Educational Status and Land Uses Pattern by Dairy Farmers in Eastern Part of Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

Uttar Pradesh has 1st rank of milk production in India and account for about 25.70 million tones or about 18% contribute in total milk production of India.Uttar Pradesh has 1st rank of milk production in India and account for about 25.70 million tones or about 18% contribute in total milk production of India. Almost all of this is produced by individual households containing of small, marginal farmers and landless group of families occupied in rearing of milch stock (1 to 3 cows/buffaloes per family) as a side business or main activity for their livelihood. 6.67 percent increasing rate of milk production in the financial year 2019. The milk productivity per animal unit is very low compared to other major milk producing states of the country.Overall resumes indicate that the medium dairy owners, had land (7.15%) under fodder crops in urban areas in urban areas.

Key-words- Education, Land Use, Dairy Owners and Animals.

Introduction

Uttar Pradesh has 1st rank of milk production in India and account for about 25.70 million tones or about 18% contribute in total milk production of India.Uttar Pradesh has 1st rank of milk production in India and account for

about 25.70 million tones or about 18% contribute in total milk production of India.This zone has 24%of the total female bovine population which is highest than any other respective zone.52% dairy owners of medium category were illiterate in urban area, whereas large and small illiterate was87.00% and 83.00% respectively. Table indicate that medium dairy owners was the more literate and large dairy owners was most illiterate.Dairy owners of urban area and its overall land use system indicates that out of 94.71%, net area sown the 90.96% is under food crops production whereas of 3.81% is under covered by fodder crops.

Materials and Methods

The study was carried out in Eastern Part of Utter Pradesh which contributes for about 25% of dairy animal's population in the state. The zone comprises of Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Mau, Chandauli, and Balia districts. This zone is the second largest agro- climate of Uttar Pradesh presented with dairy farming production potential. This zone has 24%of the total female bovine population which is highest than any other respective zone. Hence Eastern Plain Zone (EPZ) was purposivelyselected for the study. EPZ comprises of those districts which fall underthree administrative divisions, namely Ayodhya, Azamgarh and Varanasi. The Varanasi division of EPZ is large compare to other two divisions. Also, the population of total female bovines is more compared to other two divisions of the zone. The Varanasi division of EPZ was again selected purposivelyfor the brad study.The information from

individual dairy producers was collected with respect to their family background, their land use pattern, profile of livestock herd, production of milk and productivity of milch animals. A small emphasis on education dairy owner family was given to understand the ability of dairy owner for transfer of technology. It also contained data on general managemental and feeding practices being followed by an individual dairy owner.

Results and Discussion

Educational status of dairy farmers is directly influenced to business activities. Data collected on this aspect has been presented in table-1 and Table Animal husbandry is closely related with agriculture and plays an important role in urban as well as rural economy and inculcating living standard of dairy producers. Fast urbanization has increased the demand of milk and milk product resulted livestock rearing as an important activity. The economical production of milk largely depends upon three major factors i.e., efficiency of an animal, its nutritional and managemental practices and its productivity. However, depends upon the adequate inputs in terms of quality feeds and management.

Let out that 52% dairy owners of medium category were illiterate in urban area, whereas large and small illiterate was87.00% and 83.00% respectively. Tableindicates that medium dairy owners were the more literate and large dairy owners were most illiterate.

Table-1: Educational Status of Sampled Dairy Owners'

Percent

Particulars	Illiterate	Literate		Total Literate	Total Sampled Dairy Owner
		Up to High School	Above High School		
URBAN					

Small	83.00 (13.28)	13.00 (2.08)	4.00 (0.64)	17.00 (2.72)	100.00 (16.00)
Medium	52.00 (6.24)	13.00 (1.56)	35.00 (4.20)	48.00 (5.76)	100.00 (12.00)
Large	87.00 (10.44)	13.00 (1.56)	0.00 (0.00)	13.00 (1.56)	100.00 (12.00)
Mean	74.00 (9.98)	13.00 (1.73)	13.13 (1.61)	26.00 (3.34)	100.00 (13.33)
RURAL					
Small	86.00 (13.76)	6.00 (0.96)	8.00 (1.28)	14.00 (2.24)	100.00 (16.00)
Medium	70.00 (8.40)	10.00 (1.20)	20.00 (2.40)	30.00 (3.60)	100.00 (12.00)
Large	70.00 (8.40)	10.00 (1.20)	20.00 (2.40)	30.00 (3.60)	100.00 (12.00)
Mean	75.33 (10.11)	8.66 (1.12)	16.00 (2.02)	24.67 (3.22)	100.00 (13.33)
Overall Mean	80.25 (10.80)	10.83 (0.48)	10.00 (1.13)	19.75 (2.51)	100.00 (13.33)

Figures in parentheses are average number of dairy producers.

Urban areas dairy owner literacy percentage was high to comparatively rural areas dairy owner. Out of total sampled dairy owners, only 24.67% was literate while 75.33.00% was illiterate. Among the 30.00% literate dairy owners of medium size was up to and over high school. Overall figure shows that only about 19.75% of total literate dairy owners and remains 80.28% are illiterate.

The correlation of education level with caste and size of family indicates that most literate of large dairy owner. In majority they relevant to backward caste and their family size are next but almost at par to medium dairy owners. The medium category dairy owners are much educated than others. The rural area dairy owners are less literate than urban area. Because the lower education level in village the average family size is more than urban.Anand, Usha (1998). was recorded similar finding.

Pattern of land holding and its use are presented in table-2. Land use pattern shown that 94.71 of net sown area were under food crops and remains 3.75% were under covered by fodder crops. The area under orchard scattered only 2.01%. The area is covered by orchard and fodder crops were less in urban area compared to rural area. Rural area had more fallow and waste land.

Further, the information is show in Table-2 indicates that urban dairy owners, although maintain dairy unit in the urban area but for fodder purpose they are mostly dependent on rural area.

Table-2: Land Use Pattern of Sampled Dairy Owners

Percent

particulars	Total Land holding	Land use pattern				
		Fallow and Waste land	Orchard	Net area sown	Fodder under	
					Food crops	Fodder crops
URBAN						
Small	100.00 (6.68)	2.85 (1.85)	4.50 (0.31)	92.67 (6.19)	89.51 (5.99)	3.15 (0.21)
Medium	100.00 (4.66)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	100.00 (4.66)	92.49 (4.31)	7.51 (0.35)
Large	100 (3.60)	8.33 (0.30)	0.00 (0.00)	91.67 (3.30)	91.67 (3.30)	0.00 (0.00)
Mean SE+	100 (4.98 (0.45)	3.28 (0.16 (0.01)	2.01 (0.10) (0.00)	94.71 (4.72) (0.31)	90.96 (4.53) (0.38)	3.75 (0.19) (0.01)
RURAL						

Small	100 (10.66)	4.03 (0.43)	3.47 (0.37)	92.50 (9.86)	89.21 (9.51)	3.28 (0.35)
Medium	100 (8.81)	11.46 (1.01)	7.04 (0.62)	81.61 (7.19)	76.39 (6.73)	5.22 (0.46)
Large	100 (6.19)	3.07 (0.19)	3.39 (021)	93.54 (5.79)	87.88 (5.44)	5.65 (0.35)
Mean	100 (8.55) (0.68)	6.35 (0.54) (0.04)	4.68 (0.40) (0.01)	89.01 (7.61) (0.58)	84.49 (7.32) (0.08)	4.52 (0.39) (0.05)
Overall Mean SE+	100 (6.77) (0.57)	5.22 (0.35) (0.02)	3.69 (0.25) (0.01)	91.11 (6.17) (0.44)	86.87 (5.88) (0.22)	4.24 (0.29) (0.03)

Figures in parentheses are the area in acre along with SE.

Overall resumes indicate that the medium dairy owners, had land (7.15%) under fodder crops. But it is maximum percentage to other dairy owners such as small and large. A critical analysis of data putted in Table-2 also let out that the large dairy owners in urban area resembling to small and marginal farmers who have a less small holding in rural area that is why the major part (91.67) of their land is utilized under food crops production. Dairy owners of urban area and its overall land use system indicates that out of 94.71%, net area sown the 90.96% is under food crops production whereas of 3.81% is under covered by fodder crops. It indicates that mostly livestock depend on dry fodder and green fodder is purchased from feed market and other resources.

The study of table-2 also indicates that land use system of dairy owners locates in rural areas have some part of their land use under fodder crops respectively of large, medium or small categories. The large, medium, and small dairy owners use land under fodder crops are 5.65%,5.22% and 3.28% respectively. It means that the rural area dairy owners have better, and excess of

green fodder as compared to urban area dairy owners.Mishra, A.K. and Dwivedi, P.N. (1995). was obtained similar finding.

Conclusion

Animal husbandry is closely related with agriculture and plays an important role in urban as well as rural economy and inculcating living standard of dairy producers. Fast urbanization has increased the demand of milk and milk product resulted livestock rearing as an important activity. The economical production of milk largely depends upon three major factors i.e., efficiency of better land use andeducational status of dairy.

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