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SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS OF DAIRY OWNERS OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL AREAS IN UDAIPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Present study was conducted in Udaipur district of Rajasthan, four tehsils were selected for sampling under rural areas which included tribal and nontribal villages. Sixteen villages (eight tribal and eight non-tribal) were randomly selected from each tehsils. Thirty dairy farmer families were selected in each village. For selection of tehsil and village, census report and district hand book was consulted. An interview schedule was developed and pretested to collect relevant information on the socio economic aspects of dairy cattle and buffalo's management. The literacy and educational status of family head was higher in non tribal than tribal areas. The proportion of SC and ST farmers were higher in tribal area, while general casts in non tribal areas. All the nontribal and tribal farmers followed mixed framing. The total income per family per year was higher (Rs 20,000.00) in nontribal area as compared to tribal area (Rs. 10,000.00). The income from dairy component was considerably higher in nontribal area (50 percent) than tribal area. The average land holding per family was 140.27 and 94.53 hectors in non tribal and tribal areas. Most of tribal farmers have (62.25 percent) and in nontribal areas (54.16 percent). Maize is main kharif crop and wheat's rabi crop, while lucerne are main green fodder crops among the other fodder crops in the tribal and non tribal areas of Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

Key words : Tribal, non- tribal, Socio-economic parameter, Dairy owner.

The life style and living standard of tribal vastly very from the rest of the society. Most of the tribal population all over the country live in below poverty line and constantly exploited by certain categories of non-tribal population. The growth of tribal community is an aspect of development process in our national economy.

In Rajasthan, tribal population is 12% of the state population. Out of total population of the tribal's, more than 45 per cent resides in three districts of Southern Rajasthan viz. Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur. Mostly they live on hilly tops of "Aravallis" and utilize the flaxy on plain area, The cattle, buffaloes and goat are non-descript type and their up keep is far from the scientific lines. Very scanty reports on local resources available, a great difficulty arises for livestock development planners to construct a

[1]SRF
[2]SMS, Animal Production
[3]DP&M, MPUAT,Udaipur

suitable development plan for the area. Hence, present study aimed to develop socio-economic status of poor farm families through dairying. of tribal and nontribal areas of Udaipur.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigation was conducted with the aim to study present socio economic status in the tribal and nontribal belt in Udaipur district of Rajasthan. In Udaipur district four tehsil selected for sampling under rural areas which included tribal and non tribal villages. Sixteen villages (eight tribal and eight non tribal) were selected in each tehsil. The criteria for sample selection based on the dairy co-operative societies running in different villages and tribal livestock owners and non tribal livestock owners. Keeping in mind the purpose of study an interview schedule was developed by the investigator and experts of the subject. The schedule has based on personal information of respondent farm family with his relative background. Measurement of antecedent variables (personal characteristics of the respondents) age, education, cast, family size, occupation, land holding, income level and herd size are the important personal characteristics of the respondents. These are the independent variables of the respondents.

With the help of experts in the field of animal husbandry, veterinary science and available literature information pertaining to develop of extent of adoption scale was gathered and different items in various aspects were prepared and enlisted. Having prepared an exhaustive list of items the task of item selection was accomplished by requesting the concerning subject matter specialist to evaluate the items in view of their suitability to assess the extent of adoption of respondents. Experts were asked to keep two criteria in mind while evaluating. The selected items were in the objective form, alternative form and multiple choice forms. To analyze the collected information several statistical tools and methods were used[4].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was presumed that personal information of individual i.e. age; category, education, family size, occupation, annual income and land holding may influence the extent of adoption of dairy owners of tribal and non tribal areas.

The data revealed that 65.41 per cent of the total respondents were in the middle age group of 30 to 45 years. The respondents above 45 years and below 30 years of age are 28.95 and 5.62 per cent, respectively. The chi squar test for testing the association of medium age between tribal and non-tribal sector was found to be significant. A finding in consonance with the observation [1 &3].

The distribution of households surveyed according to caste are given in Table 1. The proportion of SC, ST and OBC families was 28.75, 61.66 and 5.83 per cent respectively in tribal areas as compared to 10.83, 13.75 and 44.58 per cent in non tribal areas. The families of general caste were higher in non-tribal (30.83%) than tribal area (3.75%). The association of different cast between tribal and non-tribal sector was found significant.The proportion of SC and ST was higher in tribal areas because of most of they are dependent on agriculture as well as livestock rearing. Similar finding also reported [5], in non-tribal areas and [3] in tribal areas.

Table 1 Distribution of households according to caste (category)

Area	Household (Respondents)	SC	ST	OBC	General
Tribal	(240)	69 (28.75)	148 (61.66)	14 (5.83)	9 (3.75)
Non-tribal	(240)	26 (10.83)	33 (13.75)	107 (44.58)	74 (30.83)
Overall	(480)	95 (19.79)	181 (37.70)	121 (25.20)	83 (17.29)
Educational status of family					
Area	Respondents (Household	Illiterate	Literate		
			Primary	Middle to Sr. Secondary	Above Sr. Secondary
Tribal	(240)	129 (53.75)	111 (46.25)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
Non-tribal	(240)	112 (46.66)	96 (40.00)	31 (12.91)	1 (0.41)
Overall	(480)	241 (50.20)	207 (43.12)	31 (6.45)	1 (0.20)

*Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage X = 2.149**
*Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage X^2 = 34.286**
** Significant at P < 0.05*

The educational statuses of family head of household surveyed are presented in Table 1. The illiterate of household surveyed was higher at 53.75 per cent in tribal areas as compared to non tribal areas at 46.66 per cent. Educational level of literate person was also higher in non-tribal areas as compared to tribal areas. The chi squar test for testing the association of literary between tribal and non tribal areas was found to be significantly indicating that these two factors are highly associated. Similarly consonance also observed by[3].

The results indicated that the maximum numbers of cattle and buffaloes owners (51.20%) belonged to above member's family size as compared to up to 5 members. The association of family members with tribal and non-tribal areas was significant. This finding is well supported by [2].

Majority of farmers (96.90%) adopted agriculture livestock as compared to other occupations. The results are in line with findings of [3]. Annual income of households surveyed from different class are presented in table 2. About 42.08 per cent tribal householders having upto Rs. 10,000. The income with respect to dairying per family was significantly higher (71.66%) in non-tribal areas as compared to tribal areas, because the products of dairying sold on higher prices in urban areas as compared to rural areas due to higher demand. Similar trend was also in evidence for total income.

Table 2:- Distribution of household according annual income.

Area	Household (Respondents)	Up to 10,000	10,001 to 20,000	Above 20,000
Tribal	(240)	101 (42.08)	136 (56.66)	3 (1.25)
Non-tribal	(240)	12 (5.00)	56 (23.33)	172 (71.66)
Overall	(480)	113 (23.54)	192 (40.00)	175 (36.45)

*Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage X = 2.666**
** Significant at P < 0.05*

The results pertaining to the training of farmers for livestock rearing that only 5.41 % non tribal was given training and non tribal farmers received trainings for livestock rearing and overall was significant ($P < 0.05$).

The total land holding in tribal areas was 94.53 hectors as compared to 140.27 hectors in non-tribal areas. The householders occupied 16.92 per cent irrigated land and 83.07 per cent un-irrigated land respectively in tribal household as well as 73.09 per cent and 26.90 per cent non tribal respectively. The land holding is higher in non-tribal belt than tribal belt. Similarly, results are also obtained by[1].

Generally maize was the main Kharif crop in the areas as 100 percent household in tribal and non tribal sown maize along with Urd, Moong, Guar, Arhar as mixed crop. Majority of the household 94.58 percent tribal and 98.33 percent non tribal (Table 3) adopted mixed farming systems. The association of mode of farming system used the households between tribal and non tribal rural sector was found to be significant indicating that there two factors were highly associated.

TABLE 3 CROPPING PATTERN FOLLOWED BY HOUSEHOLDS

Area	Kharif Crops					Rabi Crops					Zaid Crops			Fodder Crops						
	Maize	Moong	Urd	Arhar	Til	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Masoor	Must-ard	Moong	Urd	Guar	Moong	Urd	Luuc-erne	Bers-eem	Oat	Sugar-cant	jowar
(A) Tribal (240)	240 (100)	160 (66.66)	37 (15.41)	40 (16.55)	37 (15.41)	60 (25.00)	37 (15.41)	20 (8.33)	34 (14.16)	32 (13.33)	-	-	-	62 (25.83)	7 (2.91)	96 (40.00)	-	14 (5.83)	28 (11.66)	-
(B) Non-Tribal (240)	240 (100)	190 (79.16)	40 (16.66)	57 (23.75)	75 (31.25)	189 (78.75)	97 (40.41)	67 (27.91)	45 (18.75)	103 (42.91)	13 (5.41)	18 (7.50)	7 (2.91)	76 (31.66)	14 (5.83)	140 (58.33)	75 (31.25)	48 (20.00)	61 (25.41)	87 (36.25)
G. Total (480)	480 (100)	350 (72.91)	77 (16.04)	97 (20.26)	112 (23.33)	249 (51.82)	134 (27.91)	87 (18.12)	79 (16.45)	135 (28.12)	13 (2.70)	18 (3.75)	7 (1.45)	138 (28.75)	21 (4.37)	236 (49.16)	75 (15.62)	62 (12.91)	89 (18.54)	87 (18.12)

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage

Kharif Crops $x^2 = 11.694^*$

Rabi Crops $x^2 = 12.908^*$

Zaid Crops $x^2 = 4.789$

Fodder Crops $x^2 = 99.996^{**}$

**significant P<0.01

*significant P<0.05

CONCLUSION

From the present investigation it may be concluded that the age is one of the important factors influencing adaption of improved dairy husbandry practices. The literacy and educational status of family head was higher innon tribal than tribal areas.The families of general caste were higher in non-tribal (30.83%) than tribal area (3.75%). The association of different cast between tribal and non-tribal sector was found significant. The association of family members with tribal and non-tribal areas was significant. The income with respect to dairying per family was significantly higher (71.66%) in non-tribal areas as compared to tribal areas. The association of mode of farming system used the households between tribal and non tribal rural sector was found to be significant.

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