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A study on personal demographic traits of women dairy farmers in Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract
India is known as the "Land of Farmers" because agriculture employs the majority of the country's population. The current scenario of farmers' socioeconomic status should be studiedin regards to substantial government initiatives to raise the status of both the agricultural sector and the farmers to a commendable level of development. Socio economic condition of farmers have a connection with the level of efficiency and success rates of government projects and initiatives. This study was conducted on 50 women dairy farm in B.K.T block of district-Lucknow, Uttar Pardesh.

Keywords: Socio-economic, women dairy farm

Introduction
Dairy sector plays a prominent role in strengthening India's rural economy. It has the potential to act as an instrument to bring socioeconomic transformation. Small and marginal farmers and land less labors who derive a substantial part of their livelihood from sale of milk and own about 70 per cent of cattle in rural areas. Therefore, dairy development in India has been an effective and important instrument of rural development as it generates self-employment opportunities, increases the income of landless, marginal and small farmers, while providing the much needed nutrition to the people. Rural women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural and allied activities including livestock production.

Livestock and dairy has been one of the sectors in India where female work force participation has been high. Majority of rural women are involved in animal husbandry, but the nature and extent of their involvement varies widely and it is strongly influenced by their economic status, caste and ethnic background. Women are the prime decision makers in dairy production activities such as utilization of milk, care of pregnant animals and calves, bringing fodder and feeding of concentrates.

The membership in most of India's village-level Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) is heavily dominated by men. The picture is now gradually changing in the favour of women. Efforts are on to give them their due place in dairy development. Presently, about 2476 all women DCS are functioning in the country in selected states. Out of 9.2 million total membership in DCS, 18 per cent are women (1.63 million).India's growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2012-13 at constant prices (2004-05) is estimated at 5.0 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 6.2 per cent in 2011-12, according to advance estimates of national income by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). India has the largest cattle and buffaloes population in the world. It has 72,916thousands of the total number of cattle and 54,474 thousands of the total number of buffaloes. Karnataka has 43, 61,000 total number of cattle and 26, 00,000 of the total buffaloes. India is the largest milk producing country in theworldwith127.9million tones and Karnataka is producing 544.7 million tones of milk production in the year 2011-12. In India, per capita availability of milk was 281gm/day in the year2011-12 (FAOSTAT, 2013). Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) is a premier and most profitable dairy farmer's organization in the State. Today KMF stands first position in south India in terms of procurement as well as sales.

Materials and Methods
This study was undertaken in Uttar Pradesh state. A list of Women dairy farmers from the Bakshi Ka Talab block who engage in dairy farming. A proportional random sampling method was used to choose 50 Women dairy farmers. A structured schedule was developed in order to obtain information regarding the demographic attributes of Women Dairy farmers utilizing the

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the resource of Dairy farming. The SES scale developed by Pareek and Trivedi (1963), scale developed by Supe (1969) and scale developed by Singh (1977) was used with due modification for measurement of various demographic attributes of Women dairy farmers. The classes were divided by using mean and standard deviation and the data was analysed by calculating frequency distributions and percentage.

Result and Discussion
Table 1 Distribution of respondents according to their demographic attributes
3.1- Socio-economic profile of the dairy farm women:-

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to age-

S. No.	Age categories (years)	Respondents	
		No.	Percentage
1	Young (up to 30)	11	22
2	Middle (30 to 50)	25	50
3	Old (more than50)	14	28
	Total	50	100

It is obvious from the table 1 the distribution of respondents according to their age at the time of investigation. All the respondents grouped into three groups namely, Young (up to 30 yrs), middle aged (31 to 50yrs) and old age (above 50yrs).
The table indicates that majority of the respondents (50.00%) were middle aged, fallowed by young aged (22.00%) and old aged (28.00%) respectively.

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents according to education

S. No.	Categories	Respondents	
		No.	Percentage
1	Illiterate	13	26
2	Primary	17	34
3	Middle	13	26
4	High school	05	10
5	College(PUC & above)	02	04
	Total	50	100.00

The above table 2- reveals that the majority of respondents (26.00%) were illiterates, primary education was received by (34.00%) and (26.00%) of them studied up to middle school, while (10.00%) of them up to High school and only (04.00%) the respondents have studied up to college level.

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents according to caste

S. No.	Categories	Respondents	
		No.	Percentage
1	General caste	20	40
2	Other backward caste	18	36
3	Schedule caste	12	24
	Total	50	100.00

The above table 3 focuses that the majority of respondents (36%) belonged to backward caste followed by scheduled caste (24%) and general caste (40%).

Table 4: Distribution of the respondents according to family type.

S.No.	Categories	Respondents	
		No.	Percentage
1	Single	18	36
2	Joint	32	64
	Total	50	100.00

The above table 4. projects that (64%) respondents were observed in joint families, while (36%) respondents belonged to single family system.

Table 5: Distribution of the respondents according to family size.

S. No.	Categories	Respondents	
		No.	Percentage
1	Small (Up to 4 memebrs)	15	30
2	Medium (5 to 8 members)	25	50
3	Large (Above 8 members)	10	20
	Total	50	100

It is evident from table 5 that 50 percent respondents were observed such who had 5-8 member in the families and 30 percent had up to 4 members and only 20 percent respondents are such who have large family size.

Table 6: Distribution of land holding of respondents

S. No.	Categories	Respondents	
		No.	Percentage
1	Marginal (0.1 to 2.5acre)	15	30
2	Small (2.6 to 5.0acre)	18	36
3	Medium (5.1 to 10.0acre)	12	24
4	Large (above 10acre)	05	10
	Total	50	100.00

The table 6 indicates that the most of respondents (36%) were found in the land holding category of small famers fallowed by (30%) in the category of marginal farmers, while (24%) in medium category and (10%) in large category of land holding respectively.

Occupation

Table 7: Distribution of the respondents according to occupation:

Sr. No.		Main occupation		Subsidiary occupation	
		Number	Percentage	Number	percentage
1	Agriculture labour	08	16.00	02	4.00
2	Caste based occupation	02	04.00	00	0.00
3	Service	09	18.00	02	4.00
4	Agriculture	26	52.00	11	22.00
5	Business	07	14.00	07	14.00
6	Agro-based enterprise	00	0.00	08	16.00

It is clear from the Table 7 that in case of main occupation, the Agriculture was emerged as main occupation (52%) followed by service (18%), Agriculture labors (16%), Agro-based enterprise (0%), caste based occupation (4%) and business (14%) as their main occupation while, in case of subsidiary occupation, the maximum 22 percent of the respondents in Agriculture, followed by Agro-based enterprise (16%), business (14%), caste based occupation (0%), Agriculture labor (4%) and service (4%) respectively.

Table 8: Distribution of the respondents according to Size of Herd

Sr.no.	Categories	Number	Percentage
Cross breed cows			
a.	1	11	22
b.	2	2	4
c.	3 and above	1	2

2. Local cows

a.	1	30	60
b.	2	22	44
c.	3 and above	15	30

3. Buffaloes

a.	1	32	64
b.	2	35	70
c.	3 and above	15	30

The table no 8 indicates that (64.00%) of the respondents possessed at least one buffalo, (70.00%) of respondents has two buffaloes and (30.00%) of the respondents has three buffalo.

It was also observed that (60.00%) of the respondents of them had one local cows, while (77.00%) respondents had more than one local cows. Where (22.00%) of the respondents possessed one cross breed cow, (4.00%) of the had two cross breed cows and (2.00%) of respondents had three cross breed cows.

Table 9: Distribution of the respondents according to social participation

S. No.	Categories	Respondents	
		No.	Percentage
1	No participation	08	16.00
2	Participation in one organization	05	10.00
3	Participation in two organizations	32	64.00
4	Participation in more than two organizations	05	10.00
	Total	50	100.00

A cursory glance over the data depicted in the table indicates that out of 50 most of the respondents i.e. (16%) did not participate at all in any organization, (10%) respondents participated in one organization and (64%) respondents participated in two organization. Only (10%) respondents were found as the member participating in more than two organizations.

Table 10: Distribution of the respondents according to Extension participation

S. No.	Activities	Respondents	
		No.	Percentage
1	Training programme	37	74
2	Discussion meeting	25	50
3	Calf /Animal health camp	35	70
4	Krishi mela	10	20
5	Demonstration meeting	10	20
6	Field days	05	10
7	Exposure visit	12	24
	Total	50	100.00

It is obvious from table 10 that considerable percentage of respondents participated in extension activities such as, Training programme (74.00%), Discussion meeting (50.00%) and Animal health campus (70.00%).While (24.00) and (10.00%) of them participated in exposure visits and field days, respectively. Krishi Mala and demonstration meeting were attend by (20.00) and (20.00%) of them respondents.

Table 11: Distribution of the respondents according to mass media participation.

Mass media	Owned		Listening/viewing/reading					
	F	%	Regular		Occasional		Never	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
Radio	20	40	10	20	07	14	35	70
Television	43	86	25	50	24	48	10	20
Newspaper Books/Magazines	08	16	05	10	05	10	35	70
Animal-husbandry news	04	08	04	08	04	08	40	80

The table 11.presented that Radio sets were possessed by majority of the respondents (40.00%). Where (86.00%) of respondents possessed Television and (16.00%) of respondents were subscribers of news-paper, whereas (8.00%) of respondents owned books and magazines.

Majority of the respondents listen to Radio sets regularly (20.00%) and (14.00%) of them Occasionally and (70.00%) of them did not listen. Where (70.00%) of respondents were never in the habit of reading news-paper regularly and Occasionally (10.00%). Only (10.00%) of them were regularly readers of newspaper.

While (50.00%) and (48.00%) of the respondents were in the habit of viewing television regularly and occasionally. Only (8.00%) each of them go through dairy magazines.

Table 12: Distribution of respondents according to their material possession

Sr.no.	Categories	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Bullock cart	07	14
2.	Cycle	49	98
3.	Motor cycle/Scooter	25	50
4.	Mobile	48	96
5.	Radio	40	80
6.	Car	04	08
7.	Television	40	80

The table no. 12- indicates that majority of respondents possessed Bullock carts (14.00%), Cycles (98.00%) and Radios (80.00%). It was observed that (80.00%) of them had Television sets and (50.00%) of them had Motor cycle. Only (96.00%) of the respondents possessed Mobile and (8.00%) respondents owned cars.

Conclusion
Farmers are working tirelessly to accommodate their needs. A Women dairy farmers socioeconomic status reflects its economic and social situations which draws a direct attention towards their needs. As per the findings of study, majority of the respondents were from
1. Majority of respondents (50.00%) belonged to middle age category, while (22.00%) belong to young group and (28.00) were illiterate and only (60.00) of them attended the formal schooling.
2. Majority of respondents (26.00%) were illiterate and only (60.00%) of them attended the formal school.
3. The maximum number of the respondents (40%) of them had belonging to general caste followed by backward caste (36%).
4. (50.00%) of the respondents had 5-8 family members whereas (20.00%) of them had more than 8 family members and (30.00%) of them had up to 4 family

members.

5. (30.00%) and (36.00%) of the respondents had up to 2.5 acres of land and 2.5 to 5 acres of land, (24.00%) of respondents possessed 5.01 to 10 acres of land and only (10.00%) of them had above 10 acres of land, respectively.

6. Majority of the respondents (72.00) possessed buffaloes and60.00 and 22 percent of them had local cows and cross bred cows, respectively.

7. Majority of the respondents had low experience in dairying whereas (24.00%) of them had medium level of experience and (18.00%), of them had higher level experience in dairying. (70.00%) of the respondents had medium social participation and (30.00) of had high social participation.

8. Majority of the respondents possessed have mobile (96.00%), bullock carts (14.00%), cycle (98.00%) and radio sets (80.00%), respectively.

9. Majority of the respondents (40.00%) were listening to radio programme and (80.00%) of them viewed television programme and only (16.00%) of them were the subscribing to newspapers.

10. Majority of the respondents participated on training programmes (74.00%) meetings (50.00%) and animal health cheek up camps (70.00%).

11. Majority of the respondents (65.00%) had the milk yield of 2to 3 liters from local cows and (35.25%) of them had milk yield between 3 to 4 liters.

12. (41.00%) of women formers were getting yield of up to 5 liters per day from cross bred. (37.00%) of cross bred owners were getting the milk yield between 5 to 8 liters per day and only (22.00%) of them were getting the highest milk yield of above 8 liters per day.

13. (58.00%) of the women farmers were getting the yield of 4 liters per day per buffalo, followed by up to 3 liters (23.52%) and more than 4 liters per day (17.64%), respectively.

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