

A Study on Attitude of Members and Non-members of Women Dairy Co-operative Societies towards Milch Animals and Economics of Milk Production in Bidar District of Karnataka*

Mr. Maruti¹, Goudappa S.B.² and Reddy B.S.³

¹M Sc (Agri.) student; ²Professor and Head and ³Asst Professor of Agril. Economics. Extension, Dept. of Agril. Extension Education, UAS, Raichur

*Research work carried out as a part of the M Sc (Agri.) degree programme by the first author
email id: Marutimetre98@gmail.com ; drrajubdr@yahoo.com *

*Corresponding author

Date of publication (dd/mm/yyyy): 23/02/2019

Abstract – The Present study was conducted to know the attitude of women members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies towards milch animals and their participation in the selected dairy management practices coupled with their socio-economic profile in Bidar district of Karnataka during 2014-15. Data was collected by personal interview method from 120 respondents' viz., 60 members and 60 non-members of co-operative societies using pre-tested standardized interview schedule. The collected data was analysed using suitable and appropriate statistical tools. The economics of milk production, the value of benefit cost ratio in women member respondents indicates the Rs.1.93 Rs. 2.37 and Rs. 2.28 for local cow, cross breed cow and buffalo, on the contrary Rs. 1.62. Rs. 2.12 and Rs. 1.82 for local cow, cross breed cow and buffalo, respectively. The study indicated animal insurance behaviour of women member (86.66 %) and non-member (28.33 %). The constraints were loan for purchase of dairy animals (85.00 and 88.33 %) by women member and non-member respondents, respectively, followed by non-remunerative price for milk (88.33 %) by members and inadequate financial support by banks for purchase of milch animals (96.66 %) by the non-members.

Keywords – Dairy Co-Operative Society, Members and Non-Members, Attitude, Milch Animals, Dairy Management Practices, Animal Insurance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dairying is an important source of subsidiary income to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The manure from animals provides a good source of organic matter for improving soil fertility and crop yields. The gobar gas from the dung is used as fuel for domestic purposes as also for running engines for drawing water from well. The surplus fodder and agricultural by-products are gainfully utilised for feeding the animals. Almost all draught power for farm operations and transportation is supplied by bullocks. Since agriculture is mostly seasonal, there is a possibility of finding employment throughout the year for many persons through dairy farming. Thus, dairy also provides employment throughout the year. The main

beneficiaries of dairy programmes are small/marginal farmers and landless labourers. While farmers' cooperatives of various types play a useful role in promoting rural development, dairy cooperatives have special attributes that make them particularly suitable. Among these, they can facilitate the development of remote rural economies, thus upgrading the standard of living of the poor.

The DCS is the basic functioning unit at the village level which acts as a catalyst for farmers of the district cooperative milk unions. The developmental programmes for dairy activities in Karnataka enabled the rural women to empower themselves through organising milk producer co-operative societies. It was found felt essential to undertake the research study on women milk producer societies and their impact on socioeconomic life of the rural areas. Keeping the above facts in mind, the present research study was designed to understand how women are performing in functioning dairy co-operative societies in Bidar district of Karnataka, where many of milk producing co-operative societies are managed by women successfully with the following specific objectives :

1. To workout the cost and returns of milk production by respondents.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study was purposively conducted in Bidar district of Karnataka during 2014-15 in Bidar and Humnabad talukas where highest women dairy co-operative societies were functioning. Keeping criteria of highest women registered members for the co-operative societies in the selected talukas, top three villages in each selected talukas considered as study villages. In each selected milk producer co-operative societies, a separate list of women members who supplies milk regularly to the society were prepared in consultation with the officials of co-operative societies of the respective villages. By following the simple random sampling procedure, 10 farm women from each selected six villages were drawn as member respondents.

Table 1. Selection of milk producer co-operative societies for the study

Sl. No	Bidar Taluka			Humnabad Taluka		
	Village	Total registered members	Women registered members	Village	Total registered members	Women registered members
1	Aurad (S)	321	194	Allur (K)	256	115
2	Gunnalli	213	123	Benchincholi	386	153
3	Sangolgi	187	114	Hudgi	650	215
	Total	721	431		1292	483



The list of non-members of milk producer co-operative society were prepared separately for each selected villages in consultation with the officials of co-operative dairy society, animal husbandry, Panchayat Development Officers and Village Accountant of the respective villages. By following simple random sampling procedure, 10 farm women from each selected six villages drawn as a non-member respondent. Totally 120 respondents' viz., 60 members and 60 non-members of the milk producer co-operative societies constituted the sample for the study. To know the attitude of the respondents scale developed by Shivsharanappa *et al* (2004) has been used with suitable modifications in the present study. This scale includes ten statements; the scale quantified on five point continuum strongly favourable, favourable, undecided, unfavourable, and strongly unfavourable. The range of scores for 10 statements was 10-50. The respondents were grouped into three categories based on mean and standard deviation.

To ascertain the cost and returns of milk production by the respondents were calculated by asking the questions with regard to expenditure made on fixed cost, variable cost and gross returns i.e., sale milk multiplied with prevailing market prices of milk from the respondents. The quantity of by-product is multiplied with the price received by respondents in the market. The per liter cost of production was worked out considering total milk yield and total cost i.e. total value of milk divided by total quantity of milk. Benefit cost ratio were worked out considering gross returns and total cost (fixed cost and variable cost) i.e. Gross returns divided by total cost. Further, the respondents were asked to mention the constraints faced in dairy management practices of co-operative society members and non-members and at the same time asked for suggestions to improve dairy as a profitable enterprises. The responses obtained expressed in frequencies and percentages.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The perusal of Table-1 indicated the cost and returns of milk production by members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies. It is clear from the table that members of milk producer co-operative societies have spent Rs. 14883, Rs. 25890 and Rs. 14630 on local cow, cross breed cow and buffalo respectively. However non-member respondents have spent amount of Rs. 12550, Rs. 17990 and Rs. 12555 on local cows, crossbreed cow and buffalo respectively.

It is important to note that among the variable cost, feed cost (Rs. 11423) formed the major component followed by labour cost (Rs. 1670), and veterinary cost (Rs. 390) in case of local reduced by members of milk producer co-operative societies similar pattern of cost was noticed in cross breed cows and buffaloes under members of societies.

Whereas non-members of milk producer co-operative societies have incurred Rs. 10080, Rs. 2080 and 390 on feed, labour and veterinary expenses respectively. Further, cost on feed, green fodder accounted major cost followed by concentrate and dry fodder a cross breed as well as member and non-member respondents.

The total fixed cost incurred on cross breed cow was relatively higher in both member Rs. 3450 and non-member (Rs. 3730) respondents compared to buffalo (Rs. 1750 and 1820) and local cow (Rs. 1400). The depreciation and interest cost worked out to be 9.41 to 13.33 per cent of total cost across type of animals in case of members. Whereas it was worked out to be in the range of 10.29 to 17.7 per cent in case of non-member respondents across the type of animal.

The average milk yield was highest in case cross breed cows (2307 litre /annum) followed by buffalo (1185 litre) and (986 litre) in local cows under member of milk producer co-operative societies, average milk yield was 2100, 1085 and 948 litres under cross breed, buffalo and local cows respectively.

The per litre cost of milk production was Rs. 15.09, 12.34 and 11.22 under local, buffalo and crossbreed cows respectively in member respondents. While it was Rs. 14.75, Rs. 13.20, and 10.30 under local cow, buffalo and cross breed cows in case of non-member respondents.

In general gross return and net profit was relatively higher in cross breed cow followed by buffalo and local cows in both member and non-member respondents.

However return per rupee of investment indicated higher returns in case of member respondents compared to non-member respondents. The B:C ratio was 2.37, 2.23 and 1.93 under cross breed, buffalo and local cows respectively. In case of non-member respondents relatively low in cross breed cow (2.21), buffaloes (1.82) and local cow (1.62) under non-members. Revealing higher profit under cross breed cow over buffaloes and local cows in both the case member and non-member respondents.

Feed cost was higher in case of cross breed cow mainly due to higher cost on concentrate and cross breed cows are very much response to concentrates. Cross breed cows are very susceptible to temperature and other management practices, profit is highest in case of cross breed cows mainly due to higher milk yield. Members of milk producer co-operative societies have higher profit mainly due to better management practices followed with lower cost on feed as compared to non-member respondents, members of dairy co-operative societies have been trained for better management practices by co-operative societies. The similar results have reported by Saha and Gupta (2000) and Vijay Gorakh Patil (2010).

IV. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Under financial management women member (55.00 %) and non-member (43.33%) of the milk producer co-operative societies participated regularly in collection of milk payment.
2. Under cost and returns of milk production, the value of benefit cost ratio in case of member respondents which indicates the Rs. 1.93 Rs. 2.37 and Rs. 2.28 for local cow, cross breed cow and buffalo, on the contrary Rs. 1.62. Rs. 2.12 and Rs. 1.82 for local cow, cross breed cow and buffalo, respectively.

REFERENCES

- [1] Arora, A. S., Avadhesh Kumar, Bardhan, D. and Dabas, Y. P. S., (2006) Socio-economic and communication variables associated with level of knowledge and degree of adoption of improved dairy husbandry practiced in US Nagar District of Uttaranchal. *Indian. J. Dairy Sci.*, 59 (5): pp.337-343.
- [2] Chauhan, D. S., Kamble, V. J., Padghan, P. V., Sawant, R. C. and Kamble, R. R., (2004) Impact of farmers status on milk production in tribal area of Kinwat tahasil (Marathwada region). *Indian. J. Animal Res.*, 38(2): pp.137-140.
- [3] Gupta, L., Tank, U. N. and Dobaria, K. D., (2003) Knowledge and adoption of improved dairying practices. *Agric. Ext. Rev.*, 15(1):pp.30-31.
- [4] Mande, J. V. and Thombre, B. M., (2009) Adoption of cattle rearing practices by owners in Latur district. *Dairy farming Foods and Home Sci.*, 28 (3/4): pp.176 - 180.
- [5] Shashidhar, D. N., (2004) A study on influencing factors and constraints in drip irrigation by horticulture farmers of Bijapur district of Karnataka. *M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).

Table 1. Cost and returns of milk production by members and non-members of milk producer co-operative societies n=120 (₹/animal/annum)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Members (n ₁ =60)			Non-members (n ₂ =60)		
		Local cow	Cross breed cow	Buffalo	Local cow	Cross breed cow	Buffalo
A	Fixed cost						
1	Depreciation and interest	1400 (9.41)	3450 (13.33)	1750 (11.96)	1440 (10.29)	3730 (17.17)	1820 (12.66)
B	Variable cost						
1	Feed cost (i+ii+iii)	11423	19320	11070	10080	14570	10445
i	Dry fodder	2678	3750	2190	2870	3840	2750
ii	Green fodder	5185	5820	5080	5360	5980	5895
iii	Concentrate	3560	9750	3800	1850	4750	1800
2	Labour	1670	2550	1570	2080	2850	1870
3	Veterinary & miscellaneous expenses	390	570	240	390	570	240
	Sub total	13483 (90.59)	22440 (86.67)	12880 (88.04)	12550 (89.71)	17990 (82.83)	12555 (87.34)
C	Total cost (A+B)	14883 (100)	25890 (100)	14630 (100)	13990 (100)	21720 (100)	14375 (100)
D	Average milk yield (ltr/annum)	986	2307	1185	948	2100	1085
E	Average price/ltr.	26	25	26	22	22	22
F	Returns from milk (D*E)	25636	57675	30810	20856	46200	23870
G	Returns from byproducts	2300	3700	2560	1800	3400	2360
H	Total returns (F+G)	27936	61375	33370	22656	45960	26230
I	Net returns (H-C)	13053	35485	18730	8666	24240	11855
1	Cost of production of milk (₹/ltr)	15.09	11.22	12.34	14.75	10.34	13.2
J	Returns per rupee of investment (B:CRatio)	2.14	2.37	2.28	1.62	2.12	1.82