



Evaluating constraints of women beekeeping activities at Allampatti, Virudhunagar

B.Govindarajan

Department of Microbiology, V.H.N.Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous), Virudhunagar, India.

Corresponding author email: bgrphilbed@gmail.com

Abstract

The present study was conducted in Allampatti, Virudhunagar, during January 2019. The most important objective was to survey and evaluating constraints of women beekeeping activities. This research was carried out through a set of questionnaire. In order to promote the beekeeping industry in Virudhunagar, the current investigations recommends a stepped up promotion of especially accurate training in beekeeping activities.

Keywords: Beekeeping, Awareness, Virudhunagar

Introduction

The India economy basically depends upon agriculture and related industries. Experience has shown that agriculture is no more remunerative, as it is leading to several problems of ecological nature. Enterprises like poultry, piggery, dairy, mushroom cultivation etc., require higher initial costs than beekeeping (Kumar and Singh, 2004).

Beekeeping is often promoted in the environment of rural growth because the practice provides financial, nutritional and social benefits to poor families, without requiring land ownership or larger amounts of capital investment (Yap and Devlin, 2015). The goal of this study was to assess the constraints of women beekeeping activities at Allampatti, Virudhunagar.

Materials and Methods

The study was undertaken in the Allampatti of the Virudhunagar, one of the rural regions of Tamilnadu. The primary data was collected from sample respondents through open

questionnaire method. The collection of information was made at household level. Demographic data, such as age, education, occupation and household revenues were also collected.

Result and Discussion

Apiculture is a form of agriculture that involves management of domesticated honeybee colonies for production of honey. Generally, in India women perform most of the agricultural activities. Limited practical knowledge on the potential of the area for beekeeping is challenge. Qaiser *et al.*, (2013) and identified constraints to women's contribution in beekeeping activities as steps in the process that women, especially young women, are less likely to perform, including colony transfer, queen catching, harvesting and movement of hives.

The present study clearly showed that the constraints of beekeeping. Similar observations were made by Ejigu *et al.*, (2007). Ogaba (2002) identified similar constraints in Uganda, where women's participation in beekeeping activities is decreased due to a cultural context that limits their control over production assets at the household level. In the study area unfavorable climate conditions were also a most important setback for beekeeping. Extreme hot weather reduced honeybee population. The research recommends training programmes for the women in beekeeping.

References

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