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Socio-economic Profile Dairy Farmers Regarding the Scientific Animal Husbandry Practices followed by Dairy Farmers in Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

Ajay Kumar Gautam[1], H C Verma[2], R K Singh[3], R P Diwakar[4], Rajesh Kumar[5], Vibha Yadav[6], Mushtak Ahmad[7], Amit Kumar[8]

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Abstract

The present study was carried in Basti distract of out in Uttar Pradesh to assess socio-economic status dairy farmers regarding the scientific animal husbandry practices followed by dairy farmer in eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh. The state was purposively selected because scientific dairy farmers adopted by majority of rural farmers as a source of subsidiary income. The selection of District was purposively due to the researcher is well equated about the work, the socio-cultural status of the district which help in quick rapport building that is essential for authentic data collection. The selected Basti district four Blocks will be selected randomly. Three villages from each block were selected randomly. The villages were selected by applying simple random sampling technique. A village-wise list of dairy farmers were prepared and from that list, ten dairy farmers were selected randomly from each village, thus the final sample unit comprised of one hundred twenty (120) dairy farmers for this study. Majority (59.17%) of dairy farmer's belonged to old age group (>50 years), majority (25.83%) belonged to middle category, majority 58.33 per cent of the dairy farmers belonged to the other back word caste, majority 68.33 per cent of the dairy farmers were having nuclear family. majority (52.50%) of dairy farmers were in medium category of personal localite, information like family members, relatives, friends, Progressive farmers and others were used as source information in scientific dairy farming practices. Socioeconomic profiles like age, education, family size, family type and more social participation compression to other socioeconomic status have good scientific animal husbandry practices in research area

Keywords: Socioeconomic profile; Dairy farmer; Scientific; Animal Husbandry.

Author Affiliation: [1,8]M.V.Sc Scholar, [2]Assistant Professor, [3]Associate Professor, [7]Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Extension Education, [4,6]Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Microbiology, [5]Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Gynecology & Obstetric, College of Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Ayodhya 224229, Uttar Pradesh India.

Corresponding Author: H C Verma, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension Education, College of Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Ayodhya 224229, Uttar Pradesh India.

E-mail: drhukumchandraverma@gmail.com

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Introduction

The livestock plays an important role in the economy of farmers. The farmers in India maintain mixed farming system i.e. a combination of crop and livestock where the output of one enterprise becomes the input of another enterprise thereby realize the resource efficiency. The livestock serves income, employment, social security, draft and dung. The livestock supports income and generates rural employment, especially for the landless, small and marginal farmers and women. More than 70% Indian rural people rear livestock and a majority of them are smallholders with less than 5 dairy animals (Birthal and Jha, 2005;). The overall contribution of livestock sector in total gross domestic product is nearly 4.11% at current prices during 2012-13

(anonymous, 2012). The milch buffaloes increased from 48.64 million to 51.05 million with an increase of 4.95% over previous census. (19th Livestock census, 2012). The total milk production in the country amounted to about 187 million metric tons that fiscal year (Statista Research Department, 2020)

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried in Basti distract of out in Uttar Pradesh to assess socio economic status dairy farmers regarding the scientific animal husbandry practices followed by dairy farmer in eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh. The information was generated from 120 dairy farmers, twenty dairy farmers from each of six selected villages. The information was generated regarding socio economic status dairy farmers regarding the scientific animal husbandry practices followed by dairy farmers. For this purpose of the study, three villages from each randomly selected block were randomly selected with lottery method by preparing the list of the village where sufficient number of dairy farmers was available. Total twelve villages selected from six talukas as below table.

Block wise selection of village

Blocks	Villages
Harraiya	Chapiya khurd, Chapiya Bujurg, Rajajot
Kaptanganj	Dubauli, Chaukahra, Bihra
Bahadurpur	Nagar khas, Chando, Bagiyapar
Vikramjot	Dhirauli Babu, Chatauna, Basewa Pandey
Total 4	**12**

Results and Discusion

Age

In Table 1 study revealed that the pooled mean age of the dairy farmers majority (59.17%) of the dairy farmers belonged to old age group (>50 years) age followed by the middle age group of (36-50 years) and young (<35 years) which accounts for 38.33 per cent middle age and 2.50 per cent young age group respectively. It was found that minimum age was 31 year highest ages was 70 year in the study area.

Education

Study revealed that the pooled mean education of the dairy farmer's majority (25.83%) belonged to middle category followed by the primary category which accounts for (21.67%) and (15.83%) secondary, 11.67 percent were up to the higher secondary, 10.00 percent and 4.17 percent were up to illiterate and functionally illiterate level of education respectively. These finding similar to the (Kaur and Rathoure, 2014) and Dayal et al., 2015.

Family type

In Table 1 study revealed that majority 68.33 percent of the dairy farmers were having joint family type fallowed by 31.66 percent were comes under the nuclear family type. Finely concluded that mostly joint type of family member was found in the research area. These finding similar to the (Kaur and Rathoure, 2014), Dayal et al., 2015. Verma et al.,(2013).

Family size

The Table 1 showed that majority 38.33 percent of the dairy farmers were having small family size ranging from 4 to 6 members followed by the medium size family i.e. (8.40-8.93) members and large (>8.93) family size which were 35.83 percent and 25.83 percent respectively. Finely concluded that mostly small size of family i.e. 4-6 members was found in the research area.

Land holding

Table 4.9 revealed that 84.17 percent of the respondents were in the category of marginal, 14.17 percent were in small, 1.67 percent were in semi medium, landless, medium and large category of landholding was not involving in the dairy farming practices in the research area. These finding similar to the (Kaur and Rathoure, 2014), Dayal et al., (2015) and Verma et al.,(2012).

Occupation

The Table-1 revealed that 83.33 percent of dairy farmers engaged in dairy farming, 11.67 percent of dairy farmers engaged in agriculture + dairy + service involved respectively in the study area. These finding similar to the Dayal et al., (2015). Verma et al., (2013).

Annual Income

Table 1 revealed that 54.17 percent of the dairy farmers were in the low category of annual income ranges Rs. >87472, 35.00 per cent were categorised in high annual income ranges from Rs > 95460 and 10.83 percent were categorised in medium annual

income Rs (87472-95460) in the research area. Concluded that most of dairy farmers were low category of annual income ranges Rs. >87472 in the research area. These finding similar to the Verma et al.,(2013).

Training Received

The Table 1 revealed that 84.17 per cent of dairy farmers not receive training in scientific dairy farming practices; only 15.83 percent of dairy farmers receive training in scientific dairy farming practices in the study area

Caste

In Table 1 Study Showed that the pooled mean caste of the dairy farmers majority (58.33%) of the dairy farmers belonged to the Other back word caste fallowed by schedule caste which accounts 32.50 per cent and 9.16 per cent were general category respectively. These finding similar to the Dayal et al., 2015.

Religion

In Table 1 study revealed that the pooled mean of the dairy farmer's majority (100.00%) of the dairy farmers belonged to Hindu group fallowed by Muslim group which were found for 00.00 percent. Finely concluded that Hindu were involving dairy practice in the study area. These finding similar to the (Kaur and Rathoure, 2014)

Experience in Dairy Farming Practices

The table 1 showed that 45.00 percent of the dairy farmers were having low (<19.31years) experience in dairy farming followed by the category of high (>21.51 years) and medium (19.31-21.51 years) experience in dairy farming which were 35.00 percent and 20.00 percent respectively. The findings are logically justified as respondents develop skill through dairy farming practices in the research area. These finding similar to the Dayal et al., (2015) and dissimilar to Verma et al.,(2013).

Socio-economic Profile of Dairy Farmers

Table 1: Socio-economic profile of dairy farmers regarding scientific animal Husbandry practices in eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh.

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age (in Year)	Young (up To 35)	3	2.50
Range (31-70)	Middle (36-50)	46	38.33
Mean (52.77)	Old (>50)	71	59.17
	Illiterate (0)	12	10.00
	Functionally illiterate (1)	5	4.17
	Primary (2)	26	21.67
Education	Middle (3)	31	25.83
	Secondary (4)	19	15.83
	Higher secondary (5)	14	11.67
	Graduate and (6)	13	10.83
Family type	Joint	38	31.66
	Nuclear	82	68.33
Family size	Small (<8.4)	46	38.33
Range (3-16)	Medium (8.40-8.93)	43	35.83
Mean (8.66)	Large (>8.93)	31	25.83
	Landless (0)	0	0.00
	Marginal (1)	101	84.17
Land holding	Small (2)	17	14.17
	Semi medium (3)	2	1.67
	Medium (4)	0	0.00
	Large (>4)	0	0.00
Herd size	Low (>2.9)	51	42.50
Range (1-10)	Medium (2.9-3.3)	57	47.50

Mean (3.06)	High (>3.3)	12	10.00
Occupation	Agriculture +Dairy farming	106	88.33
	Agriculture + Dairy farming + Others	14	11.67
Annual income	Low (>87472)	65	54.17
Range	Medium (87472-95460)	13	10.83
(30000-260000)	High (>95460)	42	35.00
Mean (91446.39)	Training received	19	15.83
Training received	Training not received	101	84.17
Caste	General	11	9.16
	OBC	70	58.33
	SC	39	32.50
	ST	0	0
Religion	Hindu	120	100.00
	Muslim	00	00.00
Experience	Low (<19.31)	54	45.00
	Medium (19.31-21.51)	24	20.00
	High (>21.51)	42	35.00

Conclusion

Majority (59.17%) of dairy farmer's belonged to old age group (>50 years), majority (25.83%) belonged to middle category, majority 58.33 per cent of the dairy farmers belonged to the other back word caste, majority 68.33 per cent of the dairy farmers were having nuclear family. majority (52.50%) of dairy farmers were in medium category of personal localite, information like family members, relatives, friends, Progressive farmers and others were used as source information in scientific dairy farming practices. Socioeconomic profiles like age, education, family size, family type and more social participation compression to other socioeconomic status have good scientific animal husbandry practices in research area. There is also need to develop problem oriented strategies in particular region to increase good scientific animal husbandry practices and strengthen the agricultural economy of the farmers.

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Conflict of Interest: None

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