

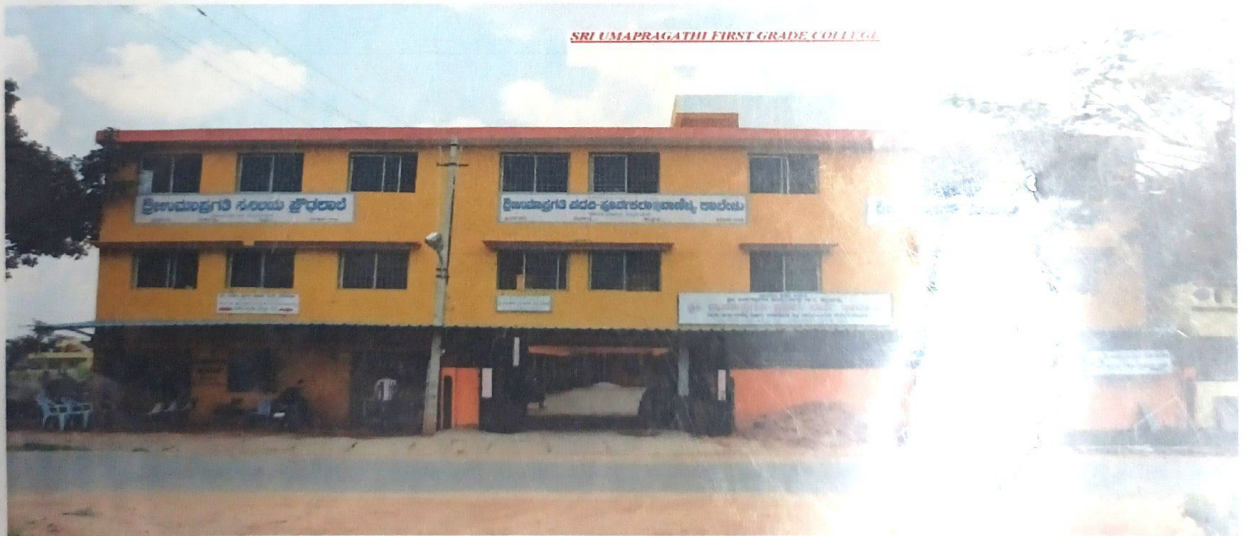


**TUMKUR UNIVERSITY**  
**SRI UMAPRAGATHI FIRST GRADE COLLEGE**  
**KYATHASANDRA, MYDALA ROAD, TUMKUR**



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY REPORT ON**  
**“WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH DAIRYING”**  
**WITH REFERENCE TUMAKURU TALUKU VILLAGES.**  
**WITH THE CO-ORDINATION OF PARIVARTHAN GRAMINA**  
**ABIVRUDDI SAMSTHE**

For the academic year 2018-19



**Submitted by**

**ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

**SRI UMAPRAGATHI FIRST GRADE COLLEGE**  
**Kythasandra Tumakuru**

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**DATE:**

**Place:** Tumakuru

**BA and B.com students**

**Academic year 2018-19**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

Presently, India is the world's largest milk producer, accounting for more than 13% of the world's total milk production. India's dairy sector is expected to triple its production in view of expanding potential for export to Europe and the Western countries. The urban market for milk products is expected to grow at an accelerated pace of around 33 % per annum to around Rs. 43,500 crore. The emergence of a significant middle class, urbanization and the expansion of modern shopping habits by busy, health conscious and well-informed consumers is raising the consumption of packaged milk in India. Economic growth is sustaining the purchasing power rural families also. The global opportunities available to the Indian dairy industry arise primarily out of availability of a large quantity of competitively priced milk. Most of the traditional health and wellness products sold through the dairy sector are represented by processed dairy products such as malt beverages and infant nutritional products. The visible trends are that the consumption of milk products is on the rise. While it is growing at about 1-1.2 percent elsewhere in the developed world, India and China are beating these trends. A number of categories which are highly dependent on organised retail like frozen food products are expected to witness significant growth in the years ahead. Dairy enterprise is a recognized sector in rural India and is playing a vital role in generating additional income and employment to rural people. In India, dairy development is an encouraging area of rural development, because dairying contributes highly towards milk production, marketing, and processing of various dairy products in India. The microfinance programmes extended in dairy sector are supportive to take up dairy as main occupation among economically backward communities in the rural areas especially women

## **Dairying & Women**

Women contribute to nearly 60% of labour in farm production in India. They form the backbone of agriculture, comprising the majority of agricultural labourers in India. Women play a significant and crucial role in agriculture and animal husbandry development. Despite the fact that women in India share most of the work in animal production, their work remains mostly invisible. This may be carried out within the confines of homesteads. Gender divisions in agriculture are stark, with all activities involving manual labour assigned to women, while all operations involving machinery and draught animals are generally performed by men. Female agricultural labourers are among the poorest sections of Indian society. The major activities involved in dairy farming include collection of fodder/cultivation of fodder, grazing the animals, feeding & watering, cleaning the animals and shed, milking and marketing of milk. The operations are flexible and staggered depending upon the convenience of the family members and need not necessarily be attended foregoing wage employment opportunities.

### **Dairying as a Sustainable Rural Enterprise for Women**

**Low on Capital investment:** Dairying does not require heavy capital investment as the rural people can begin with the available non-descript cows or purchase cows easily in local markets. The local cows are enduring, sturdy though they can be maintained even by landless rural farmers.

**Low on labour demand:** Dairy farming does not demand heavy labour and hence the rural families can undertake this activity without altering their present engagements.

**Low on technology:** The technology is simple and most of the local people are aware of the skills.

**Increasing trends of demand:** Finally there is good demand for milk even in local markets and there are several indigenous techniques to handle unsold surplus milk.

**Best Suited for Women:** Dairy business provides good opportunity for women to develop this activity as an enterprise and ensures steady cash returns throughout the year.

**Low maintenance:** Livestock consume agricultural by-products and in turn supply farmyard manure and biogas. Such mixed farming ensures an excellent nutrient recycling which is an eco-friendly practice. Biogas reduces the dependence on wood for household fuel. Breed improvement and good dairy husbandry practice can promote stall feeding which in turn helps to utilize the dung for biogas and manure and conserve our forest and pasture resources.

### **Constraints:**

1. Dairy sector is facing several issues such as low milk production by local breeds, shortage of green fodder, lack of pure water, shortage of milk preserving facility,
2. There are issues connected with support through micro finance, high maintenance of breeder cattle, livestock feeds
3. Rural people lack knowledge of livestock diseases
4. veterinary services are very low sometimes nil
5. Artificial insemination facilities are not available
6. Poor housing to dairy animals
7. Rural people do not have any information on conversion of raw milk in value added products such as chocolates, ice creams, curds, butter milk, yoghurts, flavoured milk, desserts, etc
8. Dairy cooperatives are not reaching vast mass of rural population as their number are inadequate as compared to population
9. Inadequate loan facility for dairying





## CHAPTER 2

### ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ

ವೀರಿಕೆ :

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮರೀಚಿಕೆಯೆಂದೇ ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯನ್ನು ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ, ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿ. ಅವಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದ ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರಾದ ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೋಷಣೆ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಇಳಿಮುಖವಾಗುತ್ತಲಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸಬಹುದು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಅಭಲೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಅವಳ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಕಂಡಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ.

ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಜಗದ ನಿಯಮ ಸಮಾಜವು ನಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿವರ್ತನಾ ಶಿಲವಾದದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬದಲಾಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ-ಪುರುಷರ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹೋರಾಟ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ ಇಂತಹ ಆಯಾಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಹಿನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಲಿರುವುದು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು ಪುರುಷ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಒತ್ತಡದಲ್ಲವೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಶೋಷಣೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಸಬಲೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಾಹಿನಿಗೆ ಬರಲು ತ್ರಿವ್ರಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಸಿವೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶಕ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡುವುದು, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು

## CHAPTER-3

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE:1

#### AGE OF RESPONDENTS

Age	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
20-30	14	23.3%
30-40	12	20%
40-50	16	26.7%
50-60	10	16.7%
Above 60	8	13.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

#### ANALYSIS: 2

From the above table (1) it is clear shows that 23.3% of the respondents are between 20-30 age group, 20% of the respondents are between 30-40 age group, 26.7% of the respondents belongs to 40-50 age group, 16.7% of the respondents belongs to 50-60 age group and 13.3% of the respondents belong to above 60 years age group.

#### INTERPRETATION:

The above table interpreted that majority of the respondents are 40-50 year age group.

GRAPH 1  
AGE OF RESPONDENTS

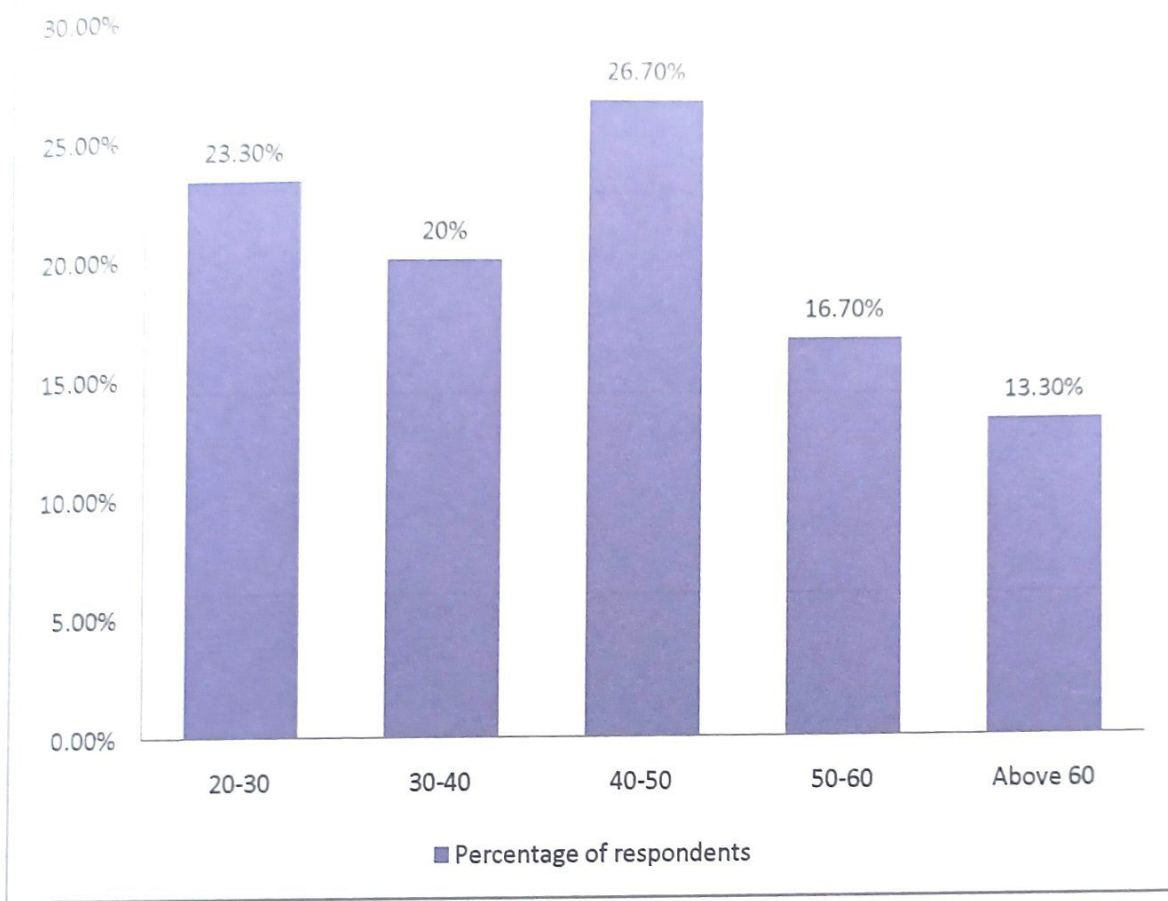


TABLE: 2

## QUALIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

Qualification	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
uneducated	13	22%
Below 10 <sup>th</sup>	13	22%
SSLC	19	32%
PUC	08	13%
Degree- BA/BSC/B.COM	07	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

**ANALYSIS:**

The above table (2), it represents that respondents qualification, 22% of respondents are uneducated, 22% of respondents are below 10<sup>th</sup>, 19% of respondents are SSLC, 8% of respondents are PUC qualified, 7% of respondents are Degree qualified.

**INTERPRETATION:**

So that it is shows that more number of respondents are SSLC qualified.

GRAPH 2

QUALIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

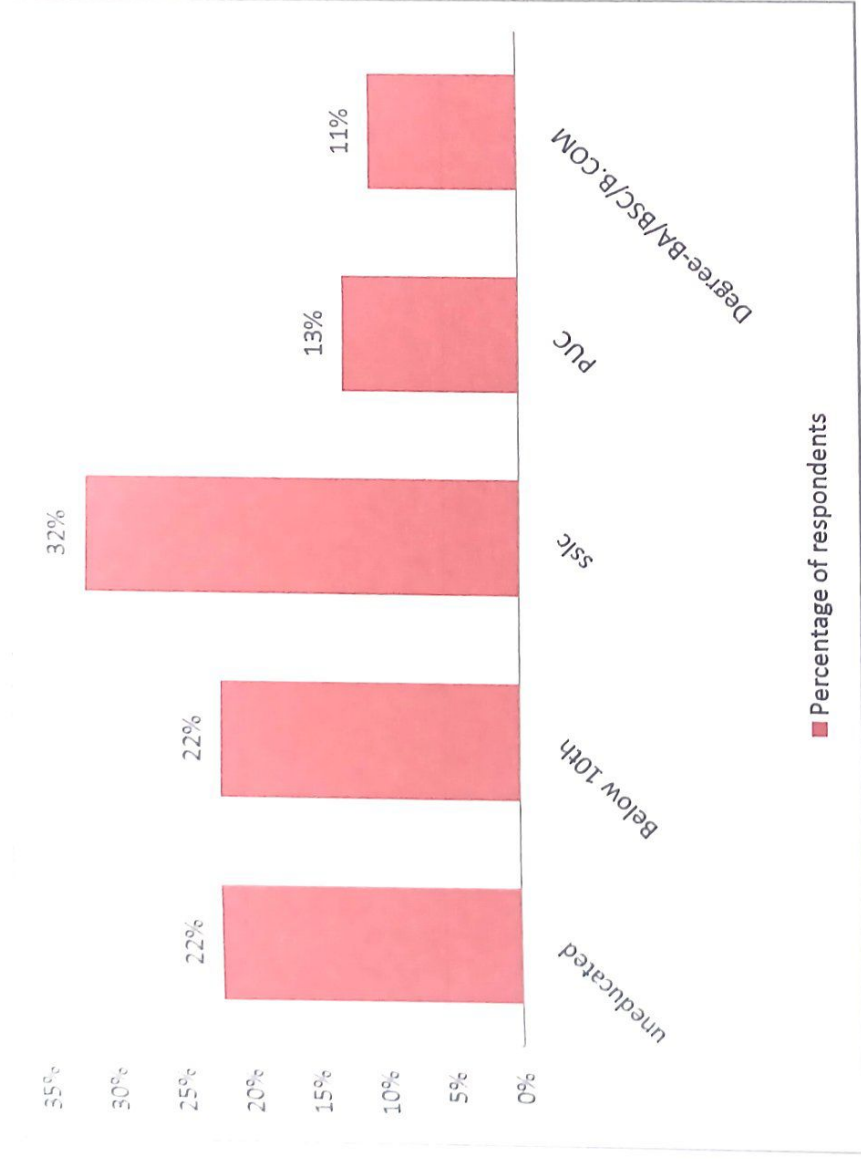


TABLE: 3

## OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENT

Occupation	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Agriculture	42	70%
Non-agriculture	18	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

**ANALYSIS:**

The above table (3), it represents that occupation of the respondent ,70% of respondents are Agriculture, 30% of respondents are Non-agriculture ( like teacher, carpenter and workers).

**INTERPRETATION:**

So that it is shows that more number of respondents occupation is Agriculture.

GRAPH : 3

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENT

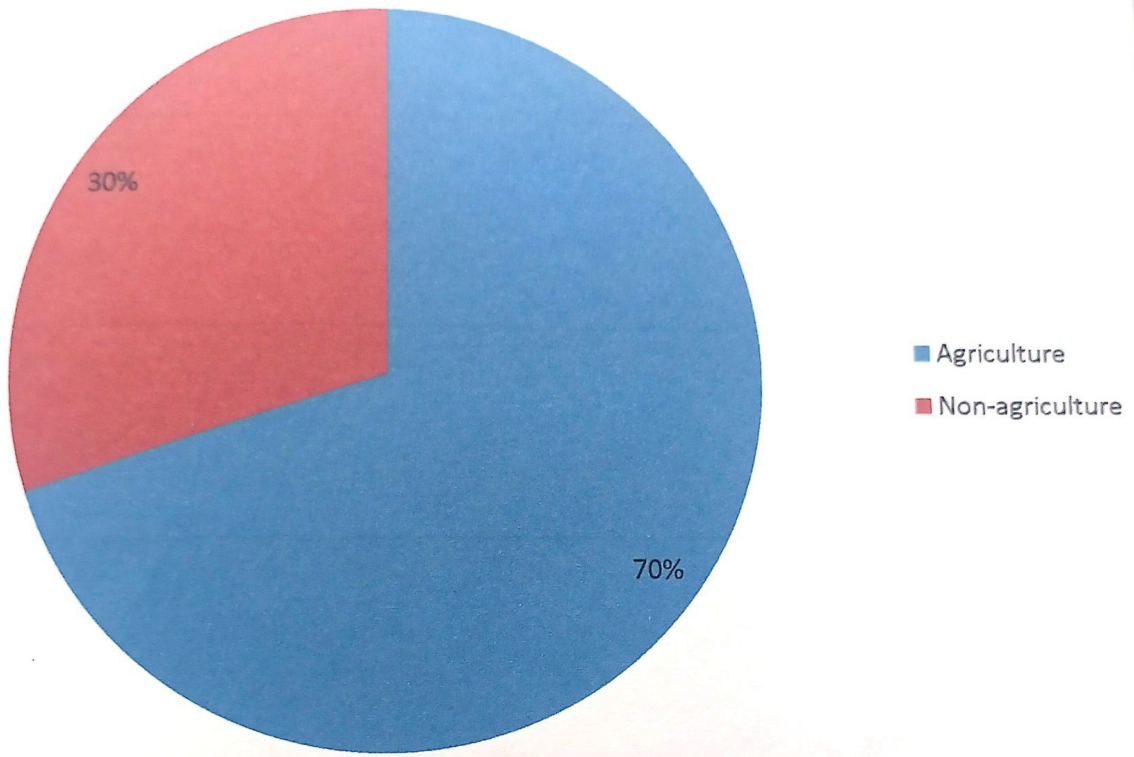




TABLE :4

## LAND INFORMATION

Land in acres	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
No land	4	6.7%
Below 1 acre	7	11.6%
1 to 5 acre	40	66.7%
5 to 10 acre	9	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

**ANALYSIS:**

The above table (4), it represents that respondents Land information. 6.7% of the respondents are No land, 11.6% of respondents are Below 1 acre, 66.7% of respondents are 1 to 5 acre, 15% of respondents are 5 to 10 acre.

**INTERPRETATION:**

So that it is shows that more number of the respondents are 1 to 5 acre.

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- Yojana
- Kurukshetra

### Website:

- International Journal Of Academic Research: [www.ijar.org.in](http://www.ijar.org.in)

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ಶ್ರೀ ಉಮಾ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು  
ಆಧೀಕ- ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕಾರ್ಯ  
ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ  
(ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ತುಮಕೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)

1. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರು :
2. ಮಾಹಿತಿಧಾರರ ಹೆಸರು :
3. ವಯಸ್ಸು :
4. ವಿಳಾಸ :
5. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :
6. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆ :
7. ವೃತ್ತಿ :
8. ಜಮೀನು ಇದೆಯಾ ? ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ :  
ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು :  
1 ಖುಷ್ತಿ :  
2 ನೀರಾವರಿ :
9. ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳು ಇದೆಯಾ ? ಹೌದು /ಇಲ್ಲ:  
ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು :  
1 ಹಸು 2 ನೀಮೆ ಹಸು :  
3 ಎಮ್ಮೆ 4 ಕುರಿ/ ಮೇಕೆ :
10. ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗುವ ಹಾಲು ಎಷ್ಟು? (ಆಟರ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ) -----
11. ಯಾವ ಡೈರಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವಿರಿ ?  
ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಡೈರಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿನ ಮಾರಾಟ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವಿರಿ
12. ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಿಂಗಳ ಆದಾಯವೆಷ್ಟು. :

