



Dairy Farming In Karnataka: A Special Reference To Kalyana – Karnataka Region

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Abstract:

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.

INTRODUCTION:

Dairy farming plays an important role in social and economic livelihood of the farmers. The factors like low productivity of local breeds, inadequate knowledge about balanced feeding and low conception rate through AI (Survey, 2007) are the major constraints in dairy farming. New methods have been prescribed by various research and development organizations to improve the dairy production but the farmers face various constraints in adoption of these practices. Constraints are the circumstances or the causes which prohibit the dairy farmers from adoption of the improved technique of dairying.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. S. V. Shinde (2011)⁴³ he has highlighted the Socio- Economic Profile of the women Dairy farmers in Sholapur District of Maharashtra state. He has provided the general review of women dairy units in Sholapur district and studied the growth and performance of the selected women dairy farmers. In his study discusses the demographic characteristics of selected women dairy farmers, Socio-economic profile of the sample women

dairy farmers, asset ownership patterns, milk production, consumption and marketing practices and resources.

Dr. Arun Mozi (2013)⁴⁵ in his study has explained the Women Dairy farmer are back bone of any nation and its suburb developments. India is continuously ranked as world's largest and number one in the milk production. Even though the nation enjoyed the pride of number one status for a long time, through the milk and its products India has not performed well in exports. And the same time milk producers' life status is not improved. This study is carried out in the Dharmapuri (DT), with the purpose of identifying the problems women dairy farmers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The emerging issues with dairy industry are not only limited to diseases for animals but are also raising concerns over diseases from animals to the human beings. Unlike west where the average lactation period of animal for milking purpose is 3.5 years only after which they use the same animal for meat purpose, we have a highly cost inefficient system where due to cultural reasons we have to feed and maintain animals after their productive period. 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 women 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 “ **A Study Empirical On Dairy Farming In Karnataka : A Special Reference To Hyderabad –Karnataka Region**”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze the role of dairy farming for promoting socio-economic development of poor women in rural areas in HK region.
2. To identify the contribution of income from dairy farm to the total family income of dairy farmers in Hyderabad- Karnataka Region.

HYPOTHESES

1. Dairying improves the economic conditions of the dairy farmers.
2. Dairying plays a vital role in the social conditions of the dairy farmers.

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.

METODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

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

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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 research is based on secondary data, which are mainly collected from books, journals, websites etc.

Data analysis

The researcher also used cross tabulation of different variables to understand various dimensions of subject matter and to do comparison and easy understanding of the data analysis. It also facilitates the application of logical reasoning over the data sources and to derive valid conclusions and rational findings.

In the cross tabulation tables, the presentation of the percentages of two variables relating to the topic will facilitate in depth understanding of the subject matter. Mutual relationship between one variable with other variables, under the subheading of ID major variables will also help to understand the genuine nature of the data and the rational pattern of analysis to reach reliable conclusions The key items of cross tabulation tables are given below.

(a) Count: It signifies the number of beneficiaries that come under the particular variable in discussion.

(b) Percentages: They are presented in two ways firstly percentages that come under the first variable and secondly the percentages that come under the second variable in discussion

(c) Three different totals are given in the table. On the extreme right side of the table the sum of count and the total percentage of the first variable in discussion are given. The number given in the total column of the second variable in discussion is not representing the sum of the values given in that row; rather it is the part of the percentage of the grand total given at the end of the table in the last row and in the last column.

Increase in Annual income

The primary purpose of dairying is the generation of income for a better living. All other objectives are secondary. So increase in the annual income of beneficiaries after their involvement in dairying is a key variable to be analyzed. It can be analyzed from various angles

Quantity of Milk Sold

For getting income to the dairy farmer, the major output milk should be marketed efficiently. In the sample survey it is reported that there is no significant relationship

between quantity of milk sold and increase in annual income of beneficiaries. It is highlighted in the Table .1.

In the sample survey only 24(10.4 per cent) beneficiaries realized an increase in annual income of above R. 5000/- Out of that majority of them. 53 per cent, sell milk between 3 to 5 litres per day. Only 12 per cent of beneficiaries sell milk above 10 litres per day. Similarly, 101 beneficiaries, out of 250 (417 percent) have realized an increase in annual income between Rs. 100. and Rs. 3000/ due to dairying. Among them 4 (47.5 per cent) beneficiaries sell between 3 and 5 litres of milk per day and 38 37.6 per cent) sell 5 to 10 litres of milk per day. None of the beneficiaries who sell Less than 3 litres of milk per day could get an increase in the annual income of above Rs, 3000/ It points to a fact that increase in income depends on the quantity of milk sold.

Table .1
Relationship between Quantity of Milk Sold Per Day and Increase in Annual Income of Beneficiaries

Quantity of milk sold per day	Mode of measurement	Increase in Annual Income After Association with Dairy Units				Total
		Less than Rs.1000	Rs.1000 to Rs.3000	Rs.3000 to Rs.5000	Above Rs.5000	
Less than 3 litres	Count	15	4	-	-	19
	% within quantity of milk and	78.9	21.1	-	-	100
	% within increase in annual income	17.6	4	-	-	8.2
Between 3 and 5 litres	Count	38	48	9	14	109
	% within quantity of milk sold	34.9	44	8.3	12.8	100
	% within increase in annual income	44.7	47.5	42.9	58.3	47.2
Between 5 and 10 litres	Count	25	38	10	7	80
	% within quantity of milk sold	31.3	47.5	12.5	8.8	100
	% within increase in annual income	44.7	47.5	42.9	58.3	47.2
Above 10 litres	Count	7	11	2	3	23
	% within quantity of milk sold	30.4	47.8	8.7	13	100
	% within increase in annual income	8.2	10.9	9.5	12.5	10
Total	Count	85	101	21	24	231
	% within quantity of milk sold	36.8	43.7	9.1	10.4	100
	% within increase in annual income	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey Data

There is no relationship between number of milk animals and the quantity of milk sold. It is given in the Table .2.

It reveals that there is no proportion between number of much animals and the total sale of milk per day. 90 beneficiaries in the survey sell between 5 and 10 litres of milk per day. Out of that 47 (51.5 per cent) beneficiaries have only one much animal, 35 (39.9 per cent) beneficiaries have two much animals 6 (6.7 per cent) have three much animals and 2 (1.2 per cent) have more than 3 milk animals. Again it is observed that out of 23 beneficiaries who sell less than 3 litres of milk per &y 19 (8.16 percent) of them possess only one much animal. Out of 114 beneficiaries who sell between 3 and 5 litres of milk per day 64(56.1 percent) of them possess only one much animal. Out of 90 beneficiaries who sell between 5 and 10 litres of milk per day 47 (55.2 per cent) of them possess only one milk animal. The main reason for the disproportionality between the number of much animals and the total sale of milk per day is regarding the quality of much animals. If the much animal possessed is of good quality, it is possible to sell around 10 litres of milk per day.

Table .2

Relationship between Number of Milk Animals and the quantity of Milk Sold per Day

Number of milk animals	Mode of measurement	Quantity of Milk sold per day				Total
		Less than 3 litres	Between 3 and 5 litres	Between 5 and 10 litres	Above	
1	Count	19	64	47	6	136
	% within number of milk animals	14	47.1	34.6	4.4	100
	% within quantity of milk sold per day	82.6	56.1	52.2	26.1	54.4
2	Count	3	34	35	10	82
	% within number of milk animals	3.7	41.5	42.7	12.2	100
	% within quantity of milk sold per day	13	29.8	39.9	43.5	32.8
3	Count	1	8	6	4	19
	% within number of milk animals	5.3	42.1	31.6	21.1	100
	% within quantity of milk sold per day	4.3	7	6.7	17.4	7.6

More than 3	Count		8	2	3	13
	% within number of milk animals		61.5	15.4	23.1	100
	% within quantity of milk sold per day		7	2.2	13	5.2
Total	Count	23	114	90	23	250
	% within number of milk animals	9.2	45.6	36	9.2	100
	% within quantity of milk sold per day	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey Data

CONCLUSION;

It is concluded that dairying is more suitable for women folk in the rural area. In the rural area majority of the women are housewives and unable to go for other works because there is no one in their house to look after the children if they go for work. So they remain at home and their earning is zero. They can very well manage one milk animal in the rural set up. They can feed, wash and milk the animal and take the milk to the nearest collection centers. If they go for other works, definitely, that will yield more income to them than dairying; since they are not ready to go for other works, dairying found much suitable for them, because its opportunity cost is zero.

Thus, the dairy units are instrumental in increasing the income of beneficiaries, in developing agriculture, in improving the health status of beneficiaries and in disseminating the message of unity and harmony in the remote areas of the district. They empower the people in a special way and the researcher believes that their presence and activity will give further momentum to attain self-sufficiency of villages in Hyderabad Karnataka Region.

Reference:

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