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## Study on feeding management and health care management activities of dairy animals by SHGs women

**Vandana, Satya Prakash and Meera Singh**

**Abstract**

Feeding management and Health care management is one of the vital components of animal husbandry and has become an important secondary source of income. Dairying as an enterprise has been taken up mostly by marginal and landless farmers, wherein most of the activities are being performed by housewives. Keeping in view of the all above facts, the present study is undertaken with the following specific objectives: - Study on Feeding and Health Care Management activities of Dairy Animals by SHGs Women. There are altogether 16 blocks in Muzaffarpur district. Out of which two blocks Bochha and Sakra were selected purposively where self-help group on dairy sector are running effectively. Majority of the women of progressive self-help group of respective blocks are actively engaged in modern dairy enterprise and dairying farming is either their main or subsidiary occupation. 10 SHGs were selected randomly from the different blocks comprising 05 SHGs from Sakra and 05 SHGs from Bochha. 50 percent respondents were selected. I.e. total no. of respondents was 60 constituted the sample size of the study. This study emphasizes on the empowerment of rural women through dairy farming as a means of poverty eradication through Self Help Groups because, poverty can only be alleviated by mobilizing the poor to solve their actual problems in the form of organized SHGs with the concept of helping themselves and the co-operating the members of group.

**Keywords:** Feeding management, health care management, self help group

**Introduction**

The concept of Self Help Groups serves to underline the principle “for the people, by the people and of the people”. The Self Help Groups is the brain child of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, which was founded by Prof. Mohammed Yunus of Chittagong University in the year 1975. The Self Help Groups scheme was introduced in Tamilnadu in 1989. The activism within the women movement has influenced the government to frame policies and plan for the betterment of the country. The empowerment of women through Self Help Groups (SHGs) would lead to benefits not only to the individual women, but also for the family and community as a whole through collective action for development. Self Help Groups have linkages with NGOs (Non-Government Organizations) and banks to get finance for development. In turn it will promote the economy of the country by its contribution to rural economy. Self Help Groups are small voluntary associations of rural people, preferably women folk from the same socio-economic background. They come together for the purpose of solving the common problems through self-help and mutual help in the Self Help Groups.

Keeping in view of the all above facts, the present study is undertaken with the following specific objective: -

(1) Study on Feeding and Health Care Management activities of Dairy Animals by SHGs Women

**Review and Literature**

Sabhlok, Smita G. (2011) <sup>[3]</sup> had examined the significance of trust in women's collective efforts for development through SHGs. It explores the manner and forms in which trust manifests itself during periods of formation, activity and defunct stages of SHGs. For building social capital, development intervention for community is a must.

A. Angel Anisha (2012) observed that women in the rural areas are highly empowered with the activities of SHGs and became active to take part in socio-economic progress of the nation.

Reji (2013) hypothesized the group approach to micro finance could be explained in the following words. "Individually a poor person feels exposed to all kinds of hazards, whereas membership in a group gives him a feeling of protection. Individually a person tends to be erratic and uncertain in his behaviour but group membership smoothen his behavioural pattern and makes him more reliable". To conclude, that the effective performance of group is influenced by a host of factors. These factors involves quality of group meeting, savings habit, accessibility to resources, repayment behaviour, group interaction, autonomy, sense of self, equity, accountability and transparency.

### Research Methodology

There are altogether 16 blocks in Muzaffarpur district. Out of which two blocks Bochha and Sakra were selected purposively where self-help group on dairy sector are running effectively. Majority of the women of progressive self-help group of respective blocks are actively engaged in modern dairy enterprise and dairying farming is either their main or subsidiary occupation. A total no of 27,673 SHGs are functioning in the district out of which 10 SHGs were selected randomly from the different blocks comprising 05 SHGs from Sakra and 05 SHGs from Bochha. 50 percent respondents were selected. i.e. total no. of respondents were 60 constituted the sample size of the study. The study has been conducted in Muzaffarpur district to measure the Group dynamics of self-help group work on dairy farm.

**Table 1:** Distribution of selected blocks, villages, SHGs and the number of selected respondents

SI No.	Block	Name of village	Name of SHG	Number of respondent
1	Sakra	Rupanpatti	Janiki SHG	6
			Ajmer SHG	6
		Bahnagri	Pawan SHG	6
			Radha SHG	6
		Chaushima	Gulab SHG	6
2	Bochha	Majhauili	Rekha SHG	6
			Sangam SHG	6
		Lohsari	Maharani SHG	6
			Dharti SHG	6
		Bhootane	Tulshi SHG	6
Total	2 blocks	6villages	10 SHG	60

**Table 3:** Participation of dairy-based women SHGs members in cattle shed management.

S. No.	Activities	No participation		Partial participation		Full participation	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Calf Management	21	(35)	18	(30)	21	(35)
2	Cattle shed Management	0	0	21	(35)	39	(65)
3	Herding	15	(25)	39	(65)	6	(10)
4	Collecting Dung	8	(13.33)	30	(50)	22	(36.7)

The Table -3 revealed that the majority (35%) of respondents in calf management reported to have full participation, followed by 30 percent, had partial participation; and 35 percent of respondents reported to have no participation. In case of cattle shed management, the majority (65%) of respondents reported to have full participation, followed by 35 percent had partial participation, and none of respondents reported to have no participation. In terms of herding, the

## Selection of variables and their measurement

### Selection of variables

Keeping in view the requirement of the objective of the investigation the present study focused on exploring the dynamics which influence the group activities and its participation and also feeding management and health care management activities of dairy animals by SHGs women

## Results and Discussion

### Participation of SHGs members

The respondents were asked to give their responses in terms of participation in dairy management activities, their responses were categorized as: full participation, partial participation and no participation. The details of their participation in various activities pertaining to dairy management have been provided in the table -1

**Table 2:** Participation of dairy-based women SHG members in feeding management activities

S. No	Activities	No participation		Partial participation		Full participation	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Feeding of animals	8	(13.3)	27	(45)	25	(41.67)
2	Feed preparation	0	0	21	(35)	39	(65)
3	Balanced feeding	19	(31.67)	20	(33.33)	21	(35)
4	Fodder collection	17	(28.3)	26	(43.33)	17	(28.33)

The Table- 2 revealed that the majority (41.67%) of respondents in feeding of animals reported to have full participation, followed by partial participation (45 percent); and 13.3 percent of respondents reported to did not have participation in feeding animals. In case of feed preparation, the majority (65%) of respondents reported to have full participation, followed by 35 percent partial participation and none of respondents reported to have no participation. In terms of balanced feeding, the majority (35%) of respondents reported to have full participation, followed by 33.33 percent, partial participation, and 31.67 percent reported to have no participation. In terms of fodder collection, the majority (28.33%) of respondents reported to have full participation, followed by 43.33 percent had partial participation, and 28.3 percent reported to have no participation.

majority (10%) of respondents reported to have full participation, followed by 65 percent had partial participation, and 25 percent reported to have no participation. In terms of collecting dung, the majority (36.7%) of respondents reported to have full participation, followed by 50 percent had partial participation, and 13.33 percent reported to have no participation.

**Table 4:** Participation of dairy-based women SHG members in health-care management

S. No	Activities	No participation		Partial participation		Full participation	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Health care	26	(43)	19	(31.7)	15	(25)
2	Treatment of sick animals	17	(28)	43	(71.67)	0	0
3	Deworming of calf	26	(43.3)	28	(47)	6	(10)
4	Dehorning of calf	35	(58.33)	20	(33)	5	(8.33)
5	Preventive vaccination	16	(26.67)	29	(48.3)	15	(25)
6	Castration/breeding	40	(66.7)	13	(21.7)	7	(11.7)
7	Artificial insemination	48	(80)	12	(20)	0	0

The Table -4 reveals that the majority (25%) of respondents in health care reported to have full participation, followed by majority 71.67 percent of respondent had partial participation in treatment of sick animals, and majority of 80 percent of respondents reported to have no participation in artificial insemination.

### Summary and Conclusion

The majority (65%) of respondents reported to have full participation, followed by partial participation (45 percent) in feeding of animals, and 31.67 percent reported to have no participation in balanced feeding. The majority (65%) of respondents reported to have full participation in cattle shed management followed by 65 percent had partial participation in herding, and 35 percent of respondents reported to have no participation in calf management. The majority (25%) of respondents in health care of cattle reported to have full participation, followed by majority 71.67 percent of respondent had partial participation in treatment of sick animals, and majority of 80 percent of respondents reported to have no participation in artificial insemination.

### Suggestion for future work

1. Studies are to be conducted to understand the training need of SHG members and process of formation of SHGs.
2. It should be conducted to develop a suitable extension model especially health and care management for efficient and proper functioning of SHGs.

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