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SOCIO- VARIABILITY BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN MILK ECONOMIC PRODUCERS OF UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT
The study was under taken in two parts of Uttar Pradesh state *i.e.* Eastern and Western. From Eastern part the district Faizabad and Western part the district Bulandshahar were selected purposively. A total number of 100 dairy farmers (50 from Faizabad and 50 from Bulandshahar) were selected through proportionate random sampling from four sampled villages on the basis of herd size. The interview schedule was developed keeping in view the objectives & variables under study. The respondents were contacted personally for data collection. The findings of the study revealed the maximum number of milk producer of both the Eastern and Western part of Uttar Pradesh were found more (98%) in Western part comparison to Eastern (86%) having dominant nuclear family system and middle size families maximum respondent were found having small land holding in Eastern part in comparison to Western milk producer. The dominant pattern were observed in case of material possession, annual income, farm machinery, herd size, milk production in Western compare to Eastern milk producer. The economic motivation and value orientation were found at par in both conditions while in case of scientific orientation there was high in Bulandshahar area in compare to Faizabad.

KEYWORD: Socio –economic profile of the farmer**,** Milk Production Practices, Farmers, Animals, milk producer.

INTRODUCTION

Indian Economy is agro-based and it provides livelihood to 74% of our rural population. More than 60% of farmers engaged in Agriculture are Landless, Marginal or Small Farmers having an average holding size of 0.39ha for whom the Animal Husbandry is the main source of sustenance. Animal Husbandry plays an important role in the National economy and socio-economic development. The total value of the current output of Livestock Sector is estimated at Rs. 90,000 crores, which is about 8% of Indian GDP. Many of the rural people in India seek livelihood through Animal Husbandry, Fisheries or similar multiple income earning opportunities apart from Agriculture. Despite the constraints such as low productivity of animals, difficulty in reaching many small animal holders with developed technologies, lack of qualitative and quantitative availability of feeds/ fodders, the Livestock sector registered an impressive growth rate of 4.57% while it was only 2.77% in case of Agriculture during the period of 1980-94. The population explosion, slow pace of development in certain sectors, suitability of different production systems to the existing environment, the preferences by farmers, need to be understood to attain the overall development in Livestock Sector. Hence, an attempt was made to study the socio-economic and Livestock aspects of different production systems as these are the essential factors responsible for the Livestock development and with a view to formulate the relevant strategies for the development of Livestock sector. The main objective of this study was to know comparative study socio economic profile of milk producers, information source utilization pattern of the milk producer and study of psychological variables of milk producer.

MATARIALS & METHODS

The study was conducted during 2012-2013 in order to study extent of adoption of milk farmers regarding improved milk farming practices, at first selecting the Faizabad district in the eastern UP and Bulandsaher is western U.P. This The Eastern district Faizabad is located in the eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh. It is considered to be the most climatically suitable area for agricultural practices and Western district Bulandshahr is situated between Ganga and Jamuna rivers was selected purposively for this study because of the district comes in eastern and western Utter Pradesh. Besides, there was having large milk farming practices, and the selection of villages, this stage of sampling, and the list of all the villages in the selected district was prepared. At Eastern district Faizabad Milkipur block, two villages first situated near the road in 100 meter directions road and 12 kilometers of block head quarter and second 2 kilometer road and 9 kilometer of block head quarter. Western district Danpur block, two villages *i.e.* Deurow and Barena first village situated 1 kilometer of road and 5 kilometer block head quarter and second 3 kilometer of road and 12 kilometer block head quarter and selection of respondents at last stage of sampling, the list of respondents were prepared separately for each sample village and thus, a total number of 100 dairy farmer (50 Eastern district

Faizabad +50 Western district Bulandshahar) from 4 sample villages were selected through purposely random sampling technique on the basis of heard size. An interview schedule was prepared in the light of decided objectives and variables undertaken. Socio-economic status scale (rural) developed by Trivedi and Pareek (1964) with suitable modifications. The different socio-economic characteristics such as age, occupation, education, family size, farm holding, income from different sources and other aspects such as number and type of different animals, milk production, marketing, breeding, feeding aspects were studied with the help of a pre- tested schedule developed for the purpose.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Comparative study socio economic profile of milk producers

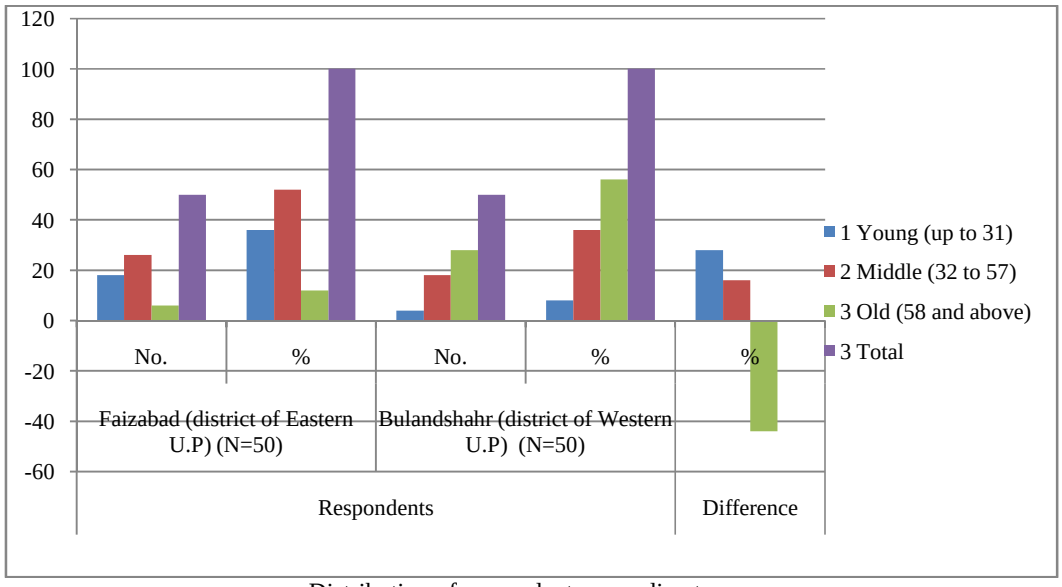
Age composition

The Table 1 reveals that in case of Eastern district faizabad milk producer, the maximum number of respondents (52%) was observed in middle age category followed by old (12%) and young (36%) respectively. Likewise, in case of Western milk producers, the majority of the respondents (56%) were observed in old age category followed by middle (36%) and young (8%) respectively. The table released that hence there is a clear cut difference in age of respondents in both part of U.P the maximum work of animal husbandry is being taking care by old people.

TABLE 1: Distribution of respondents according to age N=100

S. No.	Age categories (years)	Respondents				Difference
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)		
		No.	%	No.	%	%
1.	Young (up to 31)	18	36.00	04	08.00	28.00
2.	Middle (32 to 57)	26	52.00	18	36.00	16.00
3.	Old (58 and above)	06	12.00	28	56.00	-44.00
	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	

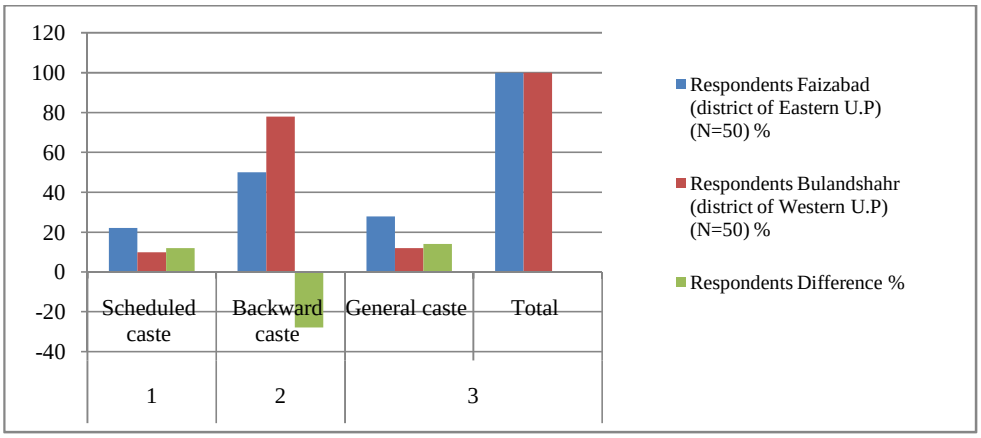
Mean =44.66, S.D=13.6



Distribution of respondents according to age

TABLE 2: Distribution of respondents according to caste N=100

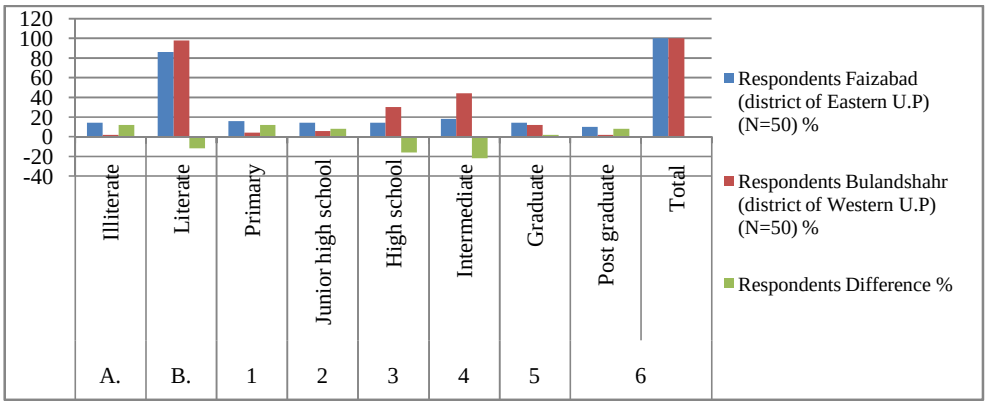
S. No.	Categories	Respondents		
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)	Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)	Difference
		%	%	%
1.	Scheduled caste	22.00	10.00	12.00
2.	Backward caste	50.00	78.00	-28.00
3.	General caste	28.00	12.00	14.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	



Distribution of respondents according to caste

TABLE 3: Distribution of respondents according to education N=100

S. No.	Categories	Respondents		
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)	Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)	Difference
		%	%	%
A.	Illiterate	14.00	02.00	12.00
B.	Literate	86.00	98.00	-12.00
1.	Primary	16.00	04.00	12.00
2.	Junior high school	14.00	06.00	8.00
3.	High school	14.00	30.00	-16.00
4.	Intermediate	18.00	44.00	-22.00
5.	Graduate	14.00	12.00	02.00
6.	Post graduate	10.00	02.00	08.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	



Distribution of respondents according to education

Caste category

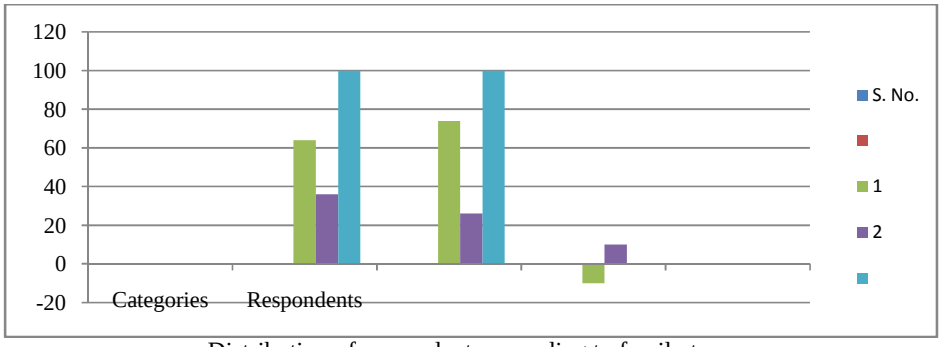
The Table 2 indicates that the maximum number of the Eastern milk producers (50%) belonged to backward caste followed by general caste (28%) and the scheduled caste (22%) respectively. As regards to Western milk producers, the majority of the respondents (78%) belonged to backward caste followed by general (12%) and scheduled (10%) respectively. Thus, it is concluded that the Eastern milk producers in backward Western milk producers, backward caste and in backward caste were in majority. It is concluded the both part of U.P the OBC respondents are engaged with animal husbandry enterprise in majority.

Education

The Table 3 focuses that literacy percentage of Eastern milk producers and Western milk producers were observed 86% and 98% while illiterate percentage were observed14% and 2% respectively. Further, the educational level of literate Eastern dairy husbandry farmers in descending order were found as intermediate (18%) primary(16%)., high school (14%), junior high school (14%), graduate (14%), PG (10%) and The literacy level of Western milk producers in descending order were found to be intermediate (44%), high school (30%), graduate (12%) primary(4%), post graduate (2%). Thus, the literacy percentage of the Eastern milk producers was found to be more as compared to Western milk producers. It may be concluded that in Fiazabad district the literacy condition seen to be weak in compare to Bulandshahar district of U.P.

TABLE 4: Distribution of respondents according to family type N=100

S. No.	Categories	Respondents		
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)	Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)	Difference
		%	%	%
1.	Nuclear family	64.00	74.00	-10.00
2.	Joint family	36.00	26.00	10.00
	Total	100.00	100	



Distribution of respondents according to family type

Family type

The Table 5.4 reveals that the majority of the Eastern milk producers (64%) belonged to nuclear family while the rest (36%) belonged to joint family. In case of Western milk producers in majority (74%) belonged to nuclear family, while the rest (26%) respondents belonged to joint family. Hence, the dominance of nuclear family system was there among both Eastern and Western dairy farmers.

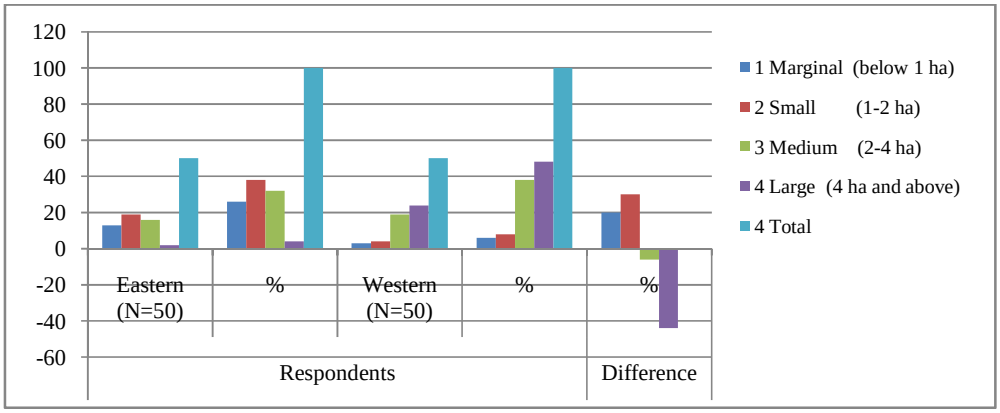
TABLE 5: Distribution of farmers according to size of land holding N=100

S.No.	Area (ha)	Respondents				Difference
		Eastern (N=50)	%	Western (N=50)	%	%
1.	Marginal (below 1 ha)	13	26.00	03	06.00	20.00
2.	Small (1-2 ha)	19	38.00	04	08.00	30.00
3.	Medium (2-4 ha)	16	32.00	19	38.00	-06.00
4.	Large (4 ha and above)	02	04.00	24	48.00	-44.00
	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	

Mean = 2.8114, Min=0.25, Max=9

Land holding

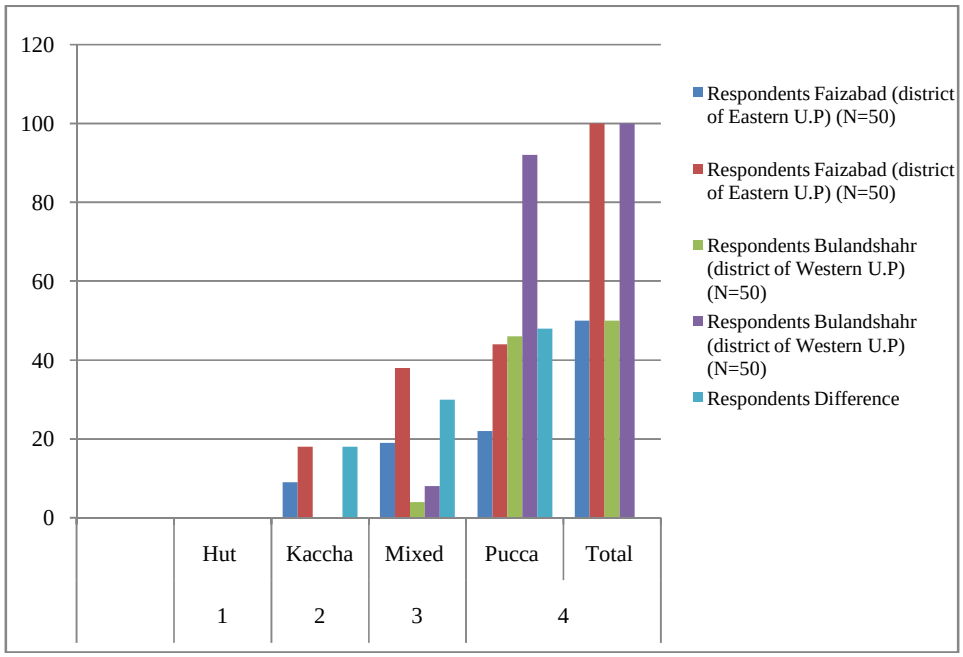
The Table-6 indicates that the majority (38%) of the respondents was found in the land holding category of small farmers followed by 32% in the categories of medium farmer, 26% in the category of marginal farmers and 4% in the category of large farmers respectively. Likewise, in case of Western milk producers, the majority of the respondent (48%) of the respondents was found in the land holding category of large and medium farmers followed by 38% in the categories of small farmers, 8% in the category of medium farmer respectively.



Distribution of farmers according to size of land holding

TABLE 6: Distribution of respondents according to housing pattern N=100

S. No.	Categories	Respondents				Difference
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)		
		No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Hut	0	00.00	0	00.00	00.00
2.	Kaccha	09	18.00	0	00.00	18.00
3.	Mixed	19	38.00	04	08.00	30.00
4.	Pucca	22	44.00	46	92.00	48.00
	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	



Distribution of respondents according to housing pattern

TABLE-7: Distribution of respondents according to over all materials possession N=120

S. No.	Categories (Scores)	Respondents				Difference
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)		
		No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Low (up to 17)	15	30.00	0	00.00	30.00
2.	Medium (18 to 59)	33	66.00	31	62.00	04.00
3.	High(60 and above)	02	04.00	19	38.00	-34.00
	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	

Mean=38.5, S.D. =21.682, Min=7, Max=91

Housing pattern

The Table 7 revealed that majority of Eastern milk producers possessed pucca type of house (44%) followed by mixed (38%), kaccha type of house (18%) respectively, while, the Western milk producers possessed pucca (92%) followed by mixed (8%) and kaccha (0%) respectively. It is, therefore, concluded that both the farmers' Eastern and Western dairy farmers possessed pucca type of house in majority.

Over all materials possession

The overall material possession was categorized into three main categories on the basis of scores as low (up to17), medium (18 to 59) and high (60 and above). The data given in Table- reveals that the majority of Eastern district Faizabad milk producers (66%) were observed in the medium category of material possession followed by low (30%) and high (4%), respectively. The majority of western district Bulandshahar milk producers (62%) were observed in the medium category of material possession followed by high (38%) respectively. Thus, it may be concluded the overall materials possession condition of the Eastern district Faizabad milk producers was found little better as compared to western district Bulandshahar milk producers.

TABLE-7: Distribution of respondents according to over all materials possession

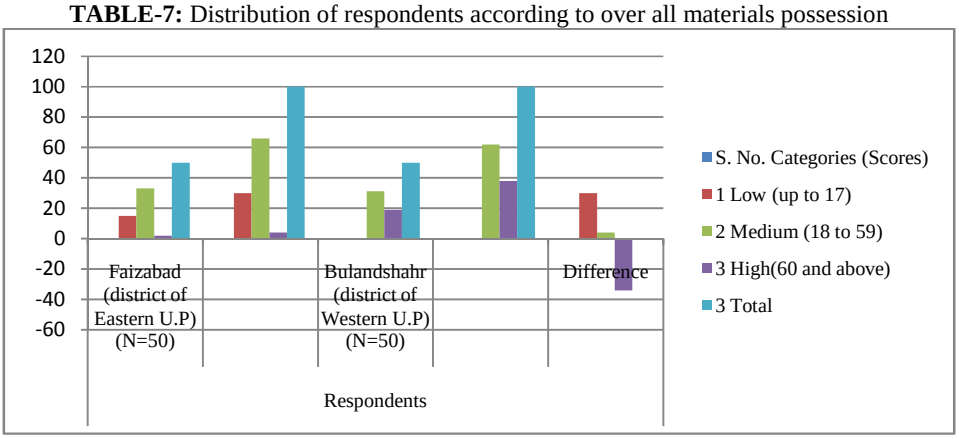
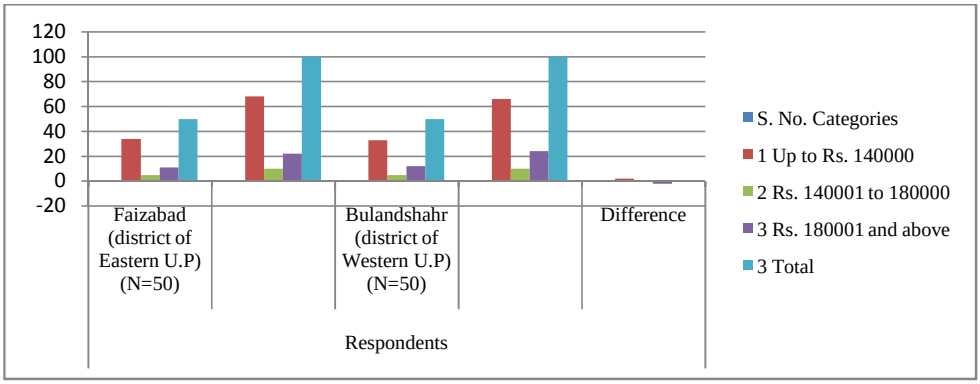


TABLE 8: Distribution of respondents according to annual family income N=100

S. No.	Categories	Respondents				Difference
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)		
		No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Up to Rs. 140000	34	68.00	33	66.00	02.00
2.	Rs. 140001 to 180000	05	10.00	05	10.00	00.00
3.	Rs. 180001 and above	11	22.00	12	24.00	-02.00
	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	

Mean =133160, Min. =18000, Max. =500000



Distribution of respondents according to annual family income

Annual income

The Table reveals that the annual income of majority of the Eastern district Faizabad milk producers (68%) was found in the category of Rs. (Up to140000) followed by 22 percent (Rs.180001 to above), 08.33 percent (Rs. 90,001 to 1,20,000), 05 percent (Up to Rs. 30,000) and 10 percent (Rs.140001 to180000), respectively. Likewise in case of, western district Bulandshahar milk producers 66 % were in the category (up to 140000) followed by 24 percent (Rs. 180001 above), 10 percent (Rs140001 to 180000) respectively. Hence, it is concluded that the majority of both the farmers (western district Bulandshahar milk producers) belonged to annual family income of Rs. Up to to 140000 respectively. The average annual income was observed to be for minimum Rs. 25000 and maximum Rs. 1,75,000 and for rural Rs.69966 with a range of min. Rs. 18000 and max. Rs. 500000.

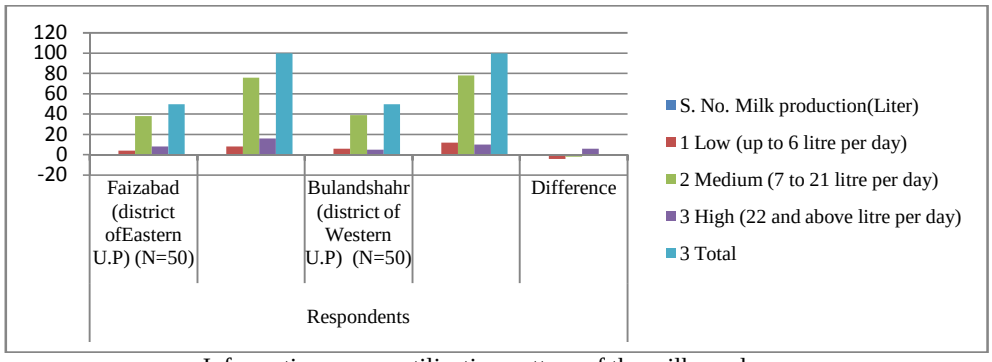
TABLE 9: Distribution of respondents according to milk production N=100

S. No.	Milk production(Liter)	Respondents				Difference
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)		
		No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Low (up to 6 litre per day)	04	08.00	06	12.00	-04.00
2.	Medium (7 to 21 litre per day)	38	76.00	39	78.00	-02.00
3.	High (22 and above litre per day)	08	16.00	05	10.00	06.00
	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	

Mean = 13.82, S.D. =7.86, min. =4, max. =50

Milk production

The table 17 reflects the position of milk production with respondents. The total milk production with Eastern district Faizabad milk producers was found to be (76%) medium categories, and followed by(16%),high categories, and (8%) low categories, respectively. While with western district Bulandshahar milk producers it was (78%) medium categories, and followed by (12%) low and (10%)high categories respectively.



Information source utilization pattern of the milk producer

Communication media possession:

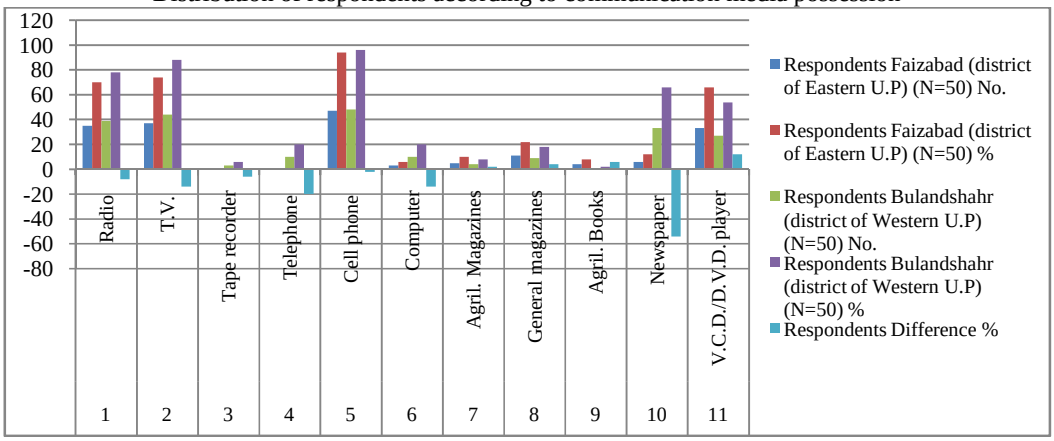
TABLE 10: Distribution of respondents according to communication media possession N=120

S. No.	Particulars	Respondents				
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)		Difference
		No.	%	No.	%	%
1.	Radio	35	70.00	39	78.00	-08.00
2.	T.V.	37	74.00	44	88.00	-14.00
3.	Tape recorder	0	00.00	03	06.00	-06.00
4.	Telephone	0	00.00	10	20.00	-20.00
5.	Cell phone	47	94.00	48	96.00	-02.00
6.	Computer	03	06.00	10	20.00	-14.00
7.	Agril. Magazines	05	10.00	04	08.00	02.00
8.	General magazines	11	22.00	09	18.00	04.00
9.	Agril. Books	04	08.00	01	02.00	06.00
10.	Newspaper	06	12.00	33	66.00	-54.00
11.	V.C.D./D.V.D. player	33	66.00	27	54.00	12.00

Note: More than one items have been shown by respondents, hence the total percentage of all items would be more than 100.

It is obvious from the Table 13 that an over whelming majority the Eastern district Faizabad milk producers (94%) was found having cell phone followed by T.V. (74%), radio (70%) V.C.D. / D.V.D. player (66%), newspaper (22%) tape recorder (26.66%), agril. magazine(12%) general magazine (10%) agri .book (8%) computer(6%) respectively. Likewise in case of western district Bulandshahar milk producers, the majority of the farmers (96%) were found having cell phone followed by T.V. (88%), radio(78%)), newspaper (66%), V.C.D./D.V.D. player (54%),computer and telephone (20%) general magazines (18%) agriculture magazines (8%) tape recorder (6%) and agriculture book (2%) respectively. Thus, it may be concluded the communication media was found better with Eastern district Faizabad milk producers respondents as compared to western district bulandshahar milk producers.

Distribution of respondents according to communication media possession



Psychological variables of milk producer
Economic motivation:

TABLE 11: Distribution of respondents according to economic motivation N=100

S. No.	Categories (Scores)	Respondents				
		Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)		Difference
		No.	%	No.	%	%
1.	Low (up to 16)	07	14.00	09	18.00	-04.00
2.	Medium (17 to 25)	35	70.00	31	62.00	08.00
3.	High(26 and above)	08	16.00	10	20.00	-04.00
	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00	

Mean=21.08, S.D. = 4.642, Min= 10, Max=30

The Table 11 shows that the majority of Eastern district Faizabad milk producers (70%) had medium economic motivation followed by high (16%) low (14%) respectively. The Table 18 shows that the observed regarding economic motivation in case of western district bulandshahar milk producers respondents found (62%) had medium economic motivation followed by high (20%) and low (18%) respectively.

Distribution of respondents according to economic motivation

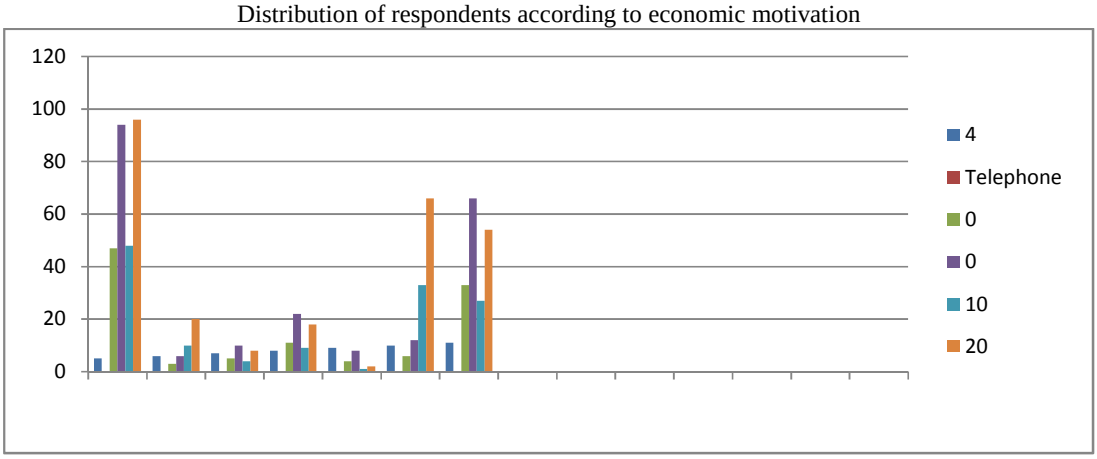
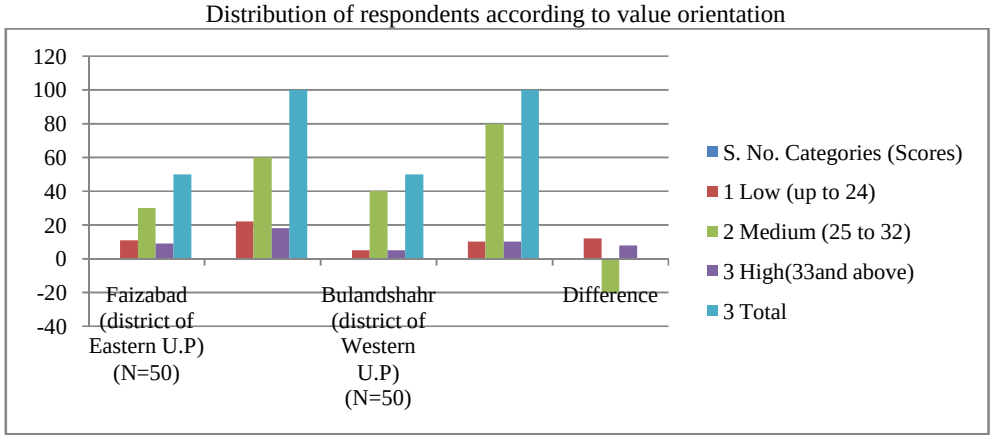


TABLE 12: Distribution of respondents according to value orientation N=100

S. No.	Categories (Scores)	Faizabad (district of Eastern U.P) (N=50)		Bulandshahr (district of Western U.P) (N=50)		Difference
		No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Low (up to 24)	11	22.00	05	10.00	12.00
2.	Medium (25 to 32)	30	60.00	40	80.00	-20.00
3.	High(33and above)	09	18.00	05	10.00	08.00
	Total	50	100	50	100	

Mean = 28.29, S.D. =4.348 Min. =17, Max. =39

Distribution of respondents according to value orientation



Value orientations

The Table 12 shows that the majority of the Eastern district Faizabad milk producers (60%) had medium value orientation followed by low (22%) and high (18%) respectively. Like-wise, in case of western district Bulandshahar milk producers the majority of the farmers (80%) had medium level of value orientation followed by high low (10%) respectively. It may be said that there is little high value orientation with Bulandshahar respondents in comparison to Faizabad respondents.

CONCLUSION

Thus study is concluded that the Eastern milk producers in backward Western milk producers, backward caste and in backward caste were in majority. Thus, the literacy percentage of the Eastern milk producers was found to be more as compared to Western milk producers. Hence, the dominance of nuclear family system was there in both Eastern and Western dairy farmers. It is, therefore, concluded that both the farmers' Eastern and Western dairy farmers possessed pucca type of house in majority. Thus, it may be concluded that the agricultural Impalement condition of Faizabad district dairy husbandry and western district Bulandshahar milk producers was found almost at par. Thus, it may be concluded the household material condition of the Eastern Faizabad district milk producers seems better as compared to Bulandshahar milk producers. Thus, it may be concluded the communication media was found better with Eastern district Faizabad milk producers respondents as compared to western district Bulandshahar milk producers. Thus, it may be concluded the overall materials possession condition of the Eastern district Faizabad milk producers was found little better as compared to western district Bulandshahar milk producers.

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