

Role of woman in Pig rearing

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Abstract: Pig finds an important place as it being reared by socio-economically weaker sections of the society. Pig as compared to livestock species has a great potential to contribute to faster economic return to the farmers, Pig farming also requires small investment on buildings and equipments. It has immense potential to ensure nutritional and economic security for the weaker sections of the society. Women play a significant role in Pig rearing including main, live-stock production, feed management, cleaning etc. About 54% of pig rearing work is performed by women. Women farmers do not have equal access to productive resources and this significantly limits their potential in enhancing productivity. The present paper shows that the contribution of women in Pig rearing is extremely significant. It also throws light on the obstacles faced by them in terms of less access to productive resources which do not recognized her work as active productive member.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The pig sector in India is extensive and characterized mainly by small-scale, mixed farms. Pig rearing is dominated by 1-2 pig small home and open area production units, Pork helps to meet socio-religious obligations and brings additional income to rural and urban families. Production is usually low-input low-output input, which uses unapproved strains. Common sources of pig food are byproducts of the food industry, kitchen waste and grain products. So pigs can help turn low-value limited waste and byproducts into high-value food for consumption and sale. In addition, raising pigs helps rural households to have a safety net because pigs are used as a form of saving, as well as a source of money for household expenses. In India, pig farming is still a very traditional practice and is commonly seen in women as a center for pig farming activities, with women raising small livestock as a form of personal property (called peva) or as a home. Source of income. Increasing participation of poor people, women and other marginalized castes in pig farming is one of the priority areas for Samarth to generate positive income change.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- Participation of women in pig rearing.
- The role of pig Farming in Income.

3. DISCUSSION:

Woman contribution in Pig Farming Activities:

The females were predominantly caring for pigs, spending 1-3 hours a day. In contrast, the majority of people have increased their time spent in pig farming (up to 5 h per day). Because these pigs require additional care (eg, feeding, clean shed, health) compared to local pig breeds, they have been able to grow fast-growing cross-pigs and have changed their pig breeding practices. Women spent more time looking after pigs than men. Both men and women had access to improved pig breeding and had information on better pig breeding techniques.

Almost all women having crossbred pigs, but they thought it was expensive and needed extra care to buy them, but the butchers paid the same price per kilogram for local and crossbred pigs. Most men and women had access to crossbred piglets (no need to know the name of the pig breed). Very few women with knowledge of good pig breeding techniques. Most of the other villagers learned from raising pigs and seeing the advice of vets. Similarly, some men having good pig breeding techniques. All three received formal formal training in pig farming, with interviewers providing information to their clients on pig farming (pig farming families). Male commercial pig breeder farmers (CPBF) have more male customers than females

Pork production:

Pork production in India is limited, representing only 9% of the country's animal protein sources. Production is concentrated mainly in the northeastern corner of the country and consists primarily of backyard and informal sector producers. According to 19th Livestock Census of India (2012), the total swine population, while small, has grown consistently over the past 50 years. However, in the most recent decade, the population has declined to approximately 10 million head from a high of 14 million in 2003, as indicated by the 17th Livestock Census of India.

Marketing:

Marketing is the easiest process of commercial pig farming in India. Pig meat has a good domestic demand. You can easily sell your products in your local market or nearest big markets. You can also target the global market. Commercial pig farming in India is really a very profitable business. And the social scenario of pig farming business has changed greatly. Now everyone is conscious about the economic importance of pig farming business in India. So, if you are interested in setting up commercial pig farming in India then try to learn more about modern and scientific methods of Pig Farming. We cordially wish your success.

Sales Transaction Women participating:

Mostly rural and urban area pig sales. Husband and wife jointly decided on when to sell pigs in the majority of households and both handled the sales transactions. A woman received the money from selling pigs; and in other cases either the husband or both husband and wife received the money. The decision about when to sell pigs was made by wife and husband jointly in many households, that sales transactions were mostly done by women, or jointly by husband and wife. Income from selling pigs was received by women in just over half the households, while in most other households both wife and husband received the income.

Use of Pig Income:

The decisions about how to spend income from selling pigs was either made by husband and wife. Income was used for household expenses, children's education and healthcare. Besides these, some women indicated purchasing a bicycle, small machines (water boring pump, sewing machine),

Fertilizers and also renting land to grow crops; whereas some men indicated buying piglets which was their first priority, agricultural needs and other things depending upon the situation. The decision about the use of income was made jointly by the husband and wife in most households, but sometimes by a woman alone. Income was used for household expenditure like basic needs, healthcare, children's education, reinvestment in pigs, household infrastructure, vehicles and mobile phones.

4. CONCLUSION:

In summary, we conclude that raising household income from pig farming appears to be at worst neutral for most women, that measures taken to increase labour productivity including access to crossbred pig breeds, techniques of rearing hybrid pigs and to improve women's participation in sales transaction of pigs is likely to have a neutral to may be positive effect on women's access to income, participation in decision-making on use of income, and well-being. More data from a wider range of locations and with larger sample sizes would be required to make more definitive statements, due to the heterogeneity of India communities. More empirical research is needed on the labour productivity of cross-bred vs. local pig rearing.

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