CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
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The tradition of cattle rearing and milk consumption is an ancient as the civilization and culture of India. India is having the largest cattle population in the world, produces roughly 8 per cent of the total world milk production. Today, India is first largest producer of milk in the world and available of milk per capita is the 214 g per day. India may be one producer of milk in the world. Mostly farmers sell their milk through local milk contractor or middlemen who have always exploited. It was in the late forties, when the integrated approach for dairy development, based on farmers owned milk co-operative was first adopted at “ANAND”. On the basis of above facts the present study entitled “impact of dairy farming on the socio-Economic status of the villagers of District Lucknow (U.P.)” was conducted with the following objectives.

OBJECTIVES

1. To measure the knowledge of cattle owners regarding improved dairy practices.

2. To work out the extent of adoption of selected dairy practices of dairy farmers.
3. To study the changes in socio-economic status of cattle owners due to the adoption of dairy farming.

4. To find out the relationship between adoption of dairy farming practices and socio-economic status of the dairy farmers.

5. To study the constraints related to the adoption of improved dairy farming.

6. To suggest an extension strategy for the improvement of dairy farming in villages of selected district.

KNOWLEDGE OF CATTLE OWNERS REGARDING IMPROVED DAIRY PRACTICES:

The knowledge of cattle owners about the selected practices of dairy farming indicated that maximum 50.00 per cent cattle owners found under good level of knowledge regarding breeds of cows and buffaloes, milking of animals 49.00 per cent, disease and vaccination of animals 45.00 per cent, making of fodder and balanced feed 42.50 per cent. While 62.50 per cent dairymen were having the knowledge of dairy management practices, 62.50 per cent artificial insemination, 55.00 per cent feeding of youngs and 50.00 per cent feeding habits of animals.

EXTENT OF ADOPTION OF SELECTED DAIRY PRACTICES OF DAIRY FARMING

The adoption of cattle owners about the selected practices of dairy technology indicated that maximum 75.00 per cent dairymen found under fair level of adoption in respect to feeding habits of animals, 71.00 per cent making of fodder and balanced feed, 62.50 per cent artificial insemination, 61.50 per cent dairy management practices, 64.50 per cent disease and
vaccination of animals, 64.00 per cent milking of animals, 54.00 per cent breeds of cows and buffaloes, 51.00 per cent feeding of youngs.

CHANGES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF CATTLE OWNERS DUE TO THE ADOPTION OF DAIRY FARMING.

1. Out of total respondents maximum 62.50 per cent belonged to the age group of 25-50 years followed by 26.00 per cent were under the age group of upto 25 years and 11.50 per cent under the age group of above 50 years.

2. Distribution of cattle owners on the basis of their castes maximum 46.00 per cent in backward caste followed by 37.50 per cent high caste and 16.50 per cent schedule caste.

3. Out of total respondents maximum 29.50 per cent were educated up to high school level. It is followed by 20.50 per cent up to graduate and 20.50 per cent up to primary, 18.50 per cent above graduate and 11.00 per cent were found illiterate.

4. With regards to size of holding maximum 35.00 per cent respondents were having above 2 - 5 ha of land 30.00 per cent were having up to 1 ha land, 19.00 per cent 1 - 2 ha land and 16.00 per cent above 5 ha land.

5. Most of the respondents i.e. 86 per cent had buffalo and 6.50 per cent cow while 7.50 per cent possessing both buffalo and cow.

6. Out of total respondents maximum 40.00 per cent were depend upon banks for their credit need followed by 30.00 per cent from co-operative banks, 25.00 per cent and 5.00 per cent respondents obtaining loan from relatives or friends and professional money lenders.
7. Out of total respondents maximum 17.00 per cent were found to increase in dairy farming. It is followed by 6.50 per cent farming, 6.00 per cent farming and labour, 4.00 per cent farming and caste occupation and 0.50 per cent in farming and service.

8. Out of total cattle owners maximum 19.00 per cent were reduced in Kaccha house. It is followed by 17.00 per cent increased in Pucca house and 1.50 per cent in mixed house, respectively.

9. With regards to farm power maximum positive difference was observed by 7.00 per cent for purchasing tractor, 3.50 per cent putting 2 bullocks, 2.50 per cent putting above five bullocks and 1.00 per cent only was found to reduce in putting 2 - 4 bullocks.

10. Out of total cattle owners maximum 10.61 per cent were reduced in possessing cycle. It is followed by 10.12 per cent increased in possessing television, 9.83 per cent increased in possessing motor cycle/ scooter. The cattle owners were found to reduce in possessing 5.26 per cent radio and 4.08 per cent in bullock-cart.

11. Distribution of cattle owners on the basis of their type of family maximum difference was found by 5.50 per cent in nuclear family.

12. As per the socio-economic change was observed in having family members among selected cattle owners. 4.50 per cent addition was reduced up to putting 5 members in a family while more than five members in a family were reduced by 4.50 per cent.

13. With regards to source of energy for cooking food maximum positive difference was observed by 11.96 per cent in putting stove and 9.06 per cent in gas chulha. The cattle owners had reduced by 11.60 per cent in using cow dung cake, 9.42 per cent wood.
14. Distribution of cattle owners on the basis of their source of energy for lighting purpose maximum positive difference was seen by 8.47 per cent in electric bulb followed by 7.24 per cent reduced to use diya, 4.57 per cent lantern and 3.33 per cent lamp.

15. Socio-economic status scale was applied to know the selected respondents in different socio-economic category maximum 36.50 per cent comes under upper middle class closely followed by 35.00 per cent found under middle class category.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOPTION OF DAIRY FARMING PRACTICES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE DAIRY FARMERS

The association of socio economic status and adoption of dairy practices was calculated with the help of correlation coefficient “r”. It was calculated and found $r = 0.188^*$ between socio economic status and dairy management practices, socio economic status and breeds of cows and buffaloes ($r=0.194^*$), socio-economic status and feeding habits of animals ($r=0.186^*$), socio economic status and feeding of youngs ($r=0.206^*$), socio economic status and artificial insemination ($r=0.192^*$), socio economic status and milking of animals ($r= 0.254^*$), socio economic status and disease and vaccination of animals ($r= 0.219^*$), socio economics status and making of fodder and balanced feed ($r=0.285^*$).

CONSTRAINTS IN DAIRY FARMING

i. Economical constraints:

Most of the cattle owners were having economical constraints like ‘insufficient availability of loan’ (mean score 2.82). It is followed by ‘less price of cow milk’ (2.65), ‘high cost of mineral mixture’ (2.48). ‘Fiscal
constraints to purchase exotic breeds’ (2.36), ‘high cost of cattle feed and green fodder’ (2.24).

ii. Infra – structural constraints

Major constraints related to dairy farming viz. ‘lack of technical guidance’ ranked first with mean value 2.80. It is followed by ‘non availability of semen at proper time’ with mean value 2.68, ‘vaccination are not done timely’ with mean value 2.50, ‘non availability of timely medical help with mean’ value 2.46, ‘veterinary services do not available timely’ with mean value 2.32, ‘A.I. facilities are not available timely’ with mean value 2.25, ‘non availability of semen of desired breeds’ with mean value 2.11, ‘improved breeds are not available to purchase’ with mean value 2.05, ‘irregular visit of veterinary doctor’ with mean value 1.90, ‘fodder seeds of H.Y.V. not available’ with mean value 1.86, ‘non availability of fodder seeds at proper time’ with mean value 1.80, ‘non availability of green fodder throughout the year’ with mean value 1.74 were the constraints affecting dairy farming.

(iii) Miscellaneous constraints:

‘High cost of medicines’ is main constraint affecting dairy farming with (mean score 2.72). It is followed by charges taken against A.I. and treatment of diseases (2.26), lack of money to purchase cross breeds of cows (1.84), lack of improved instruments (1.79) and high charges of animal insurance (1.72).
CONCLUSION

From the present study, the following conclusion were drawn.

Dairy farming in present day is the need of the villagers. The knowledge of cattle owners was found better in respect to animal feeding, breeds of cows and buffaloes, scientific milking system, disease cure and vaccination of animals and balanced feed.

The adoption was also in the positive direction of all those practices.

Dairy owners have some constraints regarding dairy farming such as economical, infrastructural.

SUGGESTION

The study was conducted over a sample of 200 respondents. The findings would have been more accurate and generalized if this study was carried out over a large sample of the area. Some other suggestion are as under.

- Credit facilities should be given at required time and required amount.
- Concentrate should be given to dairymen on subsidised rate.
- Veterinary facilities should be given to cattle owners.
- Proper training should be given to dairymen on the utilization of scientific practices.
- Medical facilities should be provided at low cost to treat the sick cattle.
- Awareness about the diseases and vaccination is so for required.
- Regular organization of cattle show, milk competition and heifer rally.