



THE INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN DAIRY FARMING



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ABSTRACT:-

Women represent half of the world's human resources. Though women perform different roles (production, household and productive), women continue to be mainly responsible for 'Care Economy'. It is said that unpaid work of these women comes to around US \$ 11 trillion/annum which is equivalent to half of the world's GDP. But this contribution goes unnoticed and seldom income statistics enters national income accounts. Thus, they are considered as invisible workers but, women have excellent qualities like sacrificing, time consciousness, aesthetic and civic senses, and willingness to take responsibilities, habit of thrift, and good managerial abilities.

Women had a high status in our society in olden days. But in the process of evolution of so called development the balance between men & women was disturbed. The society made them to be dependent; certain social restrictions were imposed on their lives so as to keep supremacy of men over women. Women are partly responsible for this sorry state of affairs. She herself respects a male child, provides hot food, hot water, good Schooling, good clothes, providing meal first, special treatment, & this special treatment starts from day one. Because it is believed that son is "Vamshodharak" one who opens the doors of heaven" at the time of death, and insurance against risk in old age. There is a need to change the attitude and mind set of both men and women in our country. There is need to make her self-reliant, bring awareness as to know her potential, equip her with necessary knowledge so as to participate in the decision making process and in the socio-economic development process.

A committee on status of women was constituted in 1975 which observed growing deterioration in the status of women. Subsequently, 1975-85 was declared as women's decade. Development of women & children in Rural Areas (DWACRA) was started as a sub-project of Integrated Rural Development program (IRDP) on September 1, 1982, to provide employment opportunities to women of rural families living below poverty line.

A separate chapter on women development was included in 6th Five year plan documental. Eighth Five year plan laid stress on empowerment of women. National commission for women was set up during 1992 to participate & advise on the planning process of Socio-Economic development of women. Finally government of India has declared 2001 as women's Empowerment year to acknowledge that one of the keys

to our ratios. Socio-Economic progress is empowerment of women and to create mass awareness of the linkages between development and women's empowerment on the one hand, and progress and gender equality on the other.

KEYWORDS: - world's human resources , women development.

INTRODUCTION:-

The empowerment approach helps women in making their own choices with regard to their lives and makes them more active players in Society.

Co-operative Society: It is an organization of members who voluntarily come together for mutual help and co-operation in their common interest. It is a registered body under Karnataka state co-operative Society Act, 1959

Dairy Co-operative Societies: There are the organizations of small milk producers who form co-operative societies for collection and distribution of milk among consumers located at distances. The main object is to save the small producers of milk from exploitation through middle man while marketing their products.

FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

EMPOWERMENT: CONCEPT AND ITS MEANING

Empowerment can be viewed as means of creating a social environment in which one can make decisions and make choices either individually or collectively for social transformation. It strengthens the innate ability by way of acquiring knowledge, power and experience (Hashemi Schuler and Riley, 1996). Empowerment is the process of enabling or authorizing individual to think, take action and control work in an autonomous way. It is the process by which one can gain control over one's destiny and the circumstances of ones lives. Empowerment includes control over resources (physical, human, intellectual and financial) and over ideology (beliefs, values and attitudes). (Baltiwala, 1994). It is not merely a feel of greater extrinsic control, but also grows intrinsic capacity, greater self-confidence and an internal transformation of one's consciousness that enables one to overcome external barriers to accessing resources or changing traditional ideology (Pinto, 2001).

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights, such as:

- Freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity,
- have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and Workplace
- To make their own choices and decisions,
- have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities,
- have equal social status in the society,
- have equal rights for social and economic justice,
- determine financial and economic choices,
- get equal opportunity for education,
- get equal employment opportunity without any gender bias,
- get safe and comfortable working environment,
- Women have the rights to get their voices heard.

WHAT IS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT?

Swami Vivekananda, one of the greatest sons of India, quoted that, "There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved, and it is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing." Therefore, inclusion of "Women Empowerment' as one of the prime goals in the eight Millennium Development Goals underscores the relevance of this fact. Thus, in order to achieve the status of

a developed country, India needs to transform its colossal women force into an effective human resource and this is possible only through the empowerment of women.

Women empowerment means emancipation of women from the vicious grips of social, economic, political, caste and gender-based discrimination. It means granting women the freedom to make life choices. Women empowerment does not mean 'deifying women' rather it means replacing patriarchy with parity. In this regard, there are various facets of women empowerment, such as given hereunder

Human Rights or Individual Rights: A woman is a being with senses, imagination and thoughts; she should be able to express them freely. Individual empowerment means to have self-confidence to articulate and assert power to negotiate and decide.

- **Social Women Empowerment** A critical aspect of social empowerment of women is promotion of gender equality. Gender equality implies a society in which women and men enjoy the same opportunities, outcomes, rights and obligations in all spheres of life.
- **Educational Women Empowerment** It means empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. It means making women aware of their rights and developing a confidence to claim them.
- **Economical and occupational empowerment** It implies a better quality of material life through sustainable livelihoods owned and managed by women. It means reducing their financial dependence on their male counterparts by making them a significant part of human resource.
- **Legal Women Empowerment** It suggests the provision of an effective legal structure which is supportive of women empowerment. It means addressing the gaps between what the law prescribes and what actually occurs.
- **Political Women Empowerment** It means existence of a political system favoring the participation in and control by the women of the political decision-making process and in governance.

WHY NEED OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

As we all know that India is a male dominated country where males dominate in every area and females are confined to routine domestic chores. Almost 50% of the population in India is covered by the females 'so the full development of the country depends on the half population means women, who are not empowered and still restricted by many social taboos. In such condition, we cannot say that our country will develop in the future without empowering its half of population is women folk. If we want to make our country a developed country, first of all it is very necessary to empower women by the efforts of men, government, laws and women too.

The need of women empowerment arose because of the gender discrimination and male domination in the Indian society since ancient time. Women are being suppressed by their family members and society for many reasons. They have been targeted for many types of violence and discriminatory practices by the male members in the family and society in India and other countries as well. Wrong and old practices for the women in the society from ancient time have taken the form of well-developed customs and traditions. There is a tradition of worshipping many female goddesses in India including giving honour to the women forms in the society like mother, sister, daughter, wife and other female relatives or friends. But, it does not mean that only respecting or honouring women can fulfill the need of development in the country. It needs the empowerment of the rest half population of the country in every walk of life.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The study is based on primary data collected through interview schedule, from the sample respondents in the dairy cooperatives by random selection. The local language is used while taking information from the respondents. In order to get accurate information, a schedule is pretested and later finalized before it was administered through the personal interview conducted by the researcher herself in the study area.

Secondary sources like reference books, official reports of the Central and State governments, statistical records from the Directorate, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Co-operative Departments, Annual reports, Audited statements of Karnataka state Co-operative milk Federation, and selected WDCSs,

articles published in Journals, news-papers, seminars, Conferences and workshops held at the state and national level, research studies and conference papers in fields of co-operative management are utilized to understand the research problem and due reference are made of such sources.

SAMPLING DESIGN

As per the records of the Bidar and Bellary Dairy Associations, there are about 250 Dairy Farms in each district. Out of these dairies 100 dairies were selected from each district for the study, based on convenient random sampling. From each Dairy co-operative, one woman work member was interviewed randomly. Accordingly, 200 respondents were interviewed.

Table- 1.1 Dairy Co-operatives in Hyderabad Karnataka Region

Districts	DCSs Registered	DCSs Functioning	DCSs DE Functioning
Bellary	300	277	23
Bidar	319	245	74
Kalaburagi	178	139	39
Koppal	220	210	10
Raichur	164	134	30
Yadgir	64	10	54

Sources: As per statistics of Karnataka state at glance

SELECTION OF DISTRICTS

Hyderabad Karnataka region consists of six districts, of two milk unions, namely “Raichur - Bellary and Koppal Districts Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies Union Ltd – RBKMUL” and “Kalaburagi-Bidar and Yadgir Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies Union Limited”.

The ‘scorching heat city’ famous for cement plants and Shahabad stones has more than 371 functioning DCSs covering 13 out of 15 taluks in Kalaburagi and Bidar Districts, out of these Bidar district selected for study it contains 319 DCSs out of these 100 DCSs were selected for survey. Raichur, Ballari and Koppal with more than 604 DCSs. Bellary districts has more than 277 DCSs are functioning, out of these 100 DCSs were selected for study.

TOOLS USED

Based on the studies and researches related to the topic and personal observation during the survey of the Dairy Farms, a structured questionnaire or interview schedule consisting of 37 questions was formulated. The interview schedule consisted questions on various aspect like personal, social status, economic status, educational level of respondents and their parents, women empowerment status. A pilot study was conducted and in consultation with the research guide some questions were modified or deleted, final survey and interviewed on the women workers engaged in the dairy activities in Bidar and Bellary districts.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data Analysis is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making. All the data collected were fed to computer and calculated by using SPSS package, accordingly percentage, Chi-Square test were followed. Necessary charts/ graphs/ tables, etc. are prepared.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is carried in a backward region of Karnataka state. The study analyses empowering rural women in Hyderabad Karnataka area, through dairy cooperatives. It is based on the data collected in an economically backward region of Gulbarga. The conclusions drawn have, therefore, limited application. The

analysis is based on the information provided by the sample workers where illiteracy is more common. The information may be, therefore, less accurate and less comprehensive. Moreover, endurance and optimistic efforts helped her to collect the data.

Following, difficulties were faced at the time data collection.

- 1. Languages and Communication Problems:** the original questionnaires' was prepared in English. Due to language problem it was translated into simple Kannada. Majority of people were able to understand Kannada, but in the difficulties in understanding even Kannada. This communication gap was due to local dialects i.e. Marathi and Telugu respondents. The researcher had to seek help from literate persons from the same communities.
- 2. Misunderstanding:** The researcher faced this problem very severely because members had a misunderstanding about the intention of the researcher seeking information. They were afraid that this information might lead to imposition of income tax on them. It was very difficulties to convince them that the information was needed purely out of academic interest.
- 3. Depressed Attitude:** The members of dairy societies did not freely answer the question due to nervousness, which was the main hazard in getting true, reliable information from the respondents.
- 4. Problem of Transportation:** Considering the individual capacity of the researcher the area to be covered was too large. Sample villages and sample house-holds were thinly spread over the entire both districts. Furthermore, the respondents were to be contacted either early in the morning or late in the evening.
- 5. Illiteracy and Phobia about Stranger:** this problem was profound for the researcher. Majority of the respondent were illiterate. The researcher had to repeat her question again and again till the respondents answered with proper understanding. This happened particularly in case of women and backward class member.

Though the researcher faced number of difficulties in conducting the survey and personal interviews as mentioned above. Further the present research and results of the research are limited to only Bidar and Bellary Districts only and the results and findings of the present research have no resemblance and similarity or implications on other parts of Hyderabad Karnataka or any part of the state and country.

SCHEME OF CHAPTERIZATION

Chapterisation of Research or Research Design holds Key importance in research. The research becomes meaningful and scientific only if the chapters are arranged systematically in a thematic approach. Based on the theme of the research the present research is organized into six broad chapters, namely;

CONCLUSION:-

Women had a high status in our society in good olden days. But in the process of evolution of so called development the balance between men and women was disturbed. The society made them to be dependent; certain social restrictions were imposed on their lives so as to keep supremacy of men over women.

In the recent years the focus of Indian agriculture has shifted from forming development to the development of agro based industries. Dairy development is one of such attempt. It is fairly well known that the white revolution has brought about major changes in the dairy economy of India. Hence, the present work presents a comprehensive analysis of various issues of dairy co-operative societies in the state and India in general, and in Bidar and Bellary in particular.

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