

**Name of the Scholar: Anuradha**

**Name of the Supervisor: Prof. Satish Kumar Bhati**

**Name of the Department: Adult and Continuing Education and Extension F/O Social sciences**

**Topic: Impact of women dairy cooperatives in empowerment of women**

### **ABSTRACT**

Dairy farming forms an essential part of Haryana as well as Indian rural economy. After considering the role of women in dairy and availability of milk in Haryana, in the year 1998 for the development of women a project Women Dairy Cooperative (WDC) under Support to training for employment Programme (STEP) was launched. . The major emphasis in the WDC projects has been on to utilize WDC as a nucleus for programmes and activities concerned to women development. Thus, the present study was undertaken with the following specific objectives:

1. To study the profile and entrepreneurial traits of members and non-beneficiaries in women dairy co-operatives.
2. To study the resource system support availed by members and non-beneficiaries in women dairy co-operative.
3. To study the empowerment of members of women dairy co-operatives and non-beneficiaries.
4. To compare empowerment of members of women dairy co-operatives and non-beneficiaries
5. To identify Socio-economic factors affecting women empowerment.

The study was conducted in the state of Haryana. From the milk union Ambala, two districts were selected randomly i.e. Ambala and Yamunanagar. Six villages were selected randomly

from each district, thus total twelve villages were selected. From each village 15 women members per villages and 15 women non members per village were selected. Thus a sample of 360 women respondents i.e. 180 members (15 women members per villages) and 180 Non-beneficiaries (15 women non members per villages) were selected.

Members had higher age, more educated, higher family education status, higher family income, higher extension contacts, higher exposure to mass media, higher social participation, bigger herd size, higher socio economic status, higher bank/ organization credit orientation, higher risk orientation, higher cosmopolitaness, higher change proneness, higher economic orientation, higher opinion leadership, more positive attitude towards dairy co-operative and higher entrepreneurship in comparison to the non-beneficiaries. Non-beneficiaries had higher numbers of children in comparison to the members. There were more Hindus and less Sikhs and Muslims in the sample of non-beneficiaries as compared to the sample of members. Religion and type of respondents were found to be associated.

The mean empowerment percentage score (MEPS) of members was about 56 that means it was above average and for non-beneficiaries the mean empowerment percentage score was about 34. On three dimensions namely, 'managerial empowerment', 'economic empowerment' and 'personal empowerment', the empowerment of members was very good. On technical and social dimension empowerment the empowerment level of the members can be considered good. On the dimension political empowerment of the members was poor. On three dimensions namely 'economic empowerment', 'personal empowerment' and 'managerial empowerment' the empowerment level of the non-beneficiaries was 'average'. On social dimensions the empowerment level of the non-beneficiaries was below average. On two dimensions i.e. 'technical' and 'political' the empowerment of the non-beneficiaries was poor.