

An economic study of animal-agriculture in Central U.P.

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ABSTRACT

This paper measures trends and patterns of the socio-economic determinants like sex, literacy total cultivated area, and average size of holdings. The percentage of male and female workforce was recorded 64.81 and 35.19 per cent, respectively. The average size of family was 6.25 members. The overall literacy was 72.58 per cent and illiteracy was 27.42 per cent, however, the large farm having highest educated persons *i.e.* 78.57 per cent as compared to small and marginal farms. Total cultivated area of all the different size groups of farm were found 92.19 hectares, while large farm having highest cultivated area. Average numbers of agricultural worker per farm came to 4.89 and on an average per hectare agricultural worker accounted for 6.20. The overall data were found to be higher percentage of livestock in case of buffalo 34.48 per cent followed by cow, bullock, goat, poultry and young stock was 25.10, 12.97, 11.70, 7.88 and 7.87 per cent, respectively. It was found that highest number of animal 56.59 per cent at marginal farms followed by small and large farms 32.55 per cent and 10.85 per cent, respectively.

Key words : Development, Institutional, Changes, Animal-Agriculture

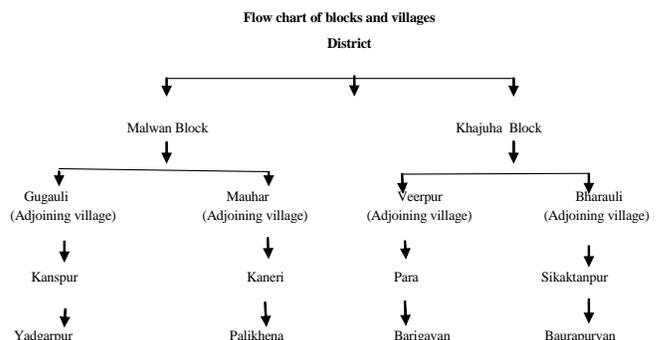
INTRODUCTION

The contribution of livestock in gross domestic product (GDP) has been under estimated as the input of draught power does not enter the calculation. Draught animal power shared nearly 46 per cent of total power utilized in Indian agriculture during 1970. It is matter of concern that the share of animal power in the total power utilized for agriculture during 1990s has declined to about 12 per cent. this clearly indicates that mechanization is an increase in agricultural operations and draught power requirement is on decline owing to diversification of crops in cropping pattern. However, for resource poor farmer and marginal and small farm holders, animals' power is still an important and cheaper source of power for agricultural operations as draught animals provide about 15 million kw. of energy to agriculture. The rate of milk production is increasing at 1 per cent per annum in the world, while in India it is increasing by more than 4 per cent. Dairying, is one of the fastest growing enterprises in the country with 7.4 per cent growth rate during the 9th Five Year Plan (Baluswami, 1981). The milk collection in Central Uttar Pradesh by private and co-operatives dairy units is solely purchased by the state government. Now, various private milk processing units are involved in purchasing the milk, collected by dairy co-operatives and thus there exists tough competition in marketing. The development of livestock and agriculture has been contributed economically in improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural people and this development brought parallel change in rural and urban institutional mechanisms in the study area. Therefore, the present study has been carried out with the following objectives:

- To study the socio-economic characteristics of selected households in the study area.
- To suggest suitable measures in context of the development of institutions for future.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cluster sampling technique was used in the present study. The sampling techniques at a respective stage were made for selection of two blocks, village and households in the district Fatehpur. Out of 13 development blocks, only two blocks Malwan and Khajuha were selected. From these universe of two blocks were selected randomly. Previously two nuclear villages were selected in each block and two adjacent villages of each nuclear village were also selected to form a cluster of three villages. In all the total 12 villages (6 village from each block) were selected randomly from both development blocks. In all, 120 households were also selected for the different size groups of farm.



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