

Contribution of dairying in economy of the weaker section farmers

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Abstract

The dairying has large scope for increasing the income of the weaker section that is small and marginal farmers since they have more labour and small holdings. The study was conducted in two blocks (Bah & Bichpuri) of Agra district. The total number of cases were 150, (75 small and 75 marginal farmers). The numbers of cases falling in I, II and IIIrd herd size came to 35, 25, and 50 in case of small farmers size groups'. The number of cases falling in I, II and IIIrd herd size came to 45, 20, and 10 in case of marginal farmers respectively. The study shows that overall increases net return per family came to 10675.78 in case of small farmers while the overall net return per family came to Rs.6082.50. The farm business income came more than 50% in case of small farmers. While in case of marginal farmers the contribution of dairying in farm business income came to about 50% of the farm business income. The family income from different sources overall came to 62101.90 in case of small farmers while in case of marginal farmer the overall family income came to 33554.46. The contribution of dairying came to 30.5% in case of small farmers and about 39% in case of marginal farmers. Thus it is concluded that dairying played a great role in the income of the small and marginal farms. Theirfore efforts are to be made for further increasing the family income of the weaker section families through dairying.

Key words: weaker section, dairying, herd size, breeding, and management.

Introduction

India is endowed with huge livestock wealth and produces approximately 17 percent of the world's total dairy production. Over the last several years, India has experienced strong growth in demand for dairy products, which is estimated between 6 and 8 percent annually. Current milk production is over 119 million tones; however India's share in the global trade is less than 1% in spite of being largest milk producer. The major reasons for the dismal scenario are poor product quality and price competitiveness. Under WTO regime, in order to meet the international standards quality in terms of safety and wholesomeness is crucial. There is need to maintain quality of milk during entire production chain. To achieve this, bridging of gaps between dairy innovations and its adoption by dairy farmers is need of hour. The adoption rate of such technologies varies from place to place and region to region which is chiefly depends upon the socio-

economic status of the community and community participation. There is a need to increase dairy production to meet the demand of milk production to feed the growing population as well as to increase in the income of the farmers. Theirfore there is a need to know the contribution of dairy in the farm economy of the weaker section farmers –i.e. - Small and marginal farmers since they have more labour and small piece of land and the region wise study should be done.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in two blocks (Bah and Bichpuri) Block of Agra district. And eight villages (4 villages in each block) the total number of cases under study was 150 (75 small and 75 marginal). The small farmers and marginal farmers were classified into three herd size groups viz I herd size farmers (having one milch animal), II herd size (having two milch animals), and III herd size (three and more milch animals). The number of cases falling in I, II and III herd size groups was 35, 25 and 15 respectively in small

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farm size group. The number of cases falling in I, II and III herd size groups was 45, 20 and 10 respectively in marginal farm size group. The data were collected by personal interviews method from the farmers.

Results and Discussion

Gross return from milk production and net returns from milk per family:

The data presented in table 1. Illustrate gross returns from milk production per family and net returns from milk per family in different herd size groups. The table 1 shows that the overall average gross returns from milk production per family came Rs.50018.51 in case of small farmers. In case of marginal farmers the overall average gross returns from milk production per family came to Rs. 37823.85. It can be concluded that the gross returns from milk production per family was highest in all herd size groups of small farmers as compared to marginal farmers. It was due to more milk production and sale of milk at remunerative prices by majority of small farmers. The marginal farmers

usually sold their milk to venders at lower price on account of money taken in advance from venders to manage dairy business. The table further indicates that the overall average net returns from milk per family in case of small farmers came to Rs.10675.78. The table further indicates that the overall average net returns from milk per family in case of marginal farmers came to Rs. 6082.50 It can be concluded that the net returns from milk per family in all herd size of small farmers was higher as compared to marginal farmers .It was due to more milk production found in case of small farmers per family as well as milk sold at higher rate by small farmers.

Farm business income from milk per family:

The Farm business income is derived by adding the value of family labour wages and interest on owned fixed capital with net income from milk as shown by table. The farm business was estimate on the farmers shown by table 2. The perusal of table 2 further reveal that the overall average farm business income from milk

Table 1: Gross returns from milk production and net returns from milk per family in different herd size groups.

Herd Size Groups	No. of families per farm	Milk production/ family (lit.)	Gross returns from milk/ family in Rs	Net maintenance cost/family in Rs	Net return/family from milk production in Rs
Small farmers					
I	35	1825.00	25093.75	22039.50	3054.25
II	25	3854.00	52992.50	41358.16	11634.34
III	15	7506.90	103219.88	75830.57	27389.31
Overall	75	3637.71	50018.51	39342.73	10675.78
Marginal Farmers					
I	45	1741.50	23074.88	20938.05	2136.83
II	20	3701.00	49038.25	39074.37	9963.88
III	10	6171.00	81765.75	63110.25	18655.50
Overall	75	2854.63	37823.85	31741.35	6082.50

Table 2: Farm business income from milk per family in case of small and marginal Farmers (in Rs.)

Herd Size	Net income from milk per family	Family labour wages	Interest on owned fixed capital	Total farm business income
Small farmers				
I	3054.25(39.39)	1918.40(24.74)	2780.24(3.58)	7752.89(100)
II	11634.34(5.81)	4125.89(2.06)	4169.66(2.08)	199929.89(100)
III	27389.31(63.74)	9083.35(21.13)	6495.80(15.1)	42968.46(100)
Overall	10675.78(56.63)	4080.00(21.64)	4093.29(21.71)	18849.07(100)
Marginal farmers				
I	2136.83(31.61)	1941.79(28.72)	2680.24(39.65)	6758.86(100)
II	9963.88(54.67)	4398.74(24.13)	3861.41(21.18)	18224.03(100)
III	18655.50(57.96)	7990.72(24.82)	5536.15(17.20)	32182.37(100)
Overall	6082.50(46.83)	3396.30(26.15)	3508.56(27.01)	12987.36(100)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage)

Table 3 .Gross Income from crop production Cost of cultivation of different crops per farm, Net income per farm from crop production and Farm business income per farm on different categories of farmers.

Herd size group	Sample size	Bajra	Jowar and other fodders crops	Wheat	Mustard	Berseem and others fodders crops	Total gross Income	Cost/farm	Net Income	Total F.B.I. per farm
Small farmers										
I	35	15200.00	4387.50	19320.00	13294.00	3850.00	56051.50	25802.78	30248.73	36433.48
II	25	17550.00	4143.75	22540.00	8211.00	4812.50	57257.25	26441.96	30815.29	37217.21
III	15	20000.00	6093.75	28980.00	9775.00	5775.00	70623.75	32650.09	37973.66	45905.44
Overall average	75	16943.33	4647.50	22325.33	10895.87	4555.83	59367.87	27385.30	31982.57	38589.11
Marginal Farmers										
I	45	3800.00	750.00	4590.00	1700.00	875.00	11715.00	5409.45	6305.55	7029.00
II	20	2000.00	600.00	2754.00	1360.00	437.50	7151.50	3300.80	3850.71	4290.90
III	10	8800.00	1500.00	9792.00	3400.00	1925.00	25417.00	11731.41	13685.59	15250.20
Overall average	75	3986.67	810.00	4794.00	1836.00	898.33	12325.00	5690.07	6634.93	7395.00

came to Rs.18849.07, in case of small farmers. In different herd size groups, farm business income came to Rs. 7752.89, Rs.19929.89 and Rs. 37968.46 in I, II and IIIrd herd size groups respectively. The table further indicates that the overall average farm business income from milk came to Rs.12987.36, on marginal farmers, in different herd size groups, farm business came to Rs. 6758.86, Rs.18224.03 and Rs. 32182.37 in I, II and IIIrd herd size groups respectively. It can be concluded that the farm business income from milk per family was highest in all herd size groups of small farmers as compared to marginal farmers.

Gross income from crop production, Net income from crop production per farm and farm business income per farm through crop production was estimated and shown in table 3. The table.3 shows That in case of small farmers the total gross income from crop production came to Rs 59367.87, out the which overall all average gross income through bajra and, jowar and other fodder crops, came to Rs. 16943.33, and Rs.4647.50, respectively during kharif season. While in Rabi season, the gross income from wheat, mustard, and berseem & other fodder crops came to Rs. 22325.33, Rs.10895.87, and Rs. 4555.83 respectively. In case of marginal farmers, the overall gross income came to Rs. 12325.00, out which overall all average gross income from bajra and, jowar and other Fodder crops, came to Rs. 3986.67, and Rs. 810.00, respectively during kharif season. While in Rabi season, the gross income from wheat, mustard, and berseem and other fodders crops came to Rs. 4794.00, Rs.1836.00, and Rs. 898.33 respectively. It can be concluded that gross income on small farmers increases with increases in herd size. In case of marginal farmers it came highest on IIIrd herd size and lowest in II herd size group.

The table also shows that the overall average net income from crop production per farm was Rs. 31982.57 in case of small farmers. That in case of marginal farmers, the overall average net income from crop production per farm was Rs. 6634.93. It can be concluded that the net income from crop production per farm was highest on small farms in comparison to marginal farms. It was due to big size of farms in case of small farmers. The further reveals that

in case of small farmers, the overall farm business income per farm came to Rs. 38589.11, In case of marginal farmers the total farm business income per farm came to Rs.7395.00, It can be concluded that bajra in kharif season and wheat in rabi season contributed more in farm business per farm both in case of small and marginal farms. The farm business income per farm was more in all herd size groups in case of small farms as compared to marginal farms.

The family income per year from different sources has also been examined to know the contribution of dairy

(In Rs)

Table 4: Family income through different sources in case of small and marginal farmers

Herd size group	Sample size	Dairying	Crop production	Service & Business	Wages earned	Others	Miscellaneous sources	Total income
Small farmers								
I	35	7752.89(15.94)	36433.48(74.93)	1510.50(3.11)	1800.50(3.70)	1125.40(2.31)	48622.77(100)	
II	25	19929.89(32.03)	37217.21(59.81)	1750.40(2.81)	1950.40(3.13)	1375.50(2.21)	62223.40(100)	
III	15	42968.46(46.29)	45905.44(49.46)	1425.50(1.54)	1540.50(1.66)	980.60(1.06)	92820.50(100)	
Overall	75	18849.07(30.35)	38589.11(62.14)	1573.47(2.53)	1798.47(2.90)	1291.79(2.08)	62101.90(100)	
Marginal Farmers								
I	45	6758.86(27.63)	7029.00(28.73)	3675.75(15.02)	3750.40(15.33)	3250.60(13.29)	24464.61(100)	
II	20	18224.03(39.81)	4290.90(9.37)	18775.40(41.02)	2610.75(5.70)	1875.50(4.10)	45776.58(100)	
III	10	32182.37(59.75)	15250.20(28.32)	2450.40(4.55)	2350.60(4.36)	1625.40(3.02)	53858.97(100)	
Overall	75	12987.36(38.71)	7395.00(22.04)	7245.03(21.59)	3259.85(9.72)	2667.21(7.95)	33554.46(100)	

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage)

in family income as shown by the table 4. Table 4 indicates that in case of small farmers, the overall average family income per year from different sources came to Rs. 62101.90 which was contributed to 30.35 per cent through Dairying, 62.14 per cent through crop production, 2.53 per cent through service & business, 2.90 per cent through wages earned, and 2.08 per cent through others miscellaneous sources

The table further revealed that in case of marginal farmers the overall average per family income per year from different sources came to Rs. 33554.46, which was contributed by 38.71% through Dairying 22.04% through crop production, 21.59 per cent through service and business, 9.72 per cent through wages earned, 7.95 per cent through others miscellaneous sources. It can be concluded that with the increase in size of herd, the contribution of dairy to family income has increased. The contribution of dairying was highest in case of marginal farmers. However there is significant contribution of dairy on small farms also. Thus the dairying can be a good source for raising the income of the weaker section farms. The farmer should be financed by the bank to purchase better breed of animals as well as for feeding the animals especially for marginal farmers.

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