above findings are inconformity with the findings of and Khin Mar Oo (2005).

2. *Knowledge Level towards selected Dairy Management Practices by Women members and Non-members of Dairy Co-Operative Societies.*

A. Cattleshed Management

The results recorded reveals that a large majority i.e. three fourth of the women member dairy respondents had knowledge about cattleshed management practices, This is because of dairy viewed as an entrepreneurial unit since long time and adds an additional income to the farm family and it is quite and simple practice. The above findings are in accordance with the findings of Savitha, S. (2004).

B. Feeding and Watering

The results in observed that, 95.00 per cent of the women member respondents had knowledge of feeding green fodder to pregnant and milking animals and providing sufficient water for drinking purpose to animals (66.67 %). The above findings are in accordance with the findings of Singh (2004).

C. Milking

The results stated that cent per cent of women dairy farmers practicing the washing of udder and utensils before milking and time for milking at regular intervals (morning and evening). The above findings are in accordance with the findings of Anuj kumar (2002).

D. Health Care

The animal health care management includes sick animals management, vaccination and ectoparasite management in animals the results reported in the Table shows that cent per cent of women members and non-member respondents possessed knowledge about Veterinary service is needed for better management of animals. The above findings are in accordance with the findings of Gupta (2003).

E. Heat Detection

It is worthwhile to note that nearly two third of members of milk producer co-operative societies had knowledge about taking the animals immediately for breeding (86.66 %) and regular monitoring of the heat process in animals (73.33 %).

F. Breeding

The above Table reveals the women member and non-member respondents possession of knowledge of about animal breeding activities such as best time of insemination (91.66 %) and artificial insemination (88.33 %). The above findings are in accordance with the findings of Arora (2006).

G. Pregnant and Calved Animal Management

A large majority of the women member respondents possess the higher knowledge about keeping the pregnant animals separately from the main herd (90.00 %), attending pregnancy test for dairy animals (85.00 %) and Calved animals fed with concentrate or pulse grains immediately after calving (70.00 %).

H. Calf Management

Table shows that cent per cent of the women member and non-member respondents were had knowledge about feeding colostrum to new born calf followed by removal of the noval cord (91.66 and 81.66%) and dehorning of male calves (88.33 and 38.33 %), respectively. This is due to the fact that these are simple and inevitable practices to be attended by the dairy women who motives for higher milk production and productivity.

I. Milking

The Table - showed that cent per cent women member and non-member respondents possess the knowledge about clean milking and milking at scheduled timings.

J. Maintenance of Dairy Records

It is observed from the Table that nearly three fourth women member and non-member respondents possessed knowledge about Maintenance of milk yield registrar (animal wise) and Maintenance of feed registrar due to keep the proper accountability of the profit and expenditures of each of the dairy management practices.

IV. Summary and Conclusion

The overall knowledge about dairy management practices, a majority (53.33 %) member and (28.33 %) non-member respondents have high level of knowledge. In cattle shed management, members (83.33 %) and non-members (66.67 %) of milk producer co-operative societies had knowledge about regularly cleaning of cattleshed. Under feeding and watering member (95.00 %) and non-member (63.33 %) had knowledge about providing green fodder to pregnant and milking animals. In health care, cent per cent of member and non-member of milk producer co-operative societies had knowledge about Veterinary service is needed for better management of animals. In different methods of breeding, a majority of members of milk producer co-operative societies had knowledge about artificial insemination for animals (88.33 %) on the contrary of non-members of milk producer co-operative societies followed (75.00%). Pregnant and calved animal management, majority of members (90.00 %) and non-members (53.333 %) were had knowledge about keeping pregnant animals separately from the herd. Under calf management, cent per cent of members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies had knowledge about removal noval cord. Under milking, cent per cent of knowledge about fixed time for milking at regular intervals (morning and evening) and washing udder and utensils before milking. In maintenance of records, large majority of members (76.66%) and non-members (65.00%) of milk producer co-operative societies had knowledge about maintaining animal wise record for milk yield registrar.

Table 2: Overall knowledge of women members and non-members about selected dairy management practices
n=120

Sl. No	Particulars	Members (n1= 60)		Non-Members (n2=60)	
		Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
1	Low	12	20.00	19	31.67
2	Medium	16	26.66	24	40.00
3	High	32	53.33	17	28.33
		Mean = 15.7 SD =3.05		**Mean = 12.66 SD = 1.99**	

Table 3: Knowledge level of women members and non-members about selected dairy management practices
n=120

Sl. No	Items	Member (n1 = 60)		Non-member (n2 = 60)	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
I	**Cattleshed management**				
a.	Regular cleaning of cattleshed	50	83.33	40	66.67
b.	Proper draining out of urine and cleaned waters	48	80.00	38	63.33
c.	Shed constructed in East-west direction	41	68.33	37	61.67
d.	Providing adequate space for each animals	37	61.67	32	53.33
e.	Management of ecto-parasites (Ticks or mites)	35	58.33	28	46.66
II	**Feeding and watering**				
a.	Feeding concentrates to the milking animals as per recommended schedule (1 kg conc. per 3 L of milk)	53	88.33	22	36.67
b.	Do you know preparing silages/ hays	38	63.33	20	33.33
c.	Feeding of mineral mixture to the lactating animals	46	76.67	28	46.66
d.	Feeding green fodder to pregnant and milking animals (15 to 20Kg)	57	95.00	38	63.33
e.	Providing sufficient water for drinking to animals (3 times in a day)	40	66.67	20	33.33
III	**Health care**				
A	**Sick animal management**				
a.	Keeping sick animals separately from the herd	55	91.66	45	75.00
b.	Veterinary service is needed for better management of animals	60	100.0	60	100.0
B	**Vaccination**				
a.	Vaccinating the animals (once in six months) for prevention of diseases like FMD, BQ, *etc.*	60	100.0	27	45.00
b.	Do you the interval of vaccination in animal	54	90.00	31	51.66
C	**Ecto-parasite management**				
a.	Do you know ecto-parasite management for animals and cattleshed is must essential	42	70.00	22	36.66
b.	Mosquito nets are used for animals	12	20.00	2	3.33
IV	**Heat identification**				

Sl. No	Items	Member (n1 = 60)		Non-member (n2 = 60)	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
a.	Regularly Monitor the heat process in animals	44	73.33	18	30.00
b.	Taking the animals immediately for breeding	52	86.67	21	35.00
V	**Breeding**				
A)	**Do you know the different methods of breeding**				
a.	Artificial insemination only	53	88.33	45	75.00
b.	Bulls service only	39	65.00	41	68.33
c.	Both	44	73.33	48	80.00
d.	The best time of insemination is Between 10-14 hours after notice of the heat	55	91.66	29	48.33
VI	**Pregnant and calved animal management**				
a.	Keeping the pregnant animals separately from main herd	54	90.00	32	53.33
b.	Attending Pregnancy test for animals	51	85.00	28	46.66
c.	Calved animals fed with concentrate or pulse grains immediately after calving	42	70.00	19	31.66
VII	**Calf management**				
a.	Deworming regularly	49	81.66	18	30.00
b.	Dehorning for male calves	53	88.33	23	38.33
c.	Feeding colostrums to new born calf	60	100.0	60	100.0
d.	Removal of noval card	55	91.66	49	81.66
e.	Maintenance of separate calf herd	55	91.66	16	28.33
VIII	**Milking**				
a.	Practicing full hand method of milking	44	73.33	38	63.33
b.	Clean milking *i.e.,* washing of udder, utensils *etc.*	60	100.0	60	100.0
c.	Regular milking at scheduled time (morning and evening)	60	100.0	60	100.0
d.	Milking by use of milking machine	26	43.33	18	30.00
IX	**Maintenance of dairy records**				
a.	Maintenance of milk yield registrar (animal wise)	46	76.66	39	65.00
b.	Maintenance of feed registrar	39	65.00	41	68.33
c.	Keeping the history of animals	20	33.33	12	20.00

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