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Socio-economic, socio-psychological & entrepreneurial characteristics of women duck growers along with perceived constraints in purba Burdwan district of West Bengal, India

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Abstract

Duck farming is emerging as an alternate Poultry farming for food and nutrition security, income generation and women empowerment in Rural India. Ducks play a vital role in satisfy daily protein need and increasing household income of farm families in the state of West Bengal, India. Considering this fact, the study has been conceptualized to find out Socio-Economic, Socio-Psychological & Entrepreneurial characteristics of Women Duck growers along with perceived Constraints in Purba Burdwan district of West Bengal, India. A total 120 nos. of sample population were collected randomly from 02 blocks i.e. Katwa-1 and Katwa-2 of Purba Burdwan District in the state of West Bengal. Data was collected with the help of pre-tested designed interview schedule, compiled, tabulated and analyzed through statistical tools as- Frequency, Percentage Analysis, Mean, ranking analysis with the help of SPSS 20.0 statistical and Excel software and for conclusion. The finding depicted that majority of the respondents are middle aged, lower education & income, lower knowledge level, belongs to membership of organization, takes decision collectively in the study area. The entrepreneurial features as- enterprise diversification, re-investment of profit, Plan to start new enterprise and opinion leadership under Duck farming in Katwa-1 block is slightly better than Katwa-2 block, which is indicative to develop the entrepreneurial potentiality of the stakeholders. The respondent faced 'Lack of Inputs & Resources' as most perceived and Lack of remunerative price as least perceived constraints, which should be addressed for successful entrepreneurship among the respondent in the functional area.

Keywords: Socio-economic, psychological, women, entrepreneurial, duck, constraints etc.

Introduction

Duck farming is emerging as an alternate Poultry farming for food and nutrition security, income generation and women empowerment in Rural India. Duck farming plays a crucial part in the agricultural economy in Asian continent, which alone accounts for 82.6% of the entire duck meat production of world (Jha and Chakrabarti, 2017) [6]. Total Duck's population in India is 33.51 Million, which is only 3.93% of the total poultry population & ranks 2nd in the World. The top most states in Duck population & production is West Bengal (37.87%) with a population of 6.54 million (BAHS-2016) [2]. Among the alternate poultry species, the contribution of ducks for egg and meat production is next to chicken. Requirement for egg & poultry meat in India is 180 & 10.8 kg per person per annum, & per capita availability of egg & poultry meat is only 86 and 2.2 kg. There are many advantages of duck production over chicken as- long production year, large size eggs, early morning egg laying, hardiness to diseases, suitability for integrated farming and different types of rearing system, survivability in moist land, easily tamed, maintenance under minimum input system etc. The duck farming is predominantly extensive, small scale and women led rural farming practices in the state of West Bengal. Therefore, ducks farming should be explored for both egg and meat production, to become self-sufficient and for sustainable nutritional security & empowerment of women in the state of W.B. In this backdrop of fact, a study has been conceptualized to find out Socio-Economic, Socio-Psychological & Entrepreneurial characteristics of Women Duck growers along with perceived Constraints in Purba Burdwan district of West Bengal, India.

Research Methodology

The adoptive research study was conducted in purposively selected Purba Burdwan district in the state of West Bengal, India. From the selected district, two blocks i.e. Katwa-1 and Katwa-2 were selected purposively, considering density of the sample population selected for the present study. From each block, 60 no's of sample population were selected randomly, which form a total 120 no's of sample population for the present research study. Interviews of respondents & field examinations were used to accumulate data with the help of pre-tested designed interview schedule from October to November, 2023. The study was conducted to explore the

status of 12 nos. of independent variables under socio-personal, socio-economic, communication and Socio-psychological features along with 05 nos. of selected Entrepreneurship development characteristics of respondents in relation to Animal Husbandry practices were collected for the present study. All the accumulated data were complied, tabulated to analyze through statistical tools as-Frequency, Percentage Analysis, Mean, constraints ranking etc. with the help of excel software and then explained as per the findings for better interpretive study.

Results & Discussion

Table 1: Socio-Economic & Socio Personal characteristics of respondents in Katwa-1 and Katwa-2 block of Purba Burdwan District of West Bengal in terms of percentage (%) distribution are as follows.

Sl. No.	Items	Category	KATWA-1		KATWA-2	
			Freq. (N=60)	Percent (%)	Freq. (N=60)	Percent (%)
1.	Age	i) Young (Up to 25 yrs.)	4	6.7	2	3.3
		ii) Middle aged (26-50 yrs.)	48	80.0	52	86.7
		iii) Elderly (51-75 yrs.)	8	13.3	6	10.0
2.	Education	i) Illiterate	27	45	22	36.7
		ii) Can read only	2	3	1	1.7
		iii) Can read & write	17	28	35	58.3
		iv) Primary	4	7	1	1.7
		v) Middle	6	10	0	0.0
		vi) High School	3	5	1	1.7
		vii) Graduate	1	2	0	0.0
3.	Family type	i) Nuclear family	34	56.7	39	65
		ii) Joint family	26	43.3	21	35
4.	Family size	i) Small (Up to-5)	42	70	48	80
		ii) Medium (5-7)	13	21.7	8	13.3
		iii) Large(More than 7)	5	8.3	4	6.7
5.	Marital Status	i) Married	60	100	58	96.7
		ii) Unmarried	0	0.0	2	3.3
6.	Religion	i)Hinduism	51	85	51	85
		ii) Muslim	9	15	9	15
7.	Caste	i) GENERAL	13	21.7	16	26.7
		ii) OBC- A	6	10.0	1	1.7
		iii) OBC -B	3	5.0	5	8.3
		iv) Scheduled Cast	38	63.3	38	63.3
8.	Occupation	i)Labour	11	18.3	23	38.3
		ii) Independent	46	76.7	30	50.0
		iii) Cultivation	2	3.3	4	6.7
		iv) Service	1	1.7	3	5.0
9.	Gross family Income/Month	i) Below Rs.2000/-	3	5.0	4	6.7
		ii)Rs. 2001-5000/-	15	25.0	24	40.0
		iii)Rs.5001-10, 000/-	34	56.7	22	36.7
		iv) Rs. 10001 & above.	7	11.7	9	15.0
10.	House Type	i) Kutch House	20	33.3	23	38.3
		ii) Mixed House	1	1.7	1	1.7
		iii) Pucca House	39	65.0	34	56.7
		iv) Mansion	0	0.0	2	3.3
11.	Social Participation	i)Member of one organization	20	33.3	38	63.3
		ii)Member of >one organization	40	66.7	21	35.0
		iii) Office holder	0	0.0	1	1.7
12.	Decision Making Pattern	i) Collective decision	57	95.0	52	86.7
		ii) Independent decision by wife	3	5.0	8	13.3

Socio-Economic & Socio Personal characteristics of respondents in Katwa -1 and Katwa-2 block of Purba Burdwan District of West Bengal in terms of percentage (%) distribution are as follows (Table-1)

Table-1 indicated that, among selected katwa-1 block, majority of respondents (80.00%) were between the middle ages of 26-50 years and only small no's (6.7%) of respondents were the below 25 years of age. In case of Katwa-2 block, majority of the respondents (86.7%) were between the ages of 26-50 years and few no's of (3.3%)

respondents below 25 years age. Age is one of the important factual parameters in everyone's lives and work, since it reflects our level of physical and mental development and our capacity to handle upcoming challenges.

The majority of respondents in each of the both block were from middle aged and a similar pattern was observed in the overall sample also. The Majority of the respondents fell into the middle-aged category, because they normally married and have children at this period, which requires a greater income to cover both ends. A significant factor for the higher

participation of respondents in their forties may be that, they have more time to spent on livestock and poultry or duck farm activities and physically and psychologically healthy as well as able to work pleasantly.

Alam *et al.* (2013) ^[1] reported that 70.00 percent of farmers belonged to the middle age group who observed the majority of the farmers (43.25%) belonged to middle aged group. Indarsih *et al.* (2016) ^[4] found the Most of the duck farmers were aged between 41-50 years (59%). Zahan *et al.* (2016) ^[11] found that the Most of the respondent farmers were middle age group (73%). Islam *et al.* (2016) ^[5] indicated that that most of the farmers (60%) were middle aged. Thilakar *et al.* (2021) ^[9] indicated that the Majority of duck farmers aged more than 45 years

Table-1 again showed that, just 45% of Katwa-1 block respondents are illiterate, compared to respondents with can read, can read & write, primary school, middle school and high school degrees are of 03%, 28%, 07%, 10% and 5% respectively. In case of Katwa-2 block, majority of respondents (58.3%) can read and write only as compared to respondents which are illiterate can read, primary school, middle school, high school are 36.7%, 1.7%, 1.7%, 0.0% and 1.7% respectively. The study showed that, only 2% of the respondents in Katwa-2 block were graduated. This may be happened as they live in remote areas with limited access to resources, such as nutrition and skill development and many women got married at early age, so they don't have more interest towards Education at higher level and they have responsibilities of house hold and children's so their activity resolves around agriculture and livestock rearing Practices in the functional area.

Hoque *et al.* (2010) ^[3] reported that the socio-economic characteristics of duck farmers and their management systems identified the factors associated with household family size varied from 1 to 14 individuals and women were the main caretakers of ducks. Around 34% of keepers were illiterate. Veeramani *et al.* (2016) ^[10] found that the Most of the duck farmers were found to be illiterate (43.06 per cent), followed by educated up to primary school level (31.94 per cent). Kadurumba, O. *et al.* (2019) ^[7] conducted study, where Most (97.22%) of the duck farmers were literate.

The findings of the table 1 showed that, Majority (56.7% & 65.0%) of the respondents in Katwa-1 and 2 block belongs to nuclear family and only a mere hailed from the joint family group in both the block. The nuclear type of family predominated in the study area, which is clear from the aforementioned data, which may be linked to urbanization and modernization influence among the Women duck farmer respondent in study area.

It can further be seen that, majority of the stakeholders (70% and 80%) have small family size (Up to 5 members) whereas, 21.7% & 13.3% have medium size (up to 07 members) and only few (8.3% & 6.7%) have large family size (> 7 members) in both Katwa-1 & Katwa-2 Block. Overall we can observe that small family size is very common in both the blocks (Katwa-1 & Katwa-2). As family size is a significant factor in the rural society, demography, and economics, the majority of respondents in the both blocks had small families, followed by medium-sized families, due to limited resources, ill health, underdevelopment, lack of education etc.

The cursory look at Table-1 reveals that all (100%) the respondents are married in block katwa-1 and majority (96.7%) of the respondents are married followed by unmarried (3.3%) in katwa-2 block. Because there is no age

bar for marriage, after attaining the puberty, marriage should be done at an early age.

The table 1 depicts that religion of majority of the respondents in both the blocks are Hindus (85%) and Muslims (15%). It is again revealed that majority of the respondents in Katwa -1 block belongs to scheduled caste (63.3%), followed by General (24.2%) then OBC-B (6.7%) and OBC-A(5.8%) whereas in Katwa-2 block, majority belongs to scheduled caste (63.3%), followed by General (21.7%), then OBC-A (10%) and OBC-B(5%) respectively. Thilakar *et al.* (2021) ^[9] found that the majority of duck farmers the Hindu religion in Most Backward Community (MBC).

A greater number of women respondents (76.7%) of Katwa-1 reported as Independent occupation, 18.3% rely on labour work and only 3.3% women's are involved in cultivation and a very rare (1.7%) are in service. In Katwa -2 blocks, majority (50%) of the women duck owners are independent, only 38.3% occupation is labour and very small (6.7%) are involved in cultivation and 5% only women's are in service. The study signifies that, most of the individuals are independent and help in agriculture and livestock rearing, in which they undertake to support themselves. The majority of rural women residents are thought to work in cultivation and do labour work and earn some profit through the livestock farming.

The results among the respondents in Katwa-1 block showed that, the vast majority of respondents (56.7%) have income falling under Rs. 5001-10000 and 25% of clientele have middle income group falling under Rs. 2001-5000 /-and only 11.7% people have income more than Rs. 10, 001 /-and very few (5%) people are in low income group of below Rs. 2000/. In Katwa -2 block showed that, the vast majority of respondents (40 %) have income falling under Rs 2001-5000/- and 36.7% of people have middle income group falling under Rs. 5001-10000 /-and only 15% people are incoming more than Rs 10, 001 /-and very few (6.7%) people are in low-income group below Rs. 2000. It has observed from the table that, in Katwa-1 block, majority of respondents have a high level of income than Katwa-2 block, as they are progressive women and their income sources are more from Labour, Cultivation, Service, Animal Husbandry and other sources as well.

The majority of respondents (65%) from Katwa-1 have pucca house, whereas only (33.3%) have kutcha house and 1.7% have mixed house only. It is easily understood from the table in block katwa -2, that majority of the respondents have pucca house (56.7%) followed by kutcha house that is 38.3% and moreover only 3.3% of houses are mansion. Overall, it is also clear from the table-1 that 60.8% have pucca house and only 35.8% have kutcha house followed by least number of mixed house and only 1.7% mansion that is respectively.

The house gives us a sense of security and wellbeing, while safeguarding us from the winds of nature and potential hazards. The majority of respondents in Katwa-1 lives in Pucca house as compare to Katwa -2 block, because people from Katwa -1, they are much developed and economically and income is strong than katwa-2 block.

Socio-psychological characteristics of respondents in Katwa-1 and Katwa-2 block of Purba Burdwan District in terms of percentage (%) distribution are as follows (Table-1)

A Cursory look at table-1 depicted that, in Katwa-1 block, majority of the respondents (66.7%) belongs to member of more than one organization, whereas, 33.3% respondents

belong to members of one organization and in Katwa-2 block, majority of the respondents (63.3%) belong to member of one organization, whereas only 35.0% respondents belong to members of more than one organization as depicted. The table-1 depicts the pattern of decision making among the respondents in Katwa-1 that the majority of respondents (95%) of women's make their decision collectively and only 5% women's are taking decisions independently. Likewise in Katwa-2 also depicts the same data that the findings also revealed that (86.7%) women's takes their decision collectively and only (13.3%) are taking their decisions

independently. So in the both blocks most of the decision making is done collectively or independently, which is only possible when respondents attended the veterinary assistants, door-to-door, which found to have played a role in disseminating information regarding Duck farming. The researcher also found that, majority of respondents make decisions about improved duck farming collectively, only because men are always busy in their own work as they go for work away from house as a result women are interested in learning about farm-related activities within themselves in group under present investigative study.

Table 2: Selected entrepreneurship development characteristics of respondents in Katwa-1 and Katwa-2 block of Purba Burdwan District in terms of Percentage (%) are as follows:

Sl. No	Items	Category	KATWA-1		KATWA-2	
			Freq. (N=60)	Percent (%)	Freq. (N=60)	Percent (%)
1.	Enterprise diversification	a) Yes	4	6.7	6	10.0
		b) No	56	93.3	54	90.0
2.	Reinvestment Profit	a) No reinvestment of profit-(0)	23	38.3	33	55.0
		b) Up to 10%-	10	16.7	3	5.0
		c) 11-20%	18	30.0	13	21.7
		d) 21-30%	4	6.7	6	10.0
		e) 31-40%	5	8.3	2	3.3
		f) above 41%	0	0.0	3	5.0
3.	Degree of satisfaction	a) Neutral	19	31.7	11	18.3
		b) Satisfied	39	65.0	45	75.0
		c) Highly satisfied	2	3.3	4	6.7
4.	Identify & plan to start a new Enterprise	a) Yes	32	53.3	18	30.0
		b) No	28	46.7	42	70.0
5.	Opinion leadership	a) None	54	90.0	47	78.3
		b) Low	6	10.0	7	11.7
		c) Medium	0	0.0	5	8.3
		d) High	0	0.0	1	1.7

The Table-2 clearly showed that, the Enterprise diversification of Katwa-1 block was more than Katwa-2 i.e. (93.3%) and (90%) respectively. This study in Katwa -1 block showed that, majority of respondents were not interested in reinvestment of Profit (38.3%), whereas 30% respondent were ready for reinvestment up to 11-20% of profit, and 16.7% are ready up to 10% profit and 8.3% are ready up to 31-40% and then only 6.7% area ready up to 21-30% reinvestment of profit. Similarly, study in Katwa -2 block, showed that Majority (55%) of respondents were not interested in reinvestment of profit, followed by 21.7% were ready up to 11-20% reinvestment, 10% are ready up to 21-30% reinvestment, 3.3% were ready up to 31-40% reinvestment and only 5% of respondents were ready for up to 10% and >41% reinvestment of profit in the entrepreneurship development through Duck farming.

In Katwa-1block, 65% respondents were satisfied, only 31.7% were neutral and only few (3.3%) were highly satisfied. Similarly in Katwa-2 block, the majorities (75%) of respondents were satisfied, followed by 18.3% was neutral and only few (6.7%) were highly satisfied. The overall degree of satisfaction of Katwa-2 was more than that of Katwa -1 block under functional area of the study.

This table also depicted that, in Katwa-1 block majority (53.3%) of respondents identified and plan to start a new enterprise and rest (46%) didn't have identified and plan to start a new enterprise. Similarly in Katwa-2 block, majorities (70%) of respondents didn't identified and plan to start a new enterprise and rests (30%) had identified and plan to start a

new enterprise. The table also depicted that, opinion leadership among the respondents of Katwa -1 block, where (90%) was none and (10%) of respondents had low opinion leadership. Similarly in Katwa-2 block, majority (78.3%) of respondents had no opinion leadership and (11.7%) had low opinion leadership and only few (8.3%) of respondents had medium opinion leadership and very least (1.7%) of respondents had high opinion leadership. The study showed that Katwa-2 block respondents had high opinion leadership than that of katwa-2 block under the present study.

Table No-03 Explored the constraints perceived by the sample respondents along with their ranking in selected Purba Burdwan district of West Bengal under study.

Table-03 showed that, there are 10 numbers of constraints as a whole perceived by the respondents in selected two blocks i.e. Katwa-1 and Katwa-2 in Purba Burdwan district of West Bengal. The perceived constraints were analyzed through Mean study and ranked following in descending order namely- Lack of inputs and resources (3.433), Non-availability of credit facility (3.89167), High cost of inputs (3.9750), Lack of organized marketing system(4.07500), Lack of proper technical information (4.66667), Non availability of expert advice(4.9333), Lack of awareness as poor HRD facility (6.07500), Prevalence of disease as epidemic (6.42500), Poor transportation system (7.12500), Lack of remunerative price of produce (8.39167) respectively.

Among the various perceived constraints the "Lack of Inputs and resources" ranked first, which signified that they did not

have, which may be arranged for better development of entrepreneurship among the respondents, whereas 'Lack of remunerative price of produce' was ranked lowest, which signified that, they did not get their remunerative price due to lack of proper marketing system and at the same time the involvement of middle man for which necessary steps may be undertaken for sustainable entrepreneurship development

among the stakeholders in the functional area of the study. Indarsih et al. (2016) ^[4] observed that several constraints such as lack of technical knowledge and capital availability. Oladipo et al. (2017) ^[8] found that the major constraints to duck farming in study area were lack of information and awareness about duck farming, which supports the findings of the present study.

Table 3: Constraints perceived by the rural women duck owners in relation to duck farming with ranking in selected Purba Burdwan district of West Bengal

S. No.	Details of perceived Constraints	Sum	Mean	Rank
1.	Lack of Inputs and resources	412.000	3.43333	01
2.	Non-availability of credit facility	467.000	3.89167	02
3.	High cost of Inputs	477.000	3.97500	03
4.	Lack of organized marketing system	489.000	4.07500	04
5.	Lack of proper technical information	560.000	4.66667	05
6.	Non-availability of expert advice	592.000	4.93333	06
7.	Lack of awareness as poor HRD facility	729.000	6.07500	07
8.	Prevalence of disease as epidemic	771.000	6.42500	08
9.	Poor transportation system	855.000	7.12500	09
10.	Lack of remunerative price of produce	1007.000	8.39167	10

Conclusions

The study depicted that, Age, Education, Caste, Occupation, Income, Family Size, decision making are important socio-economic indicators for development of an entrepreneurs to cope up upcoming challenges in developing any Enterprise. The facts explored that, majority of the respondents are middle aged, lower education & income, lower knowledge level along with socio-economic backwardness which are the great hindrance, which needs to be addressed for holistic development of entrepreneurship among stakeholders. Several Socio-Economic, Socio-Psychological and entrepreneurial characteristics as membership of organization, collective decision making, enterprise diversification, re-investment of profit, Plan to start new enterprise and opinion leadership under Duck farming in Katwa-1 block is slightly better than Katwa-2 block, which is indicative to develop the entrepreneurial potentiality & status of the stakeholders in the functional area. The respondent faced 'Lack of Inputs & resources' as most perceived and Lack of remunerative price as least perceived constraints, which should be addressed for better socio-economic development in the area through duck farming, which is essential for successful entrepreneurship among the respondent in the functional area.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

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Not available

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