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Research Paper

Problems of Dairy Farming Women's in Hyderabad Karnataka Region

Social Science

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ABSTRACT

Not much and exact is known about the history of dairying, but possibly man hunted cattle and therefore domesticated them for his food purpose. It is stated that the Aryans were the first in India who tamed and domesticated these animals and used their mammary secretion as food. From time immemorial the cow has been regarded as the 'sacred mother' in India hence the name ***"Kamadhenu"*** *is used for the celestial cow. In the Regveda it is stated that the cow is the mother of Rudras and in Mahabharata also cow is described as the mother of all beings..*

Introduction:

Dairying now connotes a wide range of activities starting with the production of milk in the farm to the point it reaches the consumers in the form of liquid milk or as its products. The dairy industry is linked together by a diverse field of disciplines such as dairy science, animal husbandry, crop husbandry, economics and management science.

India is the second largest populated country in the world now. According to 2011 census India's population is 121 cores. India is facing one of the major problem of unemployment Government has been trying its best and it has decided now to solve the problem of unemployment. Dairy industries provide more opportunities of employment to rural as well as urban areas. Out of about 98 million farm holdings in the country, over 75 million own land below 2 hectare. This is in addition to about 30 per cent of the rural families who are landless. Diary production has largely taken up as a subsidiary occupation to crop production in rural areas.

Significance of the study

Dairy farming is one of the important activities of the rural population of our country. The importance of the dairy, as a subsidiary to agriculture, has been stressed by the National Commission on Agriculture. Dairy Enterprise, next to agriculture, not only improves dietary standards of family, but also supplements the income and reduces unemployment of a large number of the rural poor. India owns the largest livestock population in the world. India was the largest producer of milk and the production increased by 13 per cent over 2000-01 to 91 million tonnes during 2004-05 and aims to achieve the National Vision of producing 96 million tonnes by 2010. During 2002-03, the value of output of livestock was at Rs. 1, 56,080 crores accounted for about 5.4 per cent of the total GDP. India has grown by around 3 million MT per annum till 2007 and requires growing at 5 MT per day so as to meet the ambitious target of around 170 MT by 2020.

Review of literature

The review of earlier studies is an important task in the research work. A Survey of related studies was undertaken by the investigator to get an insight into the work that has already been in the field of this investigation and also to get suggestion regarding the ways and means for the collection of relevant data and interpretation of results.

Chandrakala (1999) observed that 54.16 per cent of the women farmer had medium experience in dairy management, whereas 25.00 per cent of respondents had high experience, followed by low experience (20.83%) in dairy management.

Vanitha Chetan (2002) stated that 36.67 per cent of the women in dairy had medium level of organizational participation whereas equal percent of women (31.67%) had small and high level of organizational participation, respectively.

Dr.Murali Vallapureddy (2013) in his study he has highlighted the socio economics aspects of the women dairy farmers in A.P through his study women dairy farmer economic status has been improve through dairy farming .He has selected 200 women dairy formers in Nalgonda District of A.P. Today the necessity is there to promote the women dairy formers to involve in dairy farming.

Research Gap

From the literature alluded to above, it is evident that India is the only cow worshipping country in the world. Milk and milk products are the integral part of our rituals and we have the largest liquid milk consuming population of the world. The first mention of milk trading occurred during Mahabharata times (nearly 2500 BC) when milk used to get converted into butter so as to avoid its movement from Gokul to Mathura. Sri Krishna has been considered as a true cow savior.

This financial burden of keeping the animal till it dies naturally has evolved some bad practices like starving the young calves to death. There is no clear policy on unproductive bulls also which keep on contributing to increasing population of unproductive cattle on one hand and thrive on already minimal resources of feed, fodder and water. We also have a major limitation of unorganized sector handling the raw milk. In west you can not sell raw milk and only registered agencies with capability to at least pasteurize it could sell it to the industry as well as to the consumers. The whole purpose of developing these insights and recommendations is to make dairying as a remunerative option for farmers in all parts of the country. But no elaborate study has been made on dairy farmers in Hyderabad Karnataka region. This has prompted the researcher and sincere effort is made to undertake the present study. The present study is a detailed and empirical investigation on the research topic entitled "**Problems of dairy farming women's in Hyderabad Karnataka Region".**

Objectives of the study

1. To study the socio-economic and psychological characteristics of dairy farmers
2. To analyze the role of dairy farming for promoting socio-economic development of poor women in rural areas in HK region.
3. To identify the contribution of income from dairy farm to the total family income of dairy farmers in Hyderabad- Karnataka Region.
4. To identify the constraints faced by dairy farmers in management of dairy forms in Hyderabad Karnataka Region.
5. To give the suggestions to dairy farmers for development of dairy farms.

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Hypotheses

1. Dairying improving the social conditions of the dairy forearming women's.

Scope of the study

The study is restricted only to Hyderabad- Karnataka region. This region consists of five districts, namely Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary and Koppal.

Methodology of the study

The present study is taken up in five districts of Hyderabad -Karnataka Region. From each District 50 respondents were selected by using stratified random sampling, and purposive random sampling method. The total sample size was 250.

i) Sources of Data

The present study is based on both the primary and secondary data.

Primary data has been collected through structured questionnaire covered in the study area..

ii) Secondary Data

The secondary data, has been collected through published books, journals and websites.

iii) Statistical tools used

Data collected are coded and entered into a data base using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, percentiles, frequencies and the Pearson's correlation coefficient to test the relationship between socio characteristics of women dairy farmers.

Findings

1. The programmes envisaged by the private sector dairy units are primarily aimed at improving the economic conditions of the weaker sections in rural areas. From the survey data it is revealed that almost all sample beneficiaries appreciated the plan and activities of private sector dairy units.
2. During the sample survey the researcher observed some inconsistency between the overall master plan envisaged by the authorities of private sector dairy units and the needs and expectations of the beneficiaries.
3. The private sector dairy units helped to increase the annual income of the dairy farmer. In the survey data 92.4 per cent of beneficiaries reported that they realized an increase in annual income due to their involvement in dairying. Only 7.6 per cent of beneficiaries did not realize an increase in income.
4. This was mainly because they possessed local breed animals. The possession of crossbred animal increases the income because they give more quantity of milk to the dairy farmer. The main reason is that in the case of crossbred cows there is not much variation in the production of milk in the morning and in the afternoon unlike the local cows. It is reported that in crossbred animals there is a reduction of around 25 per cent milk in the `afternoon from the morning production and in local breds there is a reduction of around 50 per cent milk in the afternoon from the morning production. This affects income generation from dairying.
5. For a poor dairy farmer rearing of more than one milch animal is not financially viable because it increases the cost of rearing the animals both explicitly and implicitly. Explicitly, it increases the maintenance cost specially feeding cost and implicitly it requires more time to look after the animals. In that case beneficiaries have less time to do other income generating activity like farming and daily wage work.
6. Profits from dairying are not limited to the income earned from the sale of milk alone. In the research it is found that other sources of income generation are as important as the sale of milk to make dairying profitable. They include income from the optimum use of dung, income from the sale of calves, and saving in medical expenses as a result of improved health status maintained by the consumption of milk. The smoke free environment in the family, due to the installation of gober gas plant, also, helps to reduce the medical expenses to some extent.

Suggestions.

1. The younger generation should be made aware of the economic prospects of this occupation. This would create the necessary interest among the next generation for taking up dairying as an occupation. It solves not only the problem of unemployment which is very acute in the state but also make dairying an attractive proposition.
2. Hence the researcher strongly recommends that the Societies should be made free from politics and the leaders of the local dairy Societies should be elected on the basis of leadership qualities, commitment to the organization, willingness to serve the community, and efficiency to plan and to organize activities of the society. The authorities of the private sector dairy units should be careful about it.
3. Cooperative banks and other national banks should come forward to extend liberal credit facilities to the farmers particularly small and marginal farmers for the development of dairy enterprise.
4. Establishing a veterinary service center to improve the efficiency of the artificial insemination scheme, veterinary services must be provided to the farmer door on all bases at a reasonable cost.
5. Take essential steps for reducing the effect of middleman because middleman exploited the women dairy farmers so our governments have taken any measure to reduce their interference.
6. The governments have to give support to the women dairy farmers by providing subsidies, proper prices and market facilities.

Conclusions

The findings of the research helped to derive the following conclusions:

Dairying can be regarded as one of the best employment avenues in the rural setup. It is an activity wherein the entire family members can be involved The head of the house can do the marketing of milk and purchase of inputs, the housewife can do the feeding and milking of animals and children can do washing and collecting green fodder for them. So it can be considered as a family occupation in a rural setup.

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