

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT SOCIOLOGY & HUMANITIES



ISSN 2277 – 9809 (online)

ISSN 2348 - 9359 (Print)

An Internationally Indexed Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

www.IRJMSH.com
www.isarasolutions.com

Published by iSaRa Solutions

Women participation in animal husbandry- challenges and opportunities: A Geographical Analysis

Dr. Suresh Kumar

Associate professor Department of Geography
Digambar Jain College Baraut, Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh
Email: SureshKumar15783@gmail.com

Abstract:

Animal husbandry is the backbone of rural economy in India. It plays an important role in Rural Employment and provides raw materials to develop the industries. It is the source of extra income of the farmers and a big source of organic fertilizers. Role of women in animal husbandry is very important because mostly works related to feeding the fodder, watering, milking, sheds maintenance, grazing and animal care etc. are performed by the women. Not only women are worked in animal husbandry but also worked in house making. They work to manage the waste material of the crops and dung from the cattle shed to prepare the compost manures for increase the soil fertility. Their hard work and dedication endow rural livelihood and pledge food security. Women collected the fodder to feed the animals. Women participation is higher in case of livestock than the man. In this study the researcher has made an attempt to analyze the participation of women in animal husbandry and rural economic growth. Mostly small farmers are moving towards the animal husbandry in rural areas due to high demand of dairy products in Markets and high income achievements.

Keywords: Participation, animal husbandry, employment, cattle, management, challenges, production, dairy products.

1. Introduction:

India is a developing country whose economic growth is based on agriculture. After the Green Revolution the primary sector got a high production rate in India. Animal husbandry plays an important role in the rural economy. Mostly small land holders family depends on livestock for survival. Women participation in animal husbandry is the base of dairy industry. Without their participation we cannot imagine the development of animal husbandry. They work as a core backbone of rural dairy and livestock management. Women engaged in feeding, arranging fodder, clean shed, care of the cattle and calves, milking, watering and sales dairy products. Women constitute more than 70% of the labor force in livestock production, particularly in activities such as milking, feeding, collection of fodder and caring for sick animals. Due to serving as primary caretakers of animals and contributing significantly to household income and food security their role is very important in livestock sector. Livestock offers one of the few income generating opportunities accessible to women in rural areas. Due to hard work in animal husbandry women are facing many challenges at present. Lack of ownership, unpaid labor, poor participation in decision making, formal credit and modern training etc. are the major challenges against the

women in animal husbandry. Socio-Cultural norms, mobility, constant, and under representation in cooperatives further marginalize their role, resulting in limited economic gains and visibility. Limited access to veterinary services offers women's ability to manage livestock health, leading to higher mortality rates, reduced productivity and economic loss.

2. Research problem:

Although women's participation is rich in animal husbandry, they are facing many problems such as lack of resources, lack of assets ownership, unpaid labor and the wages gap, mobility and social constraints etc. Due to lack of training in animal husbandry women get poor income and spend much time. Women participation is very poor in awareness programs related to livestock care. Illiteracy is an important factor which is responsible for the low production in dairy farming. Small size of land holdings is a big challenge against the development of animal husbandry in rural areas.

3. Study area:

To complete the present study the researcher has selected the Meerut block. Meerut block is situated in the fertile Doab region between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers in western Uttar Pradesh. According to census 2011, the geographical area of Meerut block is 146.75 square kilometer. The total population of Meerut block is 62649, census 2011. There are 24 villages in the Meerut block (2011 census). There are 10 villages whose population size is between 2000 - 4999. According to the census 2011 the total literacy rate of this block is 69.25%, male 78.40% and female literacy rate is 58.82%.

4. Objectives of the study:

To complete the present study the researcher has selected the following objectives-

- (i) To analyze the participation of women in animal husbandry in the study area.
- (ii) To analyze the challenges of women in animal husbandry in the study area.
- (iii) To analyze the schemes and programs related to development the animal husbandry.
- (iv) To make a plan for the development of animal husbandry in rural areas.

5. Hypothesis:

To complete the present study the researcher has selected the following hypothesis-

- (i) Women participation is higher in animal husbandry than the men participation.
- (ii) Training is a big issue against the women in the development of animal husbandry in rural areas.

(iii) Schemes and programs related to animal husbandry development created a platform for women empowerment in rural areas.

(iv) A micro level planning will be useful in the development of animal husbandry in rural areas.

6. Research Methodology:

To complete the present study the researcher has collected primary and secondary data. To collect the primary data the researcher has used the personal interview method and used the Sample Survey method. Randomly Sample Survey method has been used to collect the primary data related to the research problem. Secondary data has been collected from the research journal, magazines, books, Ph.d thesis District statistical magazine of Meerut district and various websites etc. To analyze the data the researcher has used various statistical methods.

7. Sample and sampling:

To complete the present study the researcher has collected 60 samples from the selected of 5 villages. Randomly sampling method has been used to collect the primary data. The following sample design has been used to collect the primary data from the study area-

Sample design for collection the primary data

S.No.	Name of sample villages	Small Dairy	Medium Dairy	Large Dairy	Total Sample
1.	Fafunda	4	4	4	12
2.	Bhudbaral	4	4	4	12
3.	Bajot	4	4	4	12
4.	Zuranpur	4	4	4	12
5.	saini	4	4	4	12
Total		20	20	20	60

8. Review of literature:

The researcher has made an attempt to arrange the following literature to complete the present study. Many research Scholars have completed their research work related to women participation in animal husbandry and its challenges. Some selected research works related to research problems are presented here-

Kushwaha, Singh, and Kumar (2014) presented a research paper entitled "women participation and constraints in livestock management". They analyzed that rural women play an important role in sustainability of livestock through carrying and grazing animals, fodder collection, cleaning of animals sheds and processing of milk. They found that 35 to 45 age group women are more active in animal husbandry. They found the result on the basis of 180 samples, the participation of women in animal husbandry.

Bidhan, Tyagi, and Chander (2014) presented a research paper entitled "The contribution of women in the Indian dairy farming sector, the obstacles, they confront and the potential paths forward". They found that women play a crucial position in milk production, participating in both livestock management and agricultural production. Learning is a vital part of empowering, improving literacy, developing talents and transforming the thinking of villagers. They discussed the economic condition of the women which are participated in animal husbandry is improving regularly.

Kaur, singh, verma, das and kansal (2019) presented a research paper entitled "Participation appraisal of women farmers in Dairy husbandry practices in Indo Pak border Area of Punjab India". They analyzed that livestock production serves as the main source of employment, income and food over 70% of the Indian population and women play the role of the hidden working force behind the establishment of livestock sectors. They Conducted a study on 160 women's Dairy farmers of four border districts namely Gurudaspur, Amritsar, Taran - Toran and Ferozepur of Punjab to as certain their participation level in various practices related to dairy farming. They found the role of women in animal husbandry is very important in rural areas to develop the employment opportunities and economic development of farmers.

Yadav, kumar and singh(2019) presented a research paper entitled "Role of women in Dairy husbandry practices in Uttarakhand". They analyzed the role of women in animal husbandry of Udham Singh Nagar District Uttarakhand. In their study they collected 180 samples and analyzed the participation of women in animal husbandry. They found that the role of women in animal rearing was a predominant one.

Pandey and Rai (2023) completed a research paper entitled "Involvement of rural women in animal husbandry decision making". They analyzed the age, education, family size, family type, annual income, total number of milk animal and mass media exposure in shaping the level of participation.

Husain, Bhaskar, Dutta, Tamuli and Haque (2025) presented a research paper entitled "The role of women in livestock farming: challenges and opportunities". They found that women are actively involved in livestock farming practices in rural India. Most of women are engaged in care and management of livestock such as feeding, milking, and cleaning of sheds. They also worked disposal and use of waste material. They prepared fuel from the dung for cooking the food. Their immense contribution in livestock farming provides financial independence and better social status.

Pathak, kandpal, and kumar (2025) presented a research paper entitled "Rural womens attitude towards dairy farming: insights from Kumaun division of Uttarakhand". They analyzed age, caste, occupation, education and annual income, family type, family size, land Holdings, Socio - Political participation, material possession, herd size, type of house, and personal achievement to find out the result. They collected 154 samples to find out the result. They found that the majority of

respondents were from the middle age group 39 to 54 years engaged in farming and belonged predominantly to the general caste.

9. Women participation in animal husbandry:

In rural areas agriculture and animal husbandry are the major activities for employment. Almost 70% of the population work in the primary sector and produce raw materials for the secondary sector. The role of women in the primary sector is very important at every stage. Women not only work as a house maker but also work in agriculture and animal husbandry. Due to low Literacy they prefer work in the primary sector. They handle tasks inside or near the home such as milking, feeding, giving water and cleaning animal's sheds. Women help in farm operations, take their animals for grazing, look after the sale of milk and in addition perform the functions related to house management. On the basis of the sample survey the researcher has analyzed the data related to the participation of women in animal husbandry, which is given below in the following table-

Table- 1

Women participation in animal husbandry in the study area, Block Meerut, July 2026

S.No.	work related to animal husbandry	No. of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Management of fodder	60	48	80.00
2.	Milking	60	50	83.33
3.	Care of animals	60	48	80.00
4.	cleaning of cattle sheds	60	54	90.00
5.	Management of dung and waste	60	52	86.66
6.	Processing of milk and marketing	60	50	83.33
Mean		60	50.33	83.88

Computed by the author on the basis of sample survey, July 2026

According to the above table we found that 83.88% women are engaged in animal husbandry in rural areas. They participate in management of the fodder to the cattle and care of the animals regularly. In the present study we found that 80% women are participated in managing the fodder to the cattle 83.33% women are participated in milking works, 80% women are participated in care of animals and their calves, 90% women are participated in cleaning the cattle shed, 86.66% women play an important role in management the dung of cattle and wastage. They clean the cattle sheds and collected the dung for fuel and manure. After processed the milking they sale the dairy products in markets and earn income.

10. Age structure of the participated women in animal husbandry:

On the basis of the Sample Survey the researcher has analyzed the primary data in the context of age group participation of the women in animal husbandry. The details of the participated women in animal husbandry is given below in the following table-

Table - 2

Age group of participated women in animal husbandry in the study area, July 2026

S. No.	Age group in years	no. of respondent	percentage
1.	15-25	7	11.67
2.	25-35	15	25.00
3.	35-45	20	33.33
4.	45-55	12	20.00
5	55-65	6	10.00
Total		60	100

Computed by the author on the basis of sample survey, July 2026

According to the above table we found that the 35 to 45 years age group of women is highly participated (33.33%) in animal husbandry. The participation of 15 to 25 years age women is found 11.67% and 25 to 35 years age group is found 25% participation in animal husbandry. We found that 20% women between 45 to 55 years age group are involved in animal husbandry. Only 10% women of 55 to 65 years age group are engaged in animal husbandry in the study area Block Meerut.

11. Caste wise participation of women in animal husbandry:

To analyze the social participation of women in animal husbandry the researcher has analyzed the data on the basis of women's category. The participation of women in animal husbandry is not only presents the economic status of the family but also presents the women's empowerment. On the basis of the Sample Survey the researcher has analyzed the data of women participation in animal husbandry. According to the social category the details of the participated women in animal husbandry is given below in the following table -

Table -3

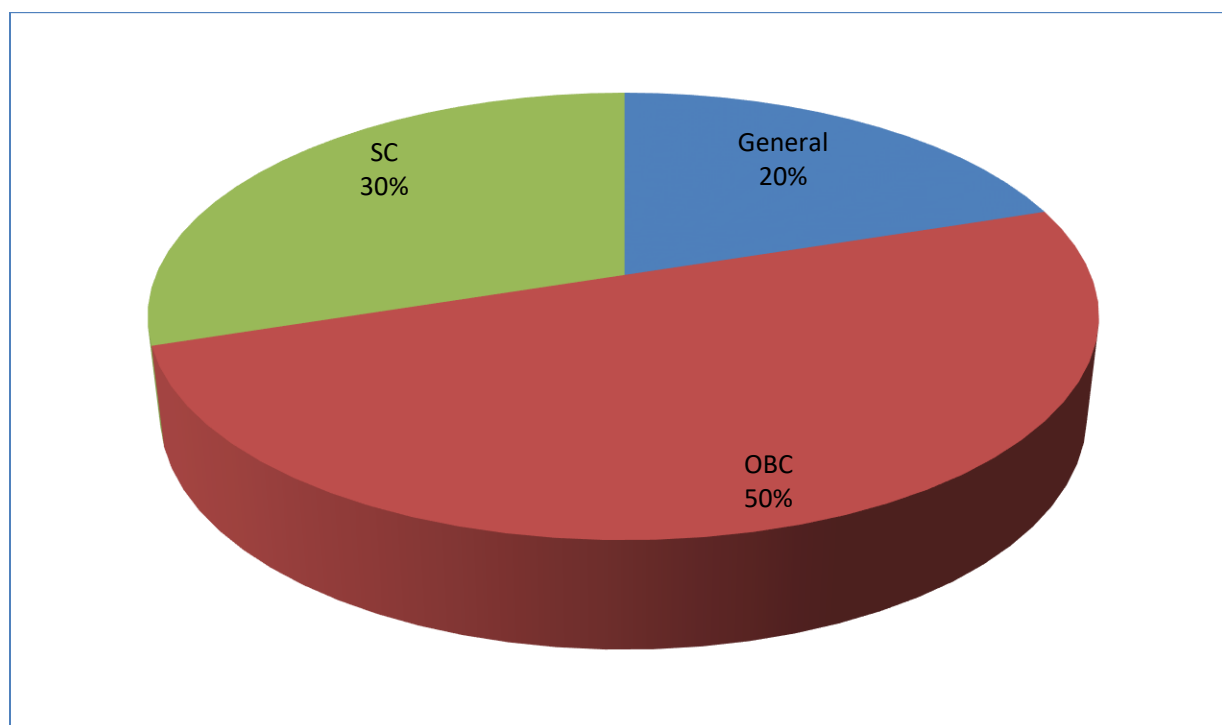
Category wise participation of women in animal husbandry, in the study area, Block Meerut

S.No.	Category	Respondents	Percentage
1.	General	12	20.00
2.	O.B.C.	30	50.00
3.	S.C.	18	30.00
Total		60	100.00

Computed by the author on the basis of sample survey, July 2026

According to the above table we found that 20% women belong to general category whose are engaged in animal husbandry and 50% women belong to the O.B.C.(Other Backward caste) category whose are engaged in animal husbandry and 30% women belong to the sc category (schedule caste) which are engaged in animal husbandry. So the ratio of O.B.C. category's women is much in the participation of animal husband. In the present study we found that the literacy rate of O.B.C. and S.C. category's women is very low than the general category's women in the study area. These women have poor literacy and have no secondary sector for employment in rural areas. So they prefer the animal husbandry to earn the livelihood.

Category wise participation of the women in animal husbandry in block Meerut, July 2026



12. Educational status of the women in animal husbandry:

Educated women can Transform traditional animal husbandry into profitable, scientific and sustainable enterprise through advanced management and leadership. Educated women apply precise feed formulation and balanced ratio, improving livestock health and milk yield. Educated women understood the vaccination schedules, early diseases detection and sanitation protocols, reducing mortality rates in calves and livestock. They maintain accurate farm records calculate profit margins and manage supply chains effectively. The educational status of the participated women in animal husbandry is given below in the following table-

Table- 4**Educational status of participated women in animal husbandry in the study area, Block Meerut**

S.No.	Educational status	Respondents	Percentage
1.	Literate	28	46.67
2.	Illiterate	32	53.33
Total		60	100
Educational level		-	-
1.	Primary	4	14.29
2.	Senior basic	7	25.00
3.	High school	9	32.14
4.	Intermediate	6	21.43
5.	Graduate	2	7.14
Total		28	100

Source: Computed by the author on the basis of sample survey, July 2026

According to the above table we found that there are 46.67% women are literate and 53.33% women are illiterate which are engaged in animal husbandry in the study area Block Meerut. In the present study we found that the level of literate women which are engaged in animal husbandry is very poor. There are 4 women who have passed primary education. Here we found 9 women have passed high school and 6 women have passed intermediate. There are only 2 women who are engaged in animal husbandry which have passed the graduation. So the educational level is very poor of the participated women in animal husbandry in the study area. Due to poor literacy level they are facing the problems such as online marketing, vaccination schedule, fodder quality, maintained the dairy products, markets prices, unawareness about the animal husbandry development schemes, finance facilities, etc.

13. Income:

On the basis of the Sample Survey the researcher has made an attempt to calculate the income of the women who are engaged in the animal husbandry. Per month income of women which are engaged in animal husbandry is given below in the following table-

Table- 5

Income Group (in Rs.)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
8000 - 11000	7	11.67
11000 - 14000	12	20.00
14000 - 17000	8	13.33
17000 - 20000	6	10.00
20000 - 23000	9	15.00
23000 - 26000	13	21.67
> 26000	5	8.33
Total	60	100

Source: Computed by the author on the basis of sample survey July 2026

According to the above table we found that 11.67% women's income is between 8000 to 11000 Rs. per month in animal husbandry and 20% women's income is between 11000 to 14000 Rs. per month. We found that 13.33% women's per month income is between 14000 to 17000 Rs. per month and 10% women's income is 17000 to 20000 Rs. per month. There are 15% women whose income is between 20000 to 23000Rs. per month in animal husbandry and 21.67% women's income is between 23000 to 26000 Rs. per month. There are 8.33% women whose income is more than 26000 Rs. in animal husbandry in the study area. Animal husbandry is a big source of income in rural areas for the women. Women earn regular income from the animal husbandry and collect the dung for manure which is essential for increase the soil fertility and agriculture development.

14. Challenges for women in animal husbandry:

Women do most of the daily work in animal husbandry like feeding, watering, milking, caring, cleaning and collecting fodder but they face major social environmental and technical barriers. Small size of land Holdings Limited access to credit, illiteracy, lack of Technical training, mobility, restriction etc are the major problems against the women in animal husbandry. Major challenges for women in animal husbandry are given below:-

- Lack of land ownership
- Limited access to credit
- Poor control over income
- Scarce extension services
- Lack of technological training
- Under representation in cooperatives
- socio cultural norms
- Mobility restrictions
- Health and safety risks
- Lack of technology and innovation

Traditional gender norms often confined themselves to unpaid, labor intensive tasks like feeding, cleaning and milking while decision making and market roles are dominated by male. Even women when manage livestock, men often Central income and asset ownership. According to NABARD 2020 only 13% of women have their own land, limited their access to credit inputs and subsidies tied to land titles. Women face difficulties assessing formal finance due to lack of collateral and credit history. Due to lack of access to credit and finance prevents women from purchasing quality livestock food veterinary care and infrastructure.

Due to poor Technology rural women are facing digital marketing problems to sale the dairy products in urban areas. Inadequate training and capacity building opportunities limit women's potential to enhance productivity and innovation in the livestock sector. Most training programs are male oriented, overlooking women's schedule, literacy levels and mobility constraints. Not only women are engaged in animal husbandry but also involved in home making works.

15. National and state schemes for promote animal husbandry:

The Government of India and various States Governments offer dedicated financial assistant, subsidies and credit-linked programs to promote animal husbandry in rural areas with a heavy emphasis on empowering women through the following schemes and programs-

(i) National livestock mission:

It was launched in 2014 by the government of India. N.L.M. was implemented by the department of animal husbandry and dairying. The objectives of this mission are to enhance productivity, improving productivity, increasing the production of meat, eggs, goat milk and wool and generating Rural Employment.

(ii) Mahila kisan sashaktikaran pariyojna:

The Mahila Kisan sashaktikaran Pariyojna is a dedicated Sub scheme under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) launched by the Ministry of rural development to empower women in agriculture. The major objectives of this program are empowerment, sustainable practice, and skill building.

(iii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

Rashtriya Gokul Mission was launched in December 2014 by the government of India. It was launched for the development and conservation of indigenous bovine (cattle and buffalo) breeds. The objectives of this mission are to enhance milk production and bovine productivity using advanced breeding Technology to make daring remunerative for rural farmers. It's a mission for use on small and marginal farmers and landless laborers who own over 80% of indigenous stock as well as women who compromise over 70% of the live stock farming workforce.

(iv) Kisan credit card for animal husbandry:

The Kisan credit card (KCC) for animal husbandry provides short term working capital loans up to 2 lakh without Collateral for livestock dairy and fishery farmers. The aim of this scheme is to develop the animal husbandry in rural areas.

16. Veterinary facilities:

Veterinary facilities have very important place in the development of the animal husbandry. These facilities drive livestock development by delivering essential Healthcare, diseases control, and productivity enhancement services for rural and commercial farming operations. These facilities provide rapid diagnostic testing, surgical intervention and emergency care for sick and injured farm animals, reducing mortality rates. These facilities support breeding efficiency through artificial insemination, pregnancy check and fertility treatment, improving genetic stock overtime. Veterinary facilities of the study area block Meerut are given below in the following table-

Table- 6**Veterinary facilities for livestock development in Block Meerut, year 2025**

S. No.	Veterinary facilities	units	availability on 1000 livestock
1.	Veterinary hospital	1	0.037
2.	(D) class veterinary hospital	0	0
3.	Veterinary clinic	8	0.297
4.	Artificial insemination center	9	0.334
5.	Artificial Breeding Farm	0	0
6.	Sheep Development Center	0	0
7.	Pig Development Center	0	0
Total		18	0.669

Source: District statistical magazine, Meerut District, year 2025

On the basis of per thousand livestock the researcher has calculated the veterinary facilities of the study area Meerut block. We found that there are 26900 livestock available (cow buffalo goat and pig) in block Meerut. Only one veterinary hospital is present here and 8 veterinary clinics are presented here. There are 9 artificial insemination centers here for livestock development. The availability of veterinary facilities is found 0.669 On per thousand livestock in block Meerut.

17. Conclusion:

Animal husbandry plays a vital role in Rural Employment and economic development. The participation of women is very high in animal husbandry. It was found 83.88% in the study area block Meerut. We found that 25 to 45 age group women are highly engaged in this work. Women are participated in milking, watering, caring of animals, cleaning of cattle sheds, management of fodder, management of dung and processing of milk and its marketing. In the present study we found that 80% women are engaged in management of the fodder to the cattle, 80% women are engaged in care of animals and their calves. There are 90% women are participated in cleaning the cattle shed and 86.66% women are engaged in management of the dung. There are 83.33% women are engaged in processing of milk and its product marketing in the present study. We found that 53.33% women are illiterate and 46.67% women are literate which are engaged in animal husbandry. We found that 30% women are getting more than 23000 per month income in animal husbandry in the study area. There are 38.33% women who are getting per month income between 14000 to 23000 Rs. in animal husbandry, 31.67% women per month income is between 8000 to 14000 in animal husbandry. Although the participation of women is rich in animal husbandry yet women are facing many problems at present. Lack of training, small credits, land ownership, lack of subsidy, lack of digital marketing of dairy products, poor participation in cooperatives, limited access to services, restricted decision making power, unpaid labor, wage disparity, mobility and social constraints etc. are the major challenges against the women in animal husbandry.

18. Suggestions:

India is a developing country. Its economy is based on agriculture. Agriculture is a big source of employment generation in rural areas. Animal husbandry is generating large scale employment opportunities in rural areas. The participation of women is rich in animal husbandry in rural areas. To develop the rural economy and women empowerment the researcher has made an attempt to reduce the challenges against the women in animal husbandry which are as follows:

- Regular training programs should be organized by the department of animal husbandry and dairying at village level to develop the animal husbandry.
- Door steps Veterinary services should be developed at village level to control the diseases and death rate of livestock.
- Awareness programs related to livestock development schemes should be organized regularly at village level to provide the financial facilities and subsidy.
- Nutrient fodder should be fed to the livestock to increase the production of milk and meat. To produce such types of fodder we should grow the fodder crops at largest scale.
- Local milk collection centers, cold storage facilities and processing units through Cooperatives and farmers producer organizations.
- We should encourage legal registration and ownership of livestock and land in the names of both women and men.
- Direct payment systems should be developed at the local level because the income by animal husbandry should be deposited directly into bank accounts of the women which are engaged in animal husbandry.

References

1. Kushwaha, Aradhana, Singh, Poonam and Kumar, Sarvesh (2014): "Women Participation and constraints in livestock management" Society for social development in agriculture and technology, progressive research 9, (special), page 654- 657.
2. Pandey, Ankita and Rai, D.P.(2023): " Involvement of rural women in animal husbandry decision making" The Pharma Innovation research Journal, 12(5): page 2036-2041, ISSN- 2349-8242.
3. Kaur, Sumanpreet, singh, Jaswinder, Verma, H.K., Das, Shakti Kant and Kamal, S.K.(2019): "Participation appraisal of women farmers in dairy husbandry practices in Indo - Pak border area of Punjab (India)", International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences, vol. 8, issue 5, ISSN: 2319-7706
4. Husain, Zakir, Bhaskar, Jyoti, Dutta, Saurav, Tamuli, Shanghamitra, Haque Adib (2025): "The Role of Women in Livestock Farming Challenges and Opportunities," Indian Journal of Animal Production and Management (July - September), vol. 41, no.3.

5. Yadav, Shikha, Kumar, Anil and Singh, C.B.(2019): "Role of women in dairy husbandry practices in Uttrakhand," International Journal of Pure and Applied Bioscience, ISSN (E) 2582-2845, vol.7, issue 5
6. Pathak, Aditi, Kandpal, A.S., Kumar, Sunil (2025): "Rural women's attitudes towards dairy farming: Madras agricultural journal, vol. 112, issue, september
7. Bidhan, Shikha, Tyagi, Rashmi, and Chander, Subhash (2024): "Contribution of women in the Indian dairy farming sector, the obstacles forward," Journal of Emerging Technologies and innovative Research," July, vol.1,issue 7, ISSN- 2349-5162.
- 8.Panda, A.K., and Sahoo, B.(2026): "Challenges and opportunities for women in India's Livestock sector," International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development, vol.9, special issue 4, April,ISSN- 2618-0723.



EARN YOUR MBA

WWW.IIMPS.IN



Accreditation & Ranking



UGC / NCTE Approved.

INFO@IIMPS.IN

☎ 011-41005174

RESEARCH
GATEWAY

STOP PLAGIARISM



Arogyam Ayurveda
Holistic Healing through herbs



AROGYAM
ONLINE

PARIVARTAN PSYCHOLOGY CENTER

परिवर्तन

COLOR PSYCHOLOGY : HOW COLOR AFFECT YOUR CHILD



BLUE

Calms your Child's
Mind & Body

YELLOW

Promotes Concentration,
Stimulates the Memory

PINK

Evokes Empathy,
makes your Child Calm

RED

Excites and energizes
your Child's body

GREEN

Improves Reading speed
and Comprehension

www.parivartan4u.com



परिवर्तन

Confuse about your children's future?

भारतीय भाषा, शिक्षा, साहित्य एवं शोध

ISSN 2321 – 9726

WWW.BHARTIYASHODH.COM



**INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF
MANAGEMENT SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

ISSN – 2250 – 1959 (O) 2348 – 9367 (P)

WWW.IRJMST.COM



**INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF
COMMERCE, ARTS AND SCIENCE**

ISSN 2319 – 9202

WWW.CASIRJ.COM



**INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF
MANAGEMENT SOCIOLOGY & HUMANITIES**

ISSN 2277 – 9809 (O) 2348 - 9359 (P)

WWW.IRJMSSH.COM



**INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF SCIENCE
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

ISSN 2454-3195 (online)

WWW.RJSET.COM



**INTEGRATED RESEARCH JOURNAL OF
MANAGEMENT, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION**

ISSN 2582-5445

WWW.IRJMSSI.COM



**JOURNAL OF LEGAL STUDIES, POLITICS
AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH**

WWW.JLPER.COM

JLPE