

Socio economic aspect of dairy farmers of zone III off Rajasthan

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Abstract: This article renders the status and the stage and leaving slandered of Zone III farmers of Rajasthan i.e. Tonk, Dausa, Ajmer and Jaipur distt. Article also in lights on their land size and numbers of animal kept by these area farmers

India stands first rank in population of livestock but in production India rank is eighth in world. There are many factors effect the production i.e. management, health and hygiene, breed, nutrition and climatic condition. Although many persons are engage in animal husbandry profession but they are either unskilled or illiterate and do not having sufficient knowledge of the animal husbandry. Research work and lab to land programme is not in to reach of farmers, this is also one of the reason of low production. Rajasthan can be considered as Denmark of India. There are still more chance of improvement.

The report inlights current status of livestock owner of Rajasthan specially zone III A where unfavorable weather conditions and unequal rain distribution in different places. Also this report suggests some ideas to promote the status and living of standard of farmers and improve or overcome the bottleneck in dairy husbandry practices. If farmers follow the tips and government launch the scheme to uplift the farmers status than definitely it may be useful for state as well as for country.

Introduction

Therefore, looking to the dire need of such comprehensive study in the semi arid eastern plain of Rajasthan this project is aimed to fulfill the following objectives

1. To study the socio-economic status of the cattle farmers and livestock production

aspect of livestock husbandry in the region.

The status of dairyfarmers is not as good as other Indian farmers mostly are illiterate and follows old era practices that is why their animal production and own life slandered and living standared is not uplifted it can be uplift by adopting new scientific practices and package only required them attention and new govt scheme knowledge.

Districts	Less than 1 ha		1-2 ha		More than 2 ha	
AJMER						
Tabiji	240	(5)	125	(2)	159	(3)
Pushkar	63	(5)	32	(2)	36	(3)
Ramner ki Dhani	106	(2)	106	(2)	233	(6)
KISHANGARH						
Rupangarh	157	(2)	234	(3)	438	(5)
Sarganwa	94	(2)	108	(3)	205	(5)
Barna	256	(5)	117	(3)	112	(2)
KEKARI						
Sawar	154	(4)	146	(4)	77	(2)
Bagera	319	(5)	149	(2)	234	(3)
Kadeda	256	(5)	117	(3)	112	(2)
SHAHUPURA						
Manoharpur	328	(6)	104	(2)	78	(2)
Nathawala	128	(5)	61	(3)	43	(2)
Amarpura	45	(5)	35	(4)	12	(1)
CHOUMU						
Kaladera	181	(3)	117	(2)	287	(5)
Bhutura	51	(1)	100	(3)	216	(6)
Hadouta	234	(4)	199	(4)	120	(2)
JAIPUR						
Tilawala	68	(5)	30	(2)	47	(3)
Balawala	306	(5)	133	(2)	220	(3)
Renwal	72	(2)	139	(3)	185	(5)

SIKRAI						
Bhojपुरा	15	(2)	22	(2)	48	(6)
Sikrai	100	(6)	37	(2)	29	(2)
Reta	112	(3)	109	(3)	122	(4)
BASWA						
Peechu padakala	114	(5)	72	(3)	30	(2)
Gulana	278	(5)	122	(2)	205	(3)
Radawata	70	(3)	76	(3)	98	(4)
DAUSA						
Aluda	70	(3)	76	(3)	98	(4)
Baniyana	248	(7)	56	(2)	08	(1)
Biharipura	39	(2)	39	(2)	131	(6)
NIWAI						
Palai	28	(2)	26	(1)	119	(7)
Sunara	27	(2)	40	(2)	103	(6)
Akodia	49	(3)	38	(2)	81	(5)
MALPURA						
Lawa	393	(3)	284	(2)	610	(5)
Diggi	193	(2)	145	(1)	675	(7)
Lanba Harisingh	210	(4)	141	(2)	206	(4)
DEOLI						
Satwada	216	(3)	238	(3)	286	(4)
Negedia	624	(6)	219	(2)	257	(2)
Saroli	49	(5)	16	(2)	32	(3)

Table 1: Number of farmers according to the three categories of the land holding in different villages of the selected villages of the selected Tehsils (Source : Agricultural census 2000-2001)

Figures in the parentheses are the number of farmers selected proportionately in the given category. The area under survey of the project included eight tehsils from four districts namely Ajmer, Jaipur, Dausa and Tonk covering 36 villages and 540 farmers of agro climatic zone III A as depicted in fig 1&2

Socio- Economic aspects

Socio- Economic status of the people indicates about the various facts of life i.e. socio-culture set-up including family, caste, organizations, groups, social changes, social processes, social disintegration, economic development in terms of improvement in the village living standards of

the society. Education is an important component of this aspect which decided the direction and dimensions of socio-economic development of the society. Planned development of any society, sector or area demands some basic or bench-mark information to be considered. In this case focus is on agriculture sector including dairy and animal husbandry. By taking up studies relating to socio-economic upliftment of rural people it could be aimed at knowing the impact of technologies on rural society. The result of such studies could be an indicator as to know how the acceptance of technologies is bringing about social changes in our rural areas at different points of time.

Accordingly the strategies could be chalked out to reinvest our efforts and to accelerate the pace of development in desired direction.

The distribution of various castes viz. General, Other backward Classes (OBC), scheduled Castes (SC) & Schedule Tribes (ST) among three categories of farmers according to land holding in zone III A was investigated. It is revealed from table 4. that approximately three fourth of the farmers (73.75%) belonged to OBC followed by general (13.00%) were as only 13.25% farmers belonged to ST & SC in which the share of SC was only 2.75%.

CAST	ST	SC	OBC	GEN.	TOTAL
I	24	7	140	26	197
II	12	4	92	9	117
III	21	3	166	36	226
TOTAL	57	14	398	71	540

Table 2: Distribution of farmers according to caste & category in Zone IIIA

CAST					
CATEGORY	ST	SC	OBC	GEN.	TOTAL
I	1	1	36	8	46
II	1	2	25	7	35
III	4	2	39	9	54
TOTAL	6	5	100	24	135

Table: 2 (a) Distribution of farmers according to caste & category in Ajmer District.

CAST					
CATEGORY	ST	SC	OBC	GEN.	TOTAL
I	20	7	25	9	61
II	11	5	11	6	33
III	12	2	17	10	41
TOTAL	43	14	53	25	135

Table: 2(b) Distribution of farmers according to caste & category in Dausa District.

CAST					
CATEGORY	ST	SC	OBC	GEN.	TOTAL
I	5	4	37	10	56
II	1	1	28	3	33
III	5	3	32	6	46
TOTAL	11	8	97	19	135

Table: 2(c) Distribution of farmers according to caste & category in Jaipur District.

CAST					
CATEGORY	ST	SC	OBC	GEN.	TOTAL
I	5	5	24	8	42
II	2	4	18	2	26
III	4	5	46	12	67
TOTAL	11	14	88	22	135

Table: 2(d) Distribution of farmers according to caste & category in Tonk District.

The same trend was observed in all the selected districts except in Dausa district in which 40 per cent farmers belong to SC& ST category. Therefore, it is evident that OBC dominates in the animal rearing in Zone III A whereas animal husbandry is less preferred by SC& ST category.

Literacy is the most important indicator in any society that determines about the awareness of farmers about various scientific practices adopted in animals rearing. As far as literacy rate of the farmers of surveyed area is concerned, 31.25 per cent farmers were educated up to middle class followed by senior higher secondary level (19.25%). About 42 per cent farmers were illiterates and very less (7.50%) farmers were educated above higher secondary level in which most of them belonged to category III i.e. having more than 2 hectare. of land (table 5). The percentage of illiterate farmers was higher than the zone's level in Ajmer and Jaipur districts whereas the numbers of farmers having education above higher secondary level were found to be negligible in Ajmer & Jaipur districts.

Literacy					
Category	Illiterate	Up to VIII	Up to Hr. Sec.	Above	TOTAL
I	87	63	37	10	197
II	61	51	21	9	142
III	79	55	45	22	201
TOTAL	227	169	103	41	540

Table: 3 Distribution of farmers according to level of literacy & category in Zone IIIA

CAST					
CATEGORY	Illiterate	Up to VIII	Up to Hr. Sec	Above	TOTAL
I	31	9	4	0	44

II	18	10	3	0	31
III	32	20	8	0	60
TOTAL	81	39	15	0	135

Table: 3(a) Distribution of farmers according to level of literacy & category in Ajmer district.

CAST	Illiterate	Up to VII I	Up to Hr. Sec .	Above	TOTAL
CATEGORY					
I	16	24	12	8	60
II	9	15	3	3	30
III	17	11	6	11	45
TOTAL	42	50	21	22	135

Table: 3 (b) Distribution of farmers according to level of literacy & category in Dausa district.

CAST	Illiterate	Up to VII I	Up to Hr. Sec	Above	TOTAL
CATEGORY					
I	27	18	7	2	54
II	16	13	7	1	37
III	23	15	2	4	44
TOTAL	66	46	16	7	135

Table: 3 (c) Distribution of farmers according to level of literacy & category in Jaipur district.

CAST	Illiterate	Up to VII I	Up to Hr. Sec .	Above	TOTAL
CATEGORY					
I	6	8	21	4	39
II	8	7	8	7	30
III	7	12	34	13	66
TOTAL	21	27	63	24	135

3 (d) Distribution of farmers according to level of literacy & category in Tonk district.

Family structure according to family type and size was also studied under various categories of farmers and it was found that out of the 540 farmers the family structure of 90.50 percent farmers were single (Table...). Approximately the same trend was observed in all the selected districts. A total of 74.25 percent farmers were having more than five members in their family whereas 25.75 percent farmers were having less than five members in zone IIIA. The same trend of having more than five members in the family in comparison to less than five members was also observed in all the districts.

Parameter	Categories				
	TOTAL	I	II	III	
Type of family	Single	137	85	140	362
	Joint	12	12	14	38
Size of family	Up to 5	38	25	40	103
	> 5members	111	72	114	297

Table4: Distribution of farmers according to type and size of family in zone IIIA.

Conclusion

The status of farmers was also evaluated according to type of home, and the material in possession. About 98.25 percent of the farmers having 'Pucca' house whereas 0.25 percent residing in well built house. On grading the farmers according to material in possession, majority of the farmers were on low to medium score. Most of the farmers (94.25) have not received any type of knowledge aid from any NGO or KVK or government organization regarding various animal husbandry practices and even they did not receive any type training for the scientific rearing of the livestock.

Now-a-days many financial institutes have emerged in the society for providing financial assistance to the farmers for uplifting the social status through agricultural and allied activities. It was found that most of farmers (98.50%) did not obtain any assistance for animal farming.

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