

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

India has a largest stock of milch animals and rearing of milch animals spans over centuries of Indian history and tradition. It is also observed that, dairying and to look after the milch animals is recognised as being women's work. There are many studies which indicate that, rural poor women perform a large part of the work related to the maintenance of dairy cattle, buffelows and is engaged in milk production and procession. Women's labour inputs for live stock maintenance and dairy production vary according to land holding and live stock holding classes.

Sociologists, anthropologists and economists have shown interest in studying the role of women in dairying activities. An account of important works among them is taken here.

Manoshi Mitra¹ has studied women and work in the live stock economy. The study is concerned with the dual role played by livestock in the traditional economy and role of women in the maintenance of milch animals and production and processing of milk and milk products. The National Commission on Agriculture (NCA, 1971) emphasised the need to ensure that benefits of the drive to intensify rural milk production reach, in particular, the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. To examine the impact of this policy a survey was carried out in three districts of Andhra Pradesh in 1983 and it was found that, women's role in livestock maintenance has been ignored which has far reaching effects as far as unequal access to resources between men and women is concerned. It has been seen that, though women perform important role in the maintenance of milch animals,

they do not have control over the products and economy. The adverse effect of this is on the production due to illiteracy, negligence and non-scientific traditional outlook of women regarding milch animals. Manoshi Mitra, insists on the need to integrate women and form a women's co-operative dairy to fetch the benefits. This will help poor women to develop their economic status.

Manoshi Mitra² has also studied the Andhra Pradesh Dairy's Women's Programme, A case study from Andhra Pradesh. This study is a case study, which attempts to look at the problems and prospects of providing women of rural assetless or assetpoor households with an asset base and income source through inputs and services and marketing arrangements within the overall framework of a dairy co-operative. The study is focused on the project jointly sponsored by the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation Ltd, which is the apex body of the Anand Pattern Operation Flood structure in the state, and the Ford Foundation. Both organizations, one with considerable experience of organising milk procurement through producers' co-operatives and marketing, and the other with a background of work with rural poor households and poor women, came together in their attempt to bring to such women and their families, benefits of organising into co-operatives for better production, services and marketing, and developed a project, initially for a period of three years.

The project had a aim to organize women as members of producers' co-operatives by establishing women's dairy co-operative societies (DCS) and to train women producers in scientific methods of breeding, feed, cattle care and milking. The study was conducted

at two stages one the pre-project situation, where milk produced was marketed by private agencies and was dominated by male members. The role of women in the maintenance of live-stock has been described in detail in this situation. The second stage was after the implementation of the project. The researcher finds that this project has benefitted the rural poor women milk producer after she became the producer member of a milk co-operative in the village. The women producer have become economically more independent and have more control over their production of milk and milk products. However, the male dominance and dominance of village leadership (male) from upper caste is still existing. Marty Chen and Geeta Arthreya⁴ have studied The Bhaguvatula Charitable Trust's Women's Dairy Program. It is also a case study from Andhra Pradesh. The trust is a non-governmental voluntary agency engaged in rural development in Yellamanchili taluka for about two decades. The purpose of this case study is to describe and analyze the achievements of Bhaguvatula Charitable Trust's (BCT) women's program, namely training and supporting women in improved animal husbandry/dairying; and training women to serve as village based para-veterinarians. The study reveals that, there has been a change in the breeding, feeding and milking pattern from traditional to modern scientific one due to the BCT's program. This also could modify the nature of live-stock maintenance in the village under study.

Marty Chen and Anila Dholakia⁴ have studied SEWA's Women's Dairy Co-operatives : A Case study from Gujarat. SEWA means Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) decided in 1979 to promote women's roles in livestock maintenance and milk production in collaboration with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in a dry

zone Dhola block, Ahamedabad district. The decision to undertake development activities by SEWA had far reaching effects on women's work. There has been a change in the live-stock maintenance pattern at the same time women milk producers could get more scientific knoweledge about milch animal care and also developed control over production and profit as members of the milk co-operatives.

Another case study from Tamil Nadu regarding Women's Dairy Co-operative is conducted by Geeta Athreya.⁵ It is named as Chad Women's Dairy Co-operative, A case study from Tamil Nadu. It is about a co-operative with history of problems but a promising outcome. Some poor women wanted to form a co-operative. The development agency was not keen. The women persisted. The co-operative was formed. A male secretary swindled it. The co-operative was dissolved. It was reborn. Women are now managing it, entirely independently. The experience of this dairy co-operative is of interest as it illustrates that dairying is an economicaly viable activity even for households which own little or no land and that illiterate village women are capable and ready to absorb specialized knowledge and understand athe economics of activities - in this case - dairying - provided they are given an opportunity.

As far as research on co-operatives is concerned Dr. B.S. Baviskar⁶ is an authority in this field. He has done lot of research work in the field of co-operation. His recent book "Who Shares" co-operatives and rural development edited with Attwood - deals with the co-operatives in India.

Part fourth of the book is concerned with "Co-operation and Dairy Production in India". There are four chapters in this section. They deal with different aspects of dairy development in India which during recent years has been mainly subsumed under Operation Flood. The section is concerned with two questions :

- 1) What are the social economic and political impacts of dairy co-operation ? Whom do they benefit ?
- 2) Can the Anand Pattern of dairy co-operative be replicated in other parts of the country ? - Dr. Baviskar, A.S., Patel D.P., Apte and Shanti George are the scholars who have contributed in this section.

Devika Jain⁷ in the volume "Womens Quest for Power" has dealt with the problem of women milk producer of Khaira in Gujarat. In this, she has dealt with the operational technique which is known as the Anand Pattern. The study was conducted with intention to understand the role of women in dairying and the impact of Anand Pattern and the women dairying household. 124 households from 10 villages from the high and low female membership were taken into consideration. It is observed that the women has to work hard for agriculture and dairying. The households under study have shown that when agriculture specially as a technology changes tends to push out women while it absorbs men in higher and higher wage rates. Womens contribution being, therefore, marginal they get very low wage payments. It is now well recognised that in such a situation it would be important to absorb women in occupations allied to agriculture, where their earnings may be much higher than what they could get in agriculture. The field survey supports this proposition.

V. Venkatasubramanian⁸ has in his article "Training of Rural Women in Dairying for Rural Development" has dealt with the development programme for rural women especially through the dairy activity. In this article he says that the dairy has the capacity to generate employment for women in the rural area. He is also advocating the co-operative dairy programme for rural women. This article deals with the nature of training programme for such a development.

Anindita Mukherji and Neelam Verma⁹ have written a book "Socio-Economic Backwardness in Women."

This book studies the socio-economic status of women and their educational status as a factor in developing basic awareness of their situation the authors have based this work on a survey undertaken among women in Bhagalpur, particularly those who come under the adult education programme. They discover that traditional values and bonds not only prevent the exemption of women but also inhibit the individual woman from realising a new identify for herself. Some of the areas taken up are caste, occupation, level of skills and absence of Government aid as factors in development.

R.N. Subudhi and S.K. Padhi¹⁰ have written the article - "Indian Women in Co-operative Management." In this article they have stated that The fact that the co-operatives are people oriented institutions and involvement of the masses is the key to the success of these institutions. Co-operative movement is believed to have the finest yield even at those local levels like villages, whose Government is very weak. And in the beauties of all behind the screen works likes

the untiring hands of women. By giving some co-operative work to those successful hands and by giving them a feel for an organisational marvel. Can any wonder be expected ? These are the doubts loaning over women co-operatives of India.

Dr. Kulandaiswamy¹¹ has written a book "Co-operative Dairing in India" - The book is a trend setter in analysing the economic significance of dairy enterprise in the country. It presents a detailed exercise regarding the pattern of growth in the sector from diverse channels like private, Government and co-operatives. Development structural and maagerial dimensions of dairy co-operatives are discussed at length with clarity of purpose. The focus of the discussion revolves around the successful experiment of Amul which has given birth to a unique modern known as 'The Anand Pattern' under the protective umbrella of National Dairy Development Board.

S.K. Das¹² in his article 'Impact on Dairying on Indian Economy' has delt with the economic aspect of the dairying as occupation. He has discussed about the conditions of animal husbandary in India and about the milk production and how there has been increase in the milk production he has tried to show that 'Dairying as an instrument of social and economic change.'

Sami Vddin Mahfoozur Rahman¹³ has contributed in the book title, 'Dairy Co-operatives in India'. In which he has compared Indian Milch Animals with their counter part in Switzertland and other countries. It is their opinion that in India Indian cows are not 'maintained on commercial basis rather they have religious sanctity. The milk production and sale are handled not on commercial basis and

the milk producer is at a loss. For the improvement in their condition dairy co-operatives are the remedies.

T.N. Haleja¹⁴ has in his article 'Principles Problems and Practice of Co-operation' - the writer is concerned with dairy co-operatives. In the early days milk production was concerned on a decentralised basis and collection of milk was attended by a few private marketing organization. Due to the absence of a system of dairying based on commercial basis rural milk production collection and transportation was not proper the introduction of dairy co-operatives since 1913 they has been change in the situation.

There is an article from the economic point of view by S.S. Grawal and P.S. Rangl¹⁵ regarding 'Economics and Employment of Dairying in Punjab'. They have taken an account of dairy development in Punjab and economics of improved dairying the comparision between dairying and crop-farming has been done on the basis of labour employment in dairying and crop-farming and economics of improved level of technology. They have discussed about the positive aspect of dairy farming.

J.A. Ekpere¹⁶ has given an account of rural co-operatives and dairy development in Nigeria. He has taken an account of the co-operative milk producer and the dairy industry in Nigeria and has come to the conclusion that co-operatives are essential for the small producers. He also deals with the problems of milk co-operatives in the rural Nigeria.

A.H. Sommaji and Gita Sommaji¹⁷ in their article 'Co-operative dairy and the profiles of social change in India' have stated that how dairy co-operatives have been responsible for rural economic development and change. According to them co-operative dairying brings ethnic tensions minimized. The poor of the rural sector is economically benefitted. People come together and try to solve their problems in co-operation with one another. The rural farmer knows accounting, sense of time and there has been change in the attitudes of the farmers regarding hyginical conditions.

Dr. B.S. Baviskar has delt in detail about 'Operation Flood and Social Science Research.' He states that research regarding milk co-operatives is a difficult task due to the non-co-operation of officials in the dairy co-operatives. He also throws light on the short sight policy of the dairy development board. According to him even to day the dairy co-operatives do not provide special provision for the poor in the rural sector. He also says that the dairy co-operatives are not controlled by small farmers and there is a scope for improvement. Dr. Baviskar has posed some questions regarding success of co-operatives.

These are some of the researches by scholars in sociology and economics, however, the impact on the rural milk productives on the working of the rural women and her social and economic position requires special attention.

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