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Socio-economic status of the cattle and buffaloes owners in Partapgarh district of Rajasthan

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Abstract

The study was conducted in Partapgarh district of Rajasthan in study area four tehsil were selected randomly and three villages were selected from each tehsil and fifteen dairy farmers from each of village were selected thus making a sample of 180 respondents from twelve villages in that maximum (53.89 per cent) cattle and buffalo owners go to middle age category followed by young (27.78 per cent) and old (18.33 per cent). The dairy farmers were educated to primary level (42.78 per cent) followed by (33.33 per cent) owners were illiterate. Greater part (52.22 per cent) of the cattle and buffaloes owners belonged to ST, 35 per cent were OBC, 11.11 per cent were General and 1.67 per cent was SC castes. A majority (59.44 per cent) of the cattle and buffaloes owners had medium land holding pursued by 27.22 per cent and 13.33 per cent belonged small and big size of land holding, respectively. A greater part (41.67 per cent) of the cattle and buffaloes holders' observed agriculture followed by 37.22, 15.56 and 5.56 per cent possessed labour, dairy farm and business, respectively. A greater part (62.78 per cent) of the cattle and buffaloes holders' observed Rs 100000 to 250000 annual income followed by 27.78 and 9.44 per cent possessed Rs10000 to 100000 and above Rs 250000 annual income, respectively.

Keywords: buffalo, cattle, pratapgarh and socio-economic

Introduction

India is an agriculture based country and livestock sector is a major part of it. Agriculture is the basis of village life in India. The livestock species play very important economic and socio-cultural roles for the wellbeing of rural households, such as food supply, source of income, asset saving, source of employment, soil fertility, livelihoods, transport, agriculture traction, agriculture diversification and sustainable agriculture production. Cattle and Buffalo hold the greatest promise for food security and sustainable development in the 21st century as these animals form an integral part of the typical farming system in India. In India, cattle and buffalo has been the backbone of rural economy. It is the mainstay in the production of butter and ghee. Not only this, buffalo is also considered more useful for reasons of higher fat content in milk, ability to utilize agricultural by-products more efficiently and requires less amount of kilo calories to produce 1kg milk. Cattle and Buffalo is the largest capital asset as well as the friend of small farmers. Cattle and Buffalo is triple purpose animal providing milk, meat and draught power, the contribution of buffaloes in country's economy is immense. Though buffaloes are less in numbers than cattle yet they currently produce about 87 million metric tonnes of milk, which is about 55 per cent of the total milk produced in the country. Despite changes in consumption patterns the number of vegetarians is still very large and milk and milk products are the major source of good quality protein in their diets. Therefore, buffalo has paramount importance as a dairy animal in India.

Materials and Methods

The existing study was carried out in Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan. The southern boundary of the district touches Banswara district and MP state, while northern boundary touches Chittorgah district. The western boundary touches Udaipur and Dungarpur districts. There are total 5 tehsils in Partapgarh district viz. Pratapgarh, Dhariawad, Arnod, Chhoti Sadri and Peepalkhoont. Pratapgarh District is a newly constituted district in Rajasthan state. It came into existence on 26 January 2008 as the 33rd district of Rajasthan. The Partapgarh district lies in the Southern part of Rajasthan. Pratapgarh is located at 24.03° N 74.78° E. It has an average elevation of 491 metres (1610 feet). Partapgarh is situated on the Madhya Pradesh state boundary. Data were collected by personal interview from 180 respondents of twelve villages of Pratapgarh district. It was collected by the help of local leaders like Sarpanch, Ward

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members and Patwari was sought by the investigators by personal approach. The interview schedule developed for the study was used for collecting the information by personal interview. A list of the dairy farmers having dairying as their subsidiary occupation were selected and collected from village dairy co-operative, Sarpanch and Patwari. Thus a sample of one hundred eighty dairy farmers will formed the groups of respondents. From each village fifteen respondent were selected falling under their categories Viz having 1-2 cattle and buffaloes, 3-5 cattle and buffaloes and more than 6 cattle and buffaloes was taken for this study.

Results and Discussion

It could be observed from (Table 1) that maximum (53.89 per cent) cattle and buffalo owners go to middle age category followed by young (27.78 per cent) and old (18.33 per cent). This finding is well supported by the findings of Patel *et al.* (2013) [4], Hole (2016) [3] and Prajapati *et al.* (2016) [5]. In this result, it was observed that big majorities (42.78 per cent) of the cattle and buffaloes holders were include primary level of education followed by (33.33 per cent) owners were illiterate, (12.22 per cent) were secondary, (8.33 per cent) were higher secondary and (3.33 per cent) owners were graduation and

above (Table 2). This could be credited to the partial schooling services existing in the study region. Caste is a vital nature, which concern the entrepreneurial manners of the respondents. The information concerning their caste was secret into four categories. That greater part (52.22 per cent) of the cattle and buffaloes owners belonged to ST, 35 per cent were OBC, 11.11 per cent were General and 1.67 per cent was SC castes (Table 3). In study region (Table 4) a majority (59.44 per cent) of the cattle and buffaloes owners had medium land holding pursued by 27.22 per cent and 13.33 per cent belonged small and big size of land holding, respectively this finding is well supported by Gaikwad *et al.* (2017) [2] and Sarita *et al.* (2016) and that a greater part (41.67 per cent) of the cattle and buffaloes holders' observed agriculture followed by 37.22, 15.56 and 5.56 per cent possessed labor, dairy farm and business, respectively (Table 5). This finding is well supported by Rangamma *et al.* (2017) [6]. In study area that a greater part (62.78 per cent) of the cattle and buffaloes holders' observed Rs. 100000 to Rs. 250000 annual income followed by 27.78 and 9.44 per cent possessed Rs. 10000 to Rs. 100000 and above Rs. 250000 annual income, respectively (Table 6).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their age

S. N.	Category	Dharyabad		Pratapgarh		Arnod		Chotti sadri		Overall	
		Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1.	Young age (upto 26 years)	11	24.44	15	33.33	14	31.11	10	22.22	50	27.78
2.	Middle age (26 to 52 years)	24	53.53	22	48.89	25	55.56	29	57.78	97	53.89
3.	Old above 52 years	10	22.22	8	17.78	6	13.33	9	20.00	33	18.33

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their education

S. N.	Education Category	Dharyabad		Pratapgarh		Arnod		Chotti sadri		Overall	
		Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1.	Illiterate	14	31.11	15	33.33	18	40.00	13	28.89	60	33.33
2.	Primary	18	40.00	16	35.56	20	44.44	23	51.11	77	42.78
3.	Secondary	8	17.78	7	15.56	3	6.67	4	8.89	22	12.22
4.	Higher & secondary	3	6.67	6	13.13	4	8.89	2	4.44	15	8.33
5.	Graduation & above	2	4.44	1	2.22	0	0.00	3	6.67	6	3.33

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their caste

S. N.	Education category	Dharyabad		Pratapgarh		Arnod		Chotti sadri		Overall	
		Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1.	SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6.67	3	1.67
2.	ST	45	100.00	40	88.89	7	15.56	2	4.44	94	52.22
3.	OBC	0	0	5	11.11	32	71.11	26	57.78	63	35.00
4.	General	0	0	0	0.00	6	13.33	14	31.11	20	11.11

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to their land holding (in bigha)

S. N.	Land (in Bigha)	Dharyabad		Pratapgarh		Arnod		Chotti sadri		Overall	
		Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1.	1-5	14	31.11	13	28.89	12	26.67	10	22.22	49	27.22
2.	5-10	20	44.44	30	66.67	25	55.56	32	71.11	107	59.44
3.	10-15	11	24.44	2	4.44	8	17.78	3	6.67	24	13.33

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to their main occupation

S. N.	Occupation	Dharyabad		Pratapgarh		Arnod		Chotti sadri		Overall	
		Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1.	Agriculture	15	33.33	19	42.22	17	37.78	24	53.33	75	41.67
2.	Dairy farm	9	20.00	8	17.78	7	15.56	4	8.89	28	15.56
3.	Business	3	6.67	4	8.89	2	4.44	1	2.22	10	5.56
4.	Labour	18	40.00	14	31.11	19	42.22	16	35.56	67	37.22

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to their annual income.

S. N.	Category	Dharyabad		Pratapgarh		Arnod		Chotti sadri		Overall	
		Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent	Freq	Per cent
1.	10000 to 100000	11	24.44	9	20.00	16	35.56	14	31.11	50	27.78
2.	100000 to 250000	29	64.44	30	66.67	27	60.00	27	60.00	113	62.78
3.	Above 250000 rs	5	11.11	6	13.33	2	4.44	4	8.89	17	9.44

Conclusion

A field survey was concluded to acquire the first hand information on dairy husbandry practices in the Partapgarh district of Southren Rajasthan with the objectives to study personal, social and economic characteristics of dairy animal owners, existing dairy husbandry practices, constraints perceived in adoption of improved dairy husbandry practices and knowledge level of dairy animal owners about modern dairy husbandry practices. Majority of cattle and buffalo owners go to middle age category, it was observed that big majorities of the cattle and buffaloes holders were include primary level of education, greater part of the cattle and buffaloes owners belonged to ST category, a majority of the cattle and buffaloes owners had medium land holding, that a greater part of the cattle and buffaloes holders' observed agriculture occupation and a greater part of the cattle and buffaloes holders' observed Rs 100000 to 250000 annual income.

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