



Research
Paper

Effect of socio-economic characteristics on productivity of dairy unit

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ABSTRACT

An investigation was carried out during the year 2009-2010 to study the economic evaluation of socio-economic status of dairy unit owners. The result showed that overall average age of dairy unit owner was 42.10 years. In regard to number of milch animals the average milch animals kept by dairy unit owners was 25.54. R^2 was 0.77 which indicated that milk productivity was influenced by all variables together with 77.01 per cent. It was observed that, regression coefficients of education (288.07), family size (59.56), occupation (797.99), land holding (112.38), milch animals (3057.11) and source of income (665.85). Thus, one added to education, family size, occupation, land holding, milch animals and source of income would lead to increase productivity of milk 288.07, 59.56, 797.99, 112.38, 3057.11 and 665.85 litres, respectively.

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Key words : Milk, Socio-economic characteristics, Productivity, Regression coefficient

INTRODUCTION

Dairying is one of the fastest growing enterprises in the country and recognized as an important farm activity for enhancing farmers' income level in our country. It acts as a supplementary or complementary enterprise especially to millions of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. India ranks 1st in the world with 114.4 million tonnes of milk production during 2010 (Anonymous, 2010). Milk not only eliminates deficiencies in the diet but is an excellent source of vital nutrients and functional constituents, so importance of milk in human diet cannot be over emphasized in India. The per capita minimum availability of milk for consumption in India is about 250g. per day which is far below as recommended by Indian Council of Medical Research (280 gm).

Pune is one of the major milk producing districts in Western Maharashtra. The dairy unit owners are mostly maintaining cross-bred cows for milk production. There is necessity to study dairy unit on business point of view. Hence, the present study has been undertaken in order to know the socio-economic characteristics of dairy unit owners and its effect on productivity of milk.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Multistage sampling design was adopted for selection

of district, Tahsil, villages and dairy unit owners. In first stage, Pune district was purposively selected on the basis of large scale dairy farming. In second stage, Baramati Tahsil was selected on the basis of highest cross-bred dairy units. In third stage, 8 villages were selected on the basis of high cross-bred cow. In fourth stage, 6 samples from each village selected randomly. Thus, 48 dairy unit owners were selected randomly for present study.

Collection of data:

Cross sectional data were collected from dairy unit owners, by personal interview method with the help of pre-tested schedule. Data pertained for the year 2009-2010.

Analysis of data:

Statistical tools like arithmetic mean and linear regression equation was used to analyze the socio-economic status and its effect on productivity of milk.

Linear regression equation:

Socio-economic characteristic of dairy unit owner was achieved by application of tabular analysis as well as linear functional analysis.

$$Y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$