

## INPUT FACILITIES RECEIVED BY THE MEMBERS OF DAIRY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES FROM UDAIPUR DAIRY UNION IN SOUTHERN RAJASTHAN

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### ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in purposively selected Udaipur district of Rajasthan. The investigation was concerned with "Udaipur Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Limited, Udaipur" (Udaipur dairy union). The Udaipur dairy union consists of 23 milk procurement routes. Out of these six milk routes were selected randomly. Further, two dairy cooperative societies were selected randomly from each identified milk procurement route. Thus, a total 12 dairy cooperative societies were selected for present investigation. To select the sample of milk producer members, simple random sampling technique was adopted. From each selected dairy cooperative society, 10 milk producer members were selected. Thus, a total of 120 respondents were selected from 12 dairy cooperative societies. The results of study indicated that 64.17 per cent DCS members received the supply of input facilities to the medium level, followed by low (20.83%) and high (15.00%) level of input facilities received from personnel of dairy union. It was further observed that twenty types of input facilities were received by the DCS members from dairy union. The members of DCSs received the "cattle feed/high protein feed" with 100.00 mean per cent score followed by "mineral mixture to increase productivity and fertility of animals" (92.50 MPS), "vaccination facilities" (92.10 MPS), "training programmes on advanced dairy production techniques" (91.10 MPS), "printed literature on various practices of animal husbandry" (83.80 MPS), "good quality fodder seeds at subsidized rate" (75.40 MPS). While, respondents were poorly benefited by vermiculture programme and chaffing of green/dry fodder facilities from dairy union.

### INTRODUCTION

The Indian dairy cooperative system is one of the biggest in the world consisting of more than 74,000 primary dairy societies with a membership of above 10 million milk producers and providing a reliable marketing service to all milk producers irrespective of their class, caste, economy of scale throughout the country. It also provides basic dairy extension services such as supply of cattle feed, fodder seed, animal health services, artificial insemination for both cattle and buffaloes to the members of dairy cooperative societies (Sasikumar, 1998).

For a rapid development of dairy cooperative, input activities play a vital role in milk production. The increase in milk production in turn is too much necessary for farmers at village level in order to reduce per litre cost of production, the ultimate aim of White Revolution being the socio-economic

upliftment of rural community as well as necessary at milk cooperative union/federation level to ultimately reduce the cost incurred in processing and marketing per litre milk and in turn fetch maximum profit, ultimately providing better input facilities to the members. In the past years, the "Udaipur Dairy Union" has been providing various kinds of input facilities to its farmer members. Considering the importance of input facilities in milk production a study was planned to assess the extent of input facilities received by the members of dairy cooperative societies from dairy union in Southern Rajasthan with the following specific objectives:

1. To know the level of input facilities received by the members of dairy cooperative societies from dairy union.
2. To assess the extent of input facilities received by the members of the society from functionaries of dairy union.

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in purposively selected Udaipur district of Rajasthan. The investigation was concerned with “Udaipur Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Limited, Udaipur” (Udaipur dairy union). The Udaipur dairy union consists of 23 milk procurement routes. Out of these six milk routes were selected randomly. Further, two dairy cooperative societies were selected randomly from each identified milk procurement route. Thus, a total 12 dairy cooperative societies were selected for present investigation. To select the sample of milk producer members, simple random sampling technique was adopted. From each selected dairy cooperative society, 10 milk producer members were selected. Thus, a total of 120 respondents were selected from 12 dairy cooperative societies. The information was collected through personal interview technique. Then, data were analysed, tabulated and interpretation was done in the form of results and discussion.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To get an overview of the input level, dairy cooperative society members were grouped under three categories viz., low, medium and high input level. These categories were made on the basis of calculated mean and standard deviation of the obtained input facilities scores by the respondents.

**Table 1. Distribution of dairy cooperative society members on the basis of input facilities received by them from the union**

S. No.	Level of input facilities	Range	f	%
1.	Low input level	< 20.83	25	20.83
2.	Medium input level	20.83 to 34.53	77	64.17
3.	High input level	> 34.53	18	15.00
	Total		120	100.00

The data presented in Table 1 reveal that 64.17 per cent of the dairy cooperative society members received the supply of input facilities to the medium level. While, 15.00 and 20.83 per cent members received the input facilities to the extent as high and low respectively from personnel of dairy union.

Further analysis of table clearly shows that nearly 80.00 per cent members of dairy cooperative societies received the input facilities from dairy union either medium level or high level in the area under study. It means that majority of the dairy farmers obtained whatever the facilities related to breeding, feeding, veterinary and communicational were given by the dairy union.

### Extent of input facilities received by the members of dairy cooperative societies:

In order to find out the extent of input facilities received by the dairy farmers, a total of twenty major input facilities were taken in account and mean per cent score (MPS) of each major input facility was calculated. The result of the same has been presented in Table 2.

The study of Table 2 reveals that “cattle feed/high protein feed” provided by dairy union through dairy cooperative societies was received fully by members of dairy cooperative societies with 100.00 MPS and ranked first among all the input facilities. The extent of receiving “mineral mixture to increase productivity and fertility of animals” from dairy union was 92.50 per cent among the member respondents. The input facility related to cattle feed/high protein feed received fully by the dairy members may be because of the reason that farmers possessed knowledge about importance of cattle feed in the milk production of dairy animals, so that milk producers were more conscious about receiving this input facility. The majority of respondents were also benefited by “vaccination facilities”, “training programmes on advanced dairy production techniques”, “printed literature on various aspects of animal husbandry” and “good quality fodder seeds at subsidized rates” with MPS 92.10, 91.10, 83.80 and 75.40 and ranked third, fourth, fifth and sixth respectively in the input facilities hierarchy.

Further analysis of table shows that “first aid facilities at dairy cooperative society” and “clock emergency treatment facility” were also received by most of the members of dairy cooperative societies with extent of 74.20 and 66.30 per cent respectively. The input facilities related to breeding, it was observed that “bulls of genetic performance for natural services to improve local breeds” was used by the respondents with 65.40 mean per cent

scores. The majority of livestock keepers were considered this facility as one of the important input facilities because of the reason that the results of breeding bulls was better than other methods of

breeding. Further, table clearly shows that respondents were poorly benefited by “vermiculture programme” because this facility was recently initiated by dairy union in the study area.

**Table 2. Extent of input facilities received by the dairy cooperative society members from dairy union**

S.No.	Input facilities	MPS	Rank
1.	Artificial insemination by trained A.I. worker	57.50	12
2.	Infertility camps to treat infertile animals	61.70	10
3.	Calf care and calf rearing subsidy	53.90	13
4.	Bulls of better genetic performance for natural services to improve local breeds	65.40	9
5.	Variety of semen for dairy animal to avoid inbreeding	49.90	15
6.	Cattle feed/high protein feed	100.00	1
7.	Good quality fodder seeds at subsidized rate	75.40	6
8.	Chaffing of green/dry fodder to avoid wastage of fodder	30.60	19
9.	Mineral mixture to increase productivity and fertility of animals	92.50	2
10.	First aid facilities at dairy cooperative society	74.20	7
11.	Vaccination facilities	92.10	3
12.	Deworming programme	61.30	11
13.	Clock emergency treatment facility	66.30	8
14.	Training programmes on advanced dairy production techniques	91.10	4
15.	Mastitis control programme	43.30	17
16.	Facility for construction of improved animal shed	37.90	18
17.	Milk competitions for promotion of milk production in dairy animals	52.90	14
18.	Printed literature on various practices of animal husbandry	83.80	5
19.	Cattle insurance master policy at subsidized rates	48.80	16
20.	Vermiculture programme	12.50	20

MPS = Mean per cent score.

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The findings are in agreement with the findings of Shinde *et al.* (1996) who reported that majority of the selected dairy farmers participated in extension programmes organized by the animal husbandry and dairy development department. Sharma *et al.* (2001) who revealed that beneficiaries got the supply of fodder seed and cattle feed from the milk cooperative societies.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussion, it could safely be concluded that majority of dairy cooperative society members (64.17%) received the supply of input facilities to the medium level from personnel of dairy union. It was further concluded that Udaipur dairy union benefited to members of dairy cooperative societies by initiating various input facility programmes related to breeding, feeding, health care and management of dairy animals. The extent of input facilities received by the dairy members was from 12.50 to 100.00 per cent in all the aspects of input facilities provided by the dairy union.

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