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## Study of socio-economic profile of cattle rearers in non-tribal area of Udaipur district of Rajasthan

**Shweta Choudhary, Vikas Choudhary, Ranjit Rewar, Pushpa Lamba, Padma Meel, Anil Mordia and ML Gurjar**

### Abstract

The present study was conducted in Mavli and Vallabhnagar tehsils of Udaipur district of Rajasthan. The study group included 160 cattle rearers who were selected randomly from four villages of each of the above two tehsils. The overall result indicated that 96.87 per cent of cattle rearers preferred to live in nuclear family while rest 3.13 per cent were in joint family. The literacy rate among respondents was found to be 56.25 per cent and the study revealed that majority of the houses were controlled by middle aged persons (77.50%).

The average land holding of the cattle rearers was found to be  $2.37 \pm 0.20$  hectare with a total average annual income of rupees  $341262.5 \pm 27110.16$ . The analysis of data revealed that 50.00 per cent of the respondents were having medium size herd followed by small (35.00%) and large size (15.00%) herds. The main occupation of the respondents was found to be agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

**Keywords:** Socio-economic, herd Size, non-tribal area, Udaipur, village

### 1. Introduction

Animal husbandry plays a key role in socio-economic life of farmers and in determining the rural economy of India as it is a major continuous income generating activity for the rural households. Livestock rearing and crop husbandry are the two important wheels of mixed farming which influence agricultural economy leading to sustainable agriculture and are complementary to each other (Manohar, 2012) [7]. On an average animal husbandry contributes about 25.6 per cent to agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) of the country, whereas, the contribution is much higher in hot semi-arid and arid region where conventional crop production is always a gamble due to uncertain monsoon dependent rainfall. Animal Husbandry is a major economic activity of the rural people, especially in the arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan (Choudhary *et al.* 2017) [1]. Development of livestock sector has a significant beneficial impact in generating employment and reducing poverty in rural areas for achieving sustainable development goals. Livestock contributes to a large portion of draft power for agriculture, which is used for work and cultivation. Animal husbandry is an important enterprise for the farmers of the Udaipur district. According to recent animal census 2012, the district consisted of a huge animal wealth including 972182 cattle, 553635 buffaloes, 140626 sheep and 1106814 goats. Other geographical and social factors like availability of pasture land and cheaper labour also support the enterprise in the district. In view of the fact that the agro-climate conditions of India are too diverse from one region to another, managerial strategy is to be formulated for each region. Due to lack of detailed information on existing socio-economic profile of livestock rearers, it has not been possible for the policy planners to provide an effective grass-root policy for economic upliftment of rural livestock owners.

### 2. Materials and Method

The study was conducted to collect the information on socio-economic profile of cattle rearers in Udaipur district of Rajasthan. The district comprised of 11 tehsils, out of which only these two selected tehsils Mavli and Vallabhnagar were Non-tribal and rest nine are tribal. Further, four villages (Gadoli, Garda ki Bhagal, Golwara, Rahmi) from Mavli four villages (Ranchhorpura, Siyakheri, Roopawali, Netawala) from Vallabhnagar tehsil were identified and from each village 20 respondents were selected randomly. Thus, the entire sample consists of 160 respondents from selected eight villages in two tehsils of the district. The data was

collected through personal interview technique from each selected respondent. An interview schedule was prepared with the help of Department of Livestock Production Management, College of Veterinary and Animal Science Navania, Vallabhnagar, Udaipur, District Animal Husbandry Department and experts of the subject. Six traits i.e. age, education level, herd size, land holding, family size and annual income of respondents were identified and statistically correlated with existing cattle management practices by using Chi Square ( $\chi^2$ ) (Snedecor and Cochran, 1994) [10].

### 3. Result and Discussion

All the respondents in the surveyed area belong to Hindu religion. This finding is in agreement with the reports of Lawar (2003) and Tailor *et al.* (2005) [6, 11]. It is due to higher population of Hindu living in the study area. Among the total cattle rearers majority at 83.13 per cent belongs to backward caste category followed by scheduled tribe (8.75%),

scheduled caste (8.12%). Gurjar caste constituted majority of respondents (43.12%) followed by Dangi (18.75%). The overall result also indicated that 96.87 per cent of cattle rearers prefer to live in nuclear family while rest 3.13 per cent were in joint family. These findings are in contradiction with Tailor *et al.* (2005) [11]. Information collected also revealed that 73.13 per cent of cattle rearers possess upto 5 members in family and 26.87 per cent possesses more than 5 members in their family. This finding is in contradiction to reports of Jangam *et al.* (2001) and Joshi (2002) [3, 4]. The overall literacy rate was found to be 56.25 percent which constituted 61.25 per cent of total cattle rearers of Vallabhnagar tehsil and 51.25 per cent of total cattle rearers of Mavli tehsil. These findings are in conformity with the findings of Rathod *et al.* (2012) [8]. Level of education plays an important role in cattle rearing as educated farmers will grasp the depth of innovative technologies quickly.

**Table 1:** Family status of respondents

S.No	Particulars	Tehsils		Overall
		Vallabh Nagar	Mavli	
1	<b>Religion</b>			
A	Hindu	80(100.00)	80(100.00)	160(100.00)
B	Muslim	0(0) #	*0(0)	0(0)
2	<b>Caste</b>			
A	Bheel	10(12.50)	0(0)	10(6.25)
B	Dangi	30(37.50)	0(0)	30(18.75)
C	Gayri	5(6.25)	0(0)	5(3.13)
D	Gurjar	9(11.25)	60(75.00)	69(43.12)
E	Mali	6(7.50)	0(0)	6(3.75)
F	Meghwal	8(10.00)	0(0)	8(5.00)
G	Rawat	4(5.00)	0(0)	4(2.50)
H	Vaishnav	8(10.00)	0(0)	8(5.00)
I	Jat	0(0)	20(25.00)	20(12.50)
3	<b>Type of family</b>			
A	Joint	5(6.25)	0(0)	5(3.13)
B	Nuclear	75(93.75)	80(100.00)	155(96.87)
4	<b>Family size</b>			
A	Nuclear small	56(70.00)	61(76.25)	117(73.13)
B	Nuclear large	24(30.00)	19(23.75)	43(26.87)
5	<b>Education</b>			
A	Literate	49(61.25)	41(51.25)	90(56.25)
B	Illiterate	31(38.75)	39(48.75)	70(43.75)

# Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage. \*Figure indicate number of respondents.

**Table 2:** Average age of family head of respondents

S. No.	Particulars Age		Tehsils		Overall
			Vallabh Nagar	Mavli	
A	< 35 years	Mean ± SE	27.56 ± 1.39	27.23 ± 1.63	27.36 ± 1.07
		No. of respondents	9(11.25) #	13(16.25)	22(13.75)
B	35-60 years	Mean ± SE	45.76 ± 1.13	43.80 ± 1.22	44.86 ± 0.83
		No. of respondents	67(83.75)	57(71.25)	124(77.50)
C	>60 years	Mean ± SE	71.25 ± 1.44	67.50 ± 1.61	68.57 ± 1.26
		No. of respondents	4(5.00)	10(12.50)	14(8.75)
D	Overall	Mean ± SE	44.98 ± 1.34	44.07 ± 1.52	44.53 ± 1.01
		No. of respondents	80(100.00)	80(100.00)	160(100.00)

# Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage

The above data revealed that majority of the houses were controlled by middle aged persons. These findings are in conformity with the findings of Thomaskutty (1975) [12] and

Kakoty (1980) [5] who reported that majority (55%) of dairy farmers were middle aged followed by young (35%) since they played a major role in income generation for the family.

**Table 3:** Average land holding of respondents

S. No.	Particulars	Tehsils		Overall	
		Vallabh Nagar	Mavli		
<b>Land holding</b>					
A	Landless	Mean ± SE	0	0	0
		No. of respondents	0(0) #	0(0)	0(0)
B	Marginal	Mean ± SE	0.48 ± 0.02	0.76 ± 0.02	0.51 ± 0.02
		No. of respondents	60(75.00)	9(11.25)	69(43.12)
C	Small	Mean ± SE	1.44 ± 0.05	1.51 ± 0.07	1.47 ± 0.04
		No. of respondents	13(16.25)	10(12.50)	23(14.38)
D	Medium	Mean ± SE	2.25 ± 0.11	2.34 ± 0.07	2.29 ± 0.06
		No. of respondents	6(7.50)	7(8.75)	13(8.12)
E	Large	Mean ± SE	0	5.10 ± 0.39	5.09 ± 0.38
		No. of respondents	1(1.25)	54(67.50)	55(34.38)
F	Overall	Mean ± SE	0.82 ± 0.08	3.92 ± 0.33	2.37 ± 0.20
		No. of respondents	80(100.00)	80(100.00)	160(100.00)

# Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage

The data of land holding revealed that the respondents had sufficient land for crop production as well as animal rearing. The average land holding of the cattle rearers was found to be 2.37 ± 0.20 hectare. These findings are in line to the findings

of Rathod *et al.* (2012) [18] who reported that most of the dairy farmers were marginal farmers and in contradiction to Gurjar (2005) [2] who reported that maximum respondents were large farmers.

**Table 4:** Average total annual income (Rs.)

S.No.	Particulars	Tehsils		Overall	
		Vallabh Nagar	Mavli		
A	< 50000	Mean ± SE	36200 ± 2522.98	0	36200 ± 2522.98
		No. of respondents	10(12.50) #	0(0)	10(6.25)
B	50000-100000	Mean ± SE	77333.33 ± 2753.69	0	77333.33 ± 2753.69
		No. of respondents	27(33.75)	0(0)	27(16.88)
C	> 100000	Mean ± SE	198976.74 ± 15326.43	544950 ± 42285.86	424000 ± 31662.58
		No. of respondents	43(53.75)	80(100.00)	123(76.87)
D	Overall	Mean ± SE	137575 ± 11200.03	544950 ± 42285.86	341262.50 ± 27110.16
		No. of respondents	80(100.00)	80(100.00)	160(100.00)

# Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage

The total average annual income of the respondents was found to be Rs. 341262.5 ± 27110.16 with maximum (Rs.544950 ± 42285.86) in Mavli tehsil. Out of total average

annual income average income from dairy sector was Rs. 45550 ± 1965.48 and average income from other sources was found to be Rs. 295712.5 ± 26090.30.

**Table 5:** Particulars of respondents

S. No.	Particulars	Tehsils		Overall
		Vallabhnagar	Mavli	
1	<b>Source of scientific information</b>			
A	Animal husbandry camps	*11(13.75) #	21(26.25)	32(20.00)
B	Newspapers	16(20.00)	14(17.50)	30(18.75)
C	Television	24(30.00)	6(7.50)	30(18.75)
D	Veterinary hospital	23(28.75)	28(35.00)	51(31.87)
E	Village panchayat meetings	6(7.50)	11(13.75)	17(10.63)
2	<b>Occupation</b>			
A	Agriculture	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
B	Animal husbandry	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
C	Agriculture + Animal husbandry	80(100.00)	80(100.00)	160(100.00)
3	<b>Dairy to total income per cent</b>			
A	< 25%	31(38.75)	70(87.50)	101(63.13)
B	25-50%	44(55.00)	10(12.50)	54(33.75)
C	> 50%	5(6.25)	0(0)	5(3.12)
4	<b>Cattle holding size</b>			
A	Small	40(50.00)	16(20.00)	56(35.00)
B	Medium	32(40.00)	48(60.00)	80(50.00)
C	Large	8(10.00)	16(20.00)	24(15.00)

# Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.\*Figure indicate number of respondents.

**Table 6:** Average cattle holding (village wise)

Cattle holding			
Tehsil	Village	Mean $\pm$ SE	No.of cattle
Vallabhnagar	Roopawali	4.10 $\pm$ 0.63	82(13.74) #
	Netawala	2.50 $\pm$ 0.42	50(8.37)
	Siakheri	2.95 $\pm$ 0.78	59(9.89)
	Ranchorpura	2.30 $\pm$ 0.35	46(7.70)
Mavli	Gadoli	6.85 $\pm$ 1.05	137(22.94)
	Golwara	4.90 $\pm$ 0.59	98(16.42)
	Rahmi	2.90 $\pm$ 0.23	58(9.72)
	Gadra ki bhagal	3.35 $\pm$ 0.37	67(11.22)
	Overall	3.73125 $\pm$ 0.23	597(100.00)

# Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage

The analysis of data as presented in above table revealed that 50.00 per cent of the respondents were having medium size herd followed by small (35.00%) and large size (15.00%) herds. These findings are supported by Shinde *et al.* (1994) who reported that the average number of animals kept by farmers ranged between two and four. The main occupation of the respondents was found to be agriculture and Animal Husbandry. Media information received by them regarding cattle rearing was mainly from veterinary hospital (31.87%) followed by from animal husbandry camps (20.00%), newspaper (18.75%), television (18.75%) and village panchayat meetings (10.63%). 63.13 per cent of the cattle rearers earned less than 25 per cent of total income from dairy followed by 33.75 per cent of respondents who earned 25.00 to 50.00 per cent of their total income from dairy and 3.12 per cent whose dairy income contributed above 50.00 per cent of their total income.

#### 4. Conclusion

This study of socio-economic parameters in research area can be used for targeted economic and social upliftment of cattle rearers through policy formulation and their effective implementation.

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