

STUDY OF SOCIO-PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DAIRY FARMERS IN DAUND TASHIL PUNE DISTRICT

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Abstract: New generation so they have no patience, most important is they have no experience.in this region irrigated area have most of old age people involved in dairy activity and non-irrigated area most of people is 40 age group people because of young generation not have the patience to earn money from dairy age, education, family size, social participation are important variables to know about the profile of the respondents in the study area. The findings of the past studies in relation to these variables are mentioned in following paragraphs.

Keywords: Geography, Age, Daund, Farmer

1) Age

In Daund Tahsil it is observed that dairy farming through the young generation the age group between 21 - 40 is more energetic, hardworking, and innovative, still they don't have patience; they are not interested in long term investment. And so the aged people (40 to 60 agegroups) are experienced and ready to wait for long term profits. Old age group people have more experienced farmers they have command over this activity. Whereas young population group of dairy farming have very low involvement in dairy activity because of profit issues ,its new generation so they have no patience, most important is they have no experience.in this region irrigated area have most of old age people(25-40) involved in dairy activity and non-irrigated area most of people is 40 age group people because of young generation not have the patience to earn money from dairy farming. They are involved in other activity.[1-5]

2) Education

Education plays an important role in dairy farming. All the dairy farmer purpose to get more profit from Dairy farming so mainly it is an economic activity based on technical knowledge. Most of the people in the irrigated area is literate or having secondary and higher education. So they know the management of herd; cattle feed, morphology of cow stable, marketing system, and basic and timely veterinary facilities, in this most of the women's o have well not but having knowledge about this also involved. For development of dairy farming and to get more profit the dairy farmer is well- educated and trained, he can manage all these facts well for the development. In the dairy farming scientific education is very important for growth and development of the dairy activity. In this area there are large differences among the education level of dairy farmers those belong to irrigated region and non-irrigated region. Although the proportion of illiterate farmers is

similar in both region. Fifteen percentages of the dairy farmers in the irrigated region have get higher education but irrigated region dairy farmers have lack of education. reached level of higher education. In both the region, more than forty per cent of dairy farmers have an education up to secondary level. [6-10]

3) Family Size

. Dairy activity need maximum people or labour to do various work so it required human power. In this region there are two types of family that is joint and separate family. Basically joint family supports dairy activities whereas separate family shows scarcity of human labour in this occupation. Advantages of joint families, that work will be classified by per person but it has been observed that separated families, have no interested in dairy activities because their view of point is carrying this activities is like a businesses. Generally the family size is considered to be potential for beginning of this activity at the initial level, because it furnishes the manpower required to run this activity. During the actual survey, different family size groups i.e. 1 to 4, 5 to 6 and more than 7 members were identified in the study region.[11-15]

4) Land Holding

In India as well as Maharashtra the average size of the land holding is small (1to 2 hector) and marginal (below 1 hector). The sustainability of these farmers is crucial for their livelihood in rural area as well as for the entire country. The farmers having small holding size has high yield than medium and large farmers. But the cost of cultivation per hector is also high for small and marginal farmers than medium and large farms, because small and medium farms are not economically viable due to high production cost involved in labour, mechanization and other inputs used in agriculture. The size of the land holding of the dairy farmers of daund tahsil is In the irrigated region, have more than 3 hectare land while in non-irrigated region have small size of land hectares. [16-20]

5) Type of Stables

Every animal requires good shelter to protect it from adverse weather conditions. Cows and buffaloes also require a stable to live comfortably. Thus, the most important function of a stable is to protect the animals from extreme conditions such as high temperature, heavy rainfall and high speed wind etc. Animals without stable give less milk in each lactation period. The quantity and quality of milk also depends upon the conditions of stable i.e. cleanliness, aeration, the fodder feed, drinking water facility, light etc. Stables in study area were classified into two categories as modern and conventional or traditional. Modern stable is spacious, with concrete walls with flooring. It is well ventilated and slopping toward one direction. Conventional stable has roof and walls made up of grass or tree leaves. The flooring is just soil. Comparatively it is low spacious. All sort of animals resides under one roof. Through the field observations following data were generated to analyze the relationship between the condition of stable and milk production. The size of the stable depends upon the number of milching animals, mainly in case of commercial dairies.

6) Irrigation Facilities

Irrigation has become an important component of agriculture as well as dairy activities. Previously agriculture was totally rain fed but now a days due to introduction of various nonconventional means of irrigation has changed the scenario of agriculture through change cropping pattern. Variability and uneven distribution of monsoon all over the study region. Now a days farmer in study area try to irrigate farms by other sources which helped them to grow crops at proper time it leads to maximize the crop yield. Since irrigation is integral part to increase the production of different agricultural crops. [21-25]

7) Capital Formation

for Dairy Farming Initially to start dairy it requires capital to purchase milching animals, construction of cattle shade, buying Kutti and milching machine etc. Small and medium farmers need to start, extend and expand the activity.

8) Annual Income

Income generally reflects through standard of living, Quality food, nutrition status, etc. Possession of assets do reveal through individual income, i.e. T.V., Tractors, Motor cycle, Car, Jeep, house holding condition, clothsnd. Whereas, there was no non-member in the category of high annual income. Most of the members (86.67%) had low annual income followed by medium annual income (13.33%). As far as irrigation is concern almost 50 percent dairy farmers earns more than 1 lakh annually. Twenty one percent dairy farmers of non-irrigated region earn Rs. more than one lakh annually. Among the irrigational facilities the dairy farmers depending up on ground water irrigation that is well irrigation, mainly have less profit than the people using surface wate [26-27]

9) Milk Production

It is observed that maximum hector of herd and maximum milky animal dairy farmers have high level of milk production. but small size of heard and low quantity of animal having low milk production. Whereas, milk production. In **2009-10**, 2015-16 and 2017-18 18704 000Ltrs, 23995 000Ltrs, and daund tahsil have 26897 000Ltrs in daund Region.

10) Milk Consumption

It has been observed that in this region where the herd size is small, the milk consumption is very less and where the herd size is large, the milk consumption is high. A small amount of what is consumed is kept for domestic use and the rest is supplied to surrounding dairies [28-35]

11) Knowledge

It is observed in this region dairy activities are Complementary to the agriculture. So most of the people do not pay attention to it, also they not have deep knowledge related to this activities, so this dairy activities depend on the superficial knowledge, Young people have not much knowledge about the dairy activities. Also they have not knowledge about what technology is available in dairy activities. aslo dont know about the dairy related government scheme. So there is lot of scope for improvement in dairy husbandry

practices through increasing the existing level of knowledge of youth in dairying. Particularly in the area of breeding, feeding, healthcare and miscellaneous practices which can be improved through extension teaching methods such as training programmes, demonstrations, Kisanmela, exposure visits and camps organized by various government organizations and NGOs..

Conclusion

The majority of respondents belonged to the middle age group and were males, literate from primary school to graduation and from Backward caste (BC). Most respondents had a medium family size with agriculture as their main occupation and had small landholdings. The majority of respondents had a medium herd size, income and social participation. Most respondents had a medium level of media exposure, information seeking behaviour and extension contact. The socioeconomic characteristics of Andhra Pradesh dairy farmers suggested that there is room for socioeconomic improvement, ultimately leading to animal husbandry development

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