A Study on Viability of small Dairy Farming units in Select Sample Villages of Talupula and Kadiri Mandals

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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
S.T.S.N Govt. DEGREE COLLEGE, KADIRI
S.K UNIVERSITY

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Declaration

We declare that the Community Service Project entitled **"A Study on Viability of small Dairy Farming units in Select Sample Villages of Talupula and Kadiri Mandals"** submitted by us for the award of marks for CSP report to the Dept. of Commerce, S.T.S.N Govt. DEGREE COLLEGE, KADIRI is original.

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This is to certify that the CSP entitled **"A Study on Viability of Dairy Farming units in Select Sample Villages of Talupula and Kadiri Mandals"** submitted to Dept. Commerce, S.T.S.N Govt. Degree College by J. SREELATHA, K. NIRUPAMA, M. LALITHA and M. JANAKI for the award of the marks for CSP is a record of independent research work carried out by them under my Mentorship. This has not been previously submitted to this or any other College.

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LIST OF ABRIVIATIONS

Chapter – 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the mentees aimed to have a discussion on introduction to dairy farming, problems and prospects of the dairy farming and the scope of the dairy farming as an alternate employability source. It is also discussed about the status of dairy farming industry in India.

Introduction:

Dairy farming, also called dairying, branch of agriculture that encompasses the breeding, raising, and utilization of dairy animals, primarily cows, for the production of milk and the various dairy products processed from it.

Dairy is a universal agricultural production, people invariably use milk in almost every country across the world, and up to one billion people live on dairy farms. It is a vital part of the global food system and it plays a key role in the sustainability of rural areas in particular.

It is a well-known fact that the dairy industry actively contributes to the economies of a number of communities, regions and countries. An increasing demand worldwide is noticeably emerging at present, and the industry is globalizing, thus increasing the scope and intensity of the global dairy trade. However, the question of how and on what criteria we can objectively assess the economic benefits of the dairy sector still remains. The following factsheet aims to summarize the different aspects of dairy economy, as attested by multiple existing, comprehensive data sources. Economic dairy benefits can be accessed from the point of view of production of milk and dairy products, trade and employment[1].

Milk for human consumption is produced primarily by the cow and the water buffalo. The goat also is an important milk producer in China, India, and other Asian countries and in Egypt. Goat's milk is also produced in Europe and North America but, compared to cow's milk, goat's milk is relatively unimportant. Buffalo's milk is produced in commercial quantities in some countries, particularly India. Where it is produced, buffalo's milk is used in the same way as is cow's milk, and in some areas

the community milk supply consists of a mixture of both. This article treats the principles and practices of dairy farming[2].

Dairy farming is a class of agriculture for long-term production of milk, which is processed (either on the farm or at a dairy plant, either of which may be called a dairy) for eventual sale of a dairy product. Dairy farming has a history that goes back to the early Neolithic era, around the seventh millennium BC, in many regions of Europe and Africa. Before the 20th century, milking was done by hand on small farms. Beginning in the early 20th century, milking was done in large scale dairy farms with innovations including rotary parlors, the milking pipeline, and automatic milking systems that were commercially developed in the early 1990s.

Milk preservation methods have improved starting with the arrival of refrigeration technology in the late 19th century, which included direct expansion refrigeration and the plate heat exchanger. These cooling methods allowed dairy farms to preserve milk by reducing spoiling due to bacterial growth and humidity.

Worldwide, leading dairy industries in many countries including India, the United States, China, and New Zealand serve as important producers, exporters, and importers of milk. Since the late 20th century, there has generally been an increase in total milk production worldwide, with around 827,884,000 tons of milk being produced in 2017 according to the FAO.

There has been substantial concern over the amount of waste output created by dairy industries, seen through manure disposal and air pollution caused by methane gas. The industry's role in agricultural greenhouse gas emissions has also been noted to implicate environmental consequences. Various measures have been put in place in order to control the amount of phosphorus excreted by dairy livestock. The usage of rBST has also been controversial. Dairy farming in general has been criticized by animal welfare activists due to the health issues imposed upon dairy cows through intensive animal farming[3].

Dairy farming is the practice of raising mother animals such as cows, goats, buffalo, donkeys, and other livestock and using their milk to feed humans. Dairy products

include cheese, butter, yogurt, ice cream, and milk. Byproducts of the dairy farming industry are also used for feeding baby cows and even for nonfood purposes like paint, high-quality color print paper, and, historically, airplane coating.

Dairy farming has been an important part of the agricultural scenario for thousands of years. India being a predominantly agrarian economy has about 70 per cent of its population living in villages, where livestock play a crucial role in the socio-economic life. Livestock provide high-quality foods such as milk, cheese, butter, ghee, etc. India is not only one of the top producers of milk in the world, but also the largest consumer of milk and milk products in the world. Due to the shortfall in supply, we have to import significant amounts of milk products to meet internal demand. Agriculture and animal husbandry have a symbiotic relationship, in which the agricultural sector provides feed and fodder for the livestock and animals provide milk, manure and draught power for various agricultural operations. Dairy sector is instrumental in bringing socio-economic transformation in India. It has created a lot of employment opportunities and also provides improved nutritional benefits. Animal husbandry is a major sub-sector of agriculture sector and contributes about 28.6 per cent to the agricultural value output (Annual Report 2017–18, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India). The growth rate of 6.27 per cent and 6.37 per cent during 2015–16 and 2016– 17, respectively in the livestock sub-sector is much faster than the overall 0.7 per cent and 4.9 per cent growth rate of agriculture and allied sector during the same period (Economic Survey, 2016–17). The statistics indicate that there is a lot of employment potential for entrepreneurial activities in the dairy sector. This Unit discusses the scope of dairy sector in the Indian context.

Importance of Dairy Farming:

Milk is a wholesome food among all the animal products. It contains in proper proportions the various essential food ingredients required by human body in an easily digestible form. Inclusion of milk in the human diet increases the digestibility of other types of food as well. The productivity of milk varies in different countries, as some countries are surplus in production, some are deficit in production and in some of the countries, and availability matches their requirement. The annual milk production in

India in 2015–16 was 155.5 million tonnes and the per capita availability of milk was 337 grams per day. In India, milk is produced by a vast number of small, medium and large-sized farms. There is exponential growth in the number of the commercial dairy farms in the urban and semi-urban areas of the metros and big cities. It is clear that 49 per cent of milk production comes from buffaloes, followed by 27 per cent, 21 per cent and 3 per cent from crossbred and exotic cows, indigenous cows and goats, respectively. Small quantity of milk is also procured from camel, sheep and yak. Uttar Pradesh is the largest milk producer in India, followed by Rajasthan. The per capita availability of milk is highest in Punjab, followed by Haryana (Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, Government of India, 2017). It is interesting to note that in 2016–17, the per capita availability of milk was highest in Punjab at 1075 grams, followed by Haryana at 930 grams, whereas Delhi recorded a dismal 35 grams. The demand for milk is constantly increasing in cities as well as small towns and rural areas. The factors influencing this increased demand are rapid increase in population, spread of education, growing nutritional awareness and improved purchasing power of consumers. Dairy farming in India has evolved from just an agrarian way of life to a professionally managed industry. A large number of rural families in India are engaged in dairy production, for which this is an important source of secondary income. In India, raw milk is perceived to be fresh by most consumers and has a large market. Conventional dietary habits in India account for about 60 per cent of milk consumption in liquid form, and the remaining in the form of ghee, cheese, curd, paneer, ice cream, dairy whiteners and traditional sweets. Dairying provides a source of daily income with a relatively low level of risk. Most of the dairy farmers in India raise animals at a small scale in traditional ways. The productivity of these farmers can be enhanced if they run their business in a scientific manner. Most of such farmers are not aware of the modern methods of dairy farming. As a result, some farmers lose their investment instead of making profit. To ensure maximum production and profits from dairy farming, it is essential that these farmers adopt proper business plans and good dairy management practices. Nearly 43 per cent of Indian farmers are small cultivators, and about 26 per cent are agricultural labourers who have one or two milch animals (Planning Commission, GOI, 2009). This indicates that dairy sector provides basic

sustenance for small farmers, landless people and agricultural labourers, especially for people in draught affected areas in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Employment Potentiality in Dairying:

India's share in the world milk trade is quite low, and compared to the total milk produced; only small quantity of it is processed. In the informal sector, milk vendors collect milk from local producers and sell it in urban and semi-urban areas. These milk vendors handle around 65–70 per cent of the total milk production. The increase in human population has a direct effect on the demand for food. However, globally there is shrinkage of cultivable lands, which makes the role of livestock sector even more important, not only in terms of nutritional security but also employment generation. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is the regulator for import and export of dairy products in India. Indian milk desserts are quite popular with many communities, including the Indians settled abroad. A good example of this is the rasgulla, which has earned a place of honour as a sweet meat worldwide. It is clear that the demand for such products is expected to increase in future, thereby boosting the potential for export. Considering the production economics of dairy products globally, countries which have low cost of milk production such as India are expected to derive maximum benefit from the booming dairy upsurge. Thus, from the emerging scenario in the dairy sector, nationally as well as internationally, it is evident that a lot of employment generation and potential for entrepreneurial activities exist in the dairy sector[4].

Dairy farming sector in India experiences a rapid growth:

There is a strong increase in the demand for milk in India, partly due to the growing number of inhabitants. The country is expected to count 1.5 billion inhabitants by 2035. Population growth in India is exceeding that of China, thus resulting in a larger population in India than in China by 2030. Dairy consumption is also increasing per capita. This is mainly due to the growing middle class. In 2011-2012 the milk supply was 290 grams per day per capita. As a result of better living conditions and a recovering economy the increasing demand for dairy products in India is expected to exceed

production. “Yet, it is questionable if India will emerge as a major dairy importer. The country has an extensive range of import restrictions. The fact that regional authorities are responsible for regional trade disputes makes it more complex,” says Bram Prins, chairman of the Global Dairy Farmers (GDF). GDF is a platform for leading dairy farmers, with a restricted number of companies, from all over the world to meet each other for the discussion of new strategies, as a reaction to new policy measures, legislation and market developments. Last month Prins visited India to explore the opportunities and possibilities the developing dairy farming industry has to offer. He combined this with a visit to the VIV India, a trade fair at which GDF presented itself with a stand.

No Concern:

Concerning the good opportunities for growth of dairy consumption in India, dairy sector expert Prins says, “In India milk is a product that does not pose a problem or concern to any religion. It is sought-after by both Hindus and Muslims; two important population groups in the country.” GDF-chairman Prins expects that the increasing dairy consumption in India will have to be mainly supplied by a further extension of the domestic milk production. “International dairy companies are also moving in this direction. Friesland Campina, for instance, made plans to take over Parag Milk, one of the country’s largest dairy enterprises,” Prins says.

“Patterns of change in the Indian dairy industry can be understood by following trends in other developing dairy markets. While India is unlike any other market – it will also develop its dairy industry to consolidate, to improve efficiency and to improve production,” says Marty Philippi, International Business Development manager at the Canadese equipment manufacturer Jaylor. Philippi visits India frequently. “Some recent activity in India by the multi-national dairy processors will ignite interest in improvements etc. The Indian dairy industry will expand but any venture into the market should have a commitment to the longer term.”

Backward Integration:

As the Indian dairy sector is highly fragmented, so called backward integration by increasing the supply after the takeover of dairy companies, is not a simple matter. A large part of the country's dairy sector consists of small scale farms with two to eight cows. This farm category accounts for well over 80 Percent of the national milk production. "These family farms are a key part of the rural social system. Without these small farms there wouldn't be employment for all of those who live in the countryside," says Katrien Van't Hooft of Dutch Farm Experience. She is engaged in international knowledge diffusion in the area of stock farming and visits India on a regular basis. Van't Hooft identifies milk quality as a point of concern. This is related to hygiene during milking, lack of cooling and udder health issues associated with antibiotic use. "The larger dairies deal with more than 300,000 suppliers. Such numbers make it difficult to sufficiently guide individual dairy farmers to better quality of milk. Using discounts on the farmer's price to force them not to use antibiotics is an option, but when cattle die from it, then the situation will be even worse." Van't Hooft works closely with several Indian dairies to look out for opportunities to improve animal health and milk quality with a combination of Indian and Western knowledge.

This spring Prins visited several dairy farms in India. He noted that there is a great potential for improvement in the field of milk quality. "A focus on and safeguarding of quality is still in its infancy," says Prins. "For instance, there was no milk cooling system on the farms we visited, including the large farms. On the other hand, raw milk reaches the consumer on the very day of production." According to Prins the Indian dairy industry knows an increasing demand for milk means complying with higher standards.

Up Scaling:

The Indian government has been stimulating the development of dairy farming in India for decades. This policy mostly aims for growth of family companies. Scaling up companies with three to five cows to five to 10 cows is the current trend. In addition to

the growth of these family farms, in India few large dairy farms arise. Foreign investors barely play a role in this.

Labour Needs:

Prins from GDF points out the need for labour per cow at the newly arising larger dairy farms is equal to that of small family farms. “There is hardly any mechanization. We saw a mixer wagon at one farm, but that was an exception. Almost all large companies we visited employ many employees. Generally it concerns complete families. They manually feed and water the cattle. Also manure is manually removed. Modern milking parlours do not exist. Large farms have one central space cows gather to be milked. Milking is done with the help of vacuum line and milk barrels.”

Prins also expects a change in the Indian dairy sector will occur, which will lead to an increased productivity. “But it is very difficult to predict when this change will come. On other emerging economies, such as China, we saw a movement of people from rural to urban areas. Also in India at a certain point the supply of cheap labour will decrease. Only then up scaling will take on more extended forms, and dairy farms will seek en masse for possibilities to use mechanization and automation in order to decrease the need for labour per kilogram milk,” says Prins.

Potency:

Van‘t Hooft notes that within existing companies in the Indian dairy sector a large potential exists to produce milk of a better quality. “Throughout the world family farms in the dairy sector perform best. This type of farm offers the best possibilities to provide animals with the individual attention they need. Indian family farms offer important scope for development. Average milk production is often less than 1,500 kilograms milk per cow. Improvements in ration and management can bring significant improvements. As the situation currently is by no means ideal, antibiotic use in the Indian dairy sector is very high.”

According to Van't Hooft, the fact that the Indian government more or less obligates dairy farmers to breed Holstein cattle is a major bottleneck. "Breeding with Holstein once can lead to fine results, but pure Holstein cows are unable to cope with the Indian conditions. Indian dairy farmers must be given the opportunity to breed robust cows with local breeds."

Local Talent

Foreign companies currently have a hard time entering the Indian market as supplier of the dairy sector. "Business culture in India is not the same as in the EU and America. Companies need to utilize local talent and local acumen to achieve the necessary trust and relationships in Indian business community," says Philippi from Jaylor. Jaylor is a manufacturer of Fodder wagons of various sizes ranging from 10 cows to 10,000 cows. "We have products that can work for the Indian market." Philippi is acquiring a network within the Indian dairy sector and hopes to sell mixer wagons there in the coming years, although he expects he will need to display staying power. "The five to eight cow farms don't have the means to afford this kind of equipment. Larger farms are finding interested investors but the current number is low and spread over five regions."

A problem for companies like Jaylor is that the distribution channels are poorly and inadequately established and supported. "Farmers indicated a real challenge to improvement being the after sales support and parts required sustaining the dairy. This issue was apparent for many of the recognized industry leaders of equipment," says Philippi. "The lack of quality distribution could also be caused by the Indian economic and business models that exist."

Challenges in the Dairy Sector Business:

India has a unique pattern of production, processing and marketing/consumption of milk, incomparable to any large milk producing country. India is the world's largest milk producer and consumer of dairy products, consuming almost 100 Percent of its own milk production. The Indian dairy sector is different from other dairy producing countries

as emphasis is placed on both cattle and buffalo milk. In order to achieve greater profitability, quality standards need to be improved. Following are some of the practical dairy farming challenges in India.

1. **Shortage of feed/fodder**

There is an excessive number of unproductive animals which compete with productive dairy animals in the utilization of available feeds and fodder. The grazing area is being reduced markedly every year due to industrial development resulting in shortage of supply of feeds and fodder to the total requirement. Ever increasing gap between demand and supply in feeds and fodder limits performance of dairy animals. Moreover, provision of poor quality of forage to dairy cattle restricts animal production system. The low capability of purchasing feeds and fodder by the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers engaged in dairy development result in inadequate feeding. Non-supplementation of mineral mixture results in mineral deficiency diseases. High-cost Feeding reduces the profits of the dairy industry.

2. **Breeding system**

Late maturity, in most of the Indian cattle breeds, is a common problem. There is no effective detection of heat symptoms during oestrus cycle by the cattle owners. The calving interval is on the increase resulting in a reduction in efficiency of animal performance. The diseases causing the abortion lead to economic loss to the industry. Mineral, hormone and vitamin deficiencies lead to fertility problems.

3. **Education and Training**

A vigorous education and training programmes on good dairy practices could result in the production of safe dairy products, but to succeed they have to be participative in nature. In this regard, education and training of all the employees is essential so that they understand what they are doing and develop a sense of ownership. However developing and implementing such programs in the dairy sector

requires a strong commitment from the management, which at times, is a stumbling block.

4. Health

Veterinary health care centres are located in far off places. The ratio between cattle population and veterinary institution is wider, resulting in inadequate health services to animals. No regular and periodical vaccination schedule is followed; regular deworming programme is not done as per schedule, resulting in heavy mortality in calves, especially in buffalo. No adequate immunity is established against various cattle diseases.

5. Hygiene Conditions

Many cattle owners do not provide proper shelter to their cattles leaving them exposed to extreme climatic conditions. Unsanitary conditions of cattle shed and milking yards, leads to mastitis conditions. Unhygienic milk production leads to a reduction in storing quality and spoilage of milk and other products.

6. Marketing and Pricing

Dairy farmers are not getting remunerative price for milk supply. Due to the adoption of extensive crossbreeding programme with Holstein Friesian breed, the fat content of crossbreed cow's milk is on the declining condition and low price is offered as the milk price is estimated on the basis of fat and solid nonfat milk content. There is also a poor perception of the farmers, due to lack of marketing facilities and extension services, towards commercial dairy enterprise as an alternative to other occupation[5].

India's total exports of dairy products were worth $ 404 million between April 2018 and February 2019, up 56 per cent from $260 million:

The Indian dairy market is amongst the largest and fastest growing markets in the world. India is also recognized to be the lowest cost milk producer in the world. One of the major reasons behind this would be, unlike large scale dairy farms in Europe, milk production and selling are crucial to the livelihood of over 600 million people in rural India with a herd size of 1-3 milch animals.

The dairy sector has become among the highest gross value sectors in agriculture with higher prices and correspondingly higher value of milk production. With the globalization of the dairy industry, there has been a paradigm shift of international dairy markets from being supply driven to demand driven. This deficit has increased the demand for exports of Indian dairy products.

According to a recent report, India's dairy exports have achieved the second best show ever in this financial year, after 4 years of slow down. India's total exports of dairy products were worth $ 404 million between April 2018 and February 2019, up 56 per cent from $260 million in the comparable period last year. This is due to the deficit-led global price increase in skimmed milk powder (SMP) and other milk products. Here the reasons why Indian dairy exports are flourishing and have a profitable future.

1. **Rising Demand in International Market**

   Demand for dairy products in the International market is likely to grow significantly in the coming years, driven by more consumers, higher incomes and greater interest in nutrition. The demand for quality dairy products is rising and production is also rising in many developing countries. Consumption of processed and packaged dairy products is increasing in urban areas. Because of the increasing competition from the private sector, several national and international brands have entered the market and expanded consumers' expectation of quality.

2. **Price Trends in the Dairy Industry**

The prices of global dairy products increased to its peak and are expected to rise in nominal terms. International prices of butter, whole milk powder and cheese rose, underpinned by increased import demand in anticipation of a tightening in export availabilities on a seasonal decline in milk production. World market prices are expected to be 10 Percent higher for SMP and 30 Percent higher for butter during the present decade ending 2022.

3. Changing Lifestyle Pattern

There has been a growing wave of Keto Diet all over the world. With its fast and effective results for weight loss, the Ketogenic diet has become the most sought after diet plan. The Ketogenic diet includes lots of fats, like cheese. This has increased the demand for dairy products and is likely to bring opportunities to the dairy industry.

The perceived benefits among the consumers of various bacteria strains have made Pro-biotic sector among the fastest growing dairy business. Though the health claims of functional dairy products are being revisited in several countries, it provides tremendous marketing opportunities for high value-added dairy products.

India's dairy sector has helped lift the rural economy and improve livelihoods:

The country must now usher in a new era of development for the dairy sector, by building procurement infrastructure in milk deficit States and adopting appropriate technology in these regions

World Milk Day was established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on June 1, 2001, to recognize the importance of milk as a global food. This year we celebrate the 20th anniversary of World Milk Day. This day provides an opportunity to know the importance and benefit of milk with regards to health and nutrition and the importance of the dairy sector in the global economy.

This sector also plays an important role in achieving food security, reducing global poverty, generating employment opportunities for women, and providing a regular source of income for rural households. Moreover, in developing economies, landless and

poor farmers are actively involved in dairying as an essential means of livelihood. According to the FAO 2018 report, more than 500 million impoverished people depend mainly on livestock, and many of them are small and marginal dairy farmers.

Additionally, dairy development helps in boosting rural economic growth and empowering rural women. Moreover, 160 million children around the world receive benefits from milk through school feeding programmes (Bulletin of the International Dairy Federation, 2020). The dairy sector plays a vital role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 1-No poverty, SDG 3-Good health, SDG 5-Gender equality, SDG 8-Good jobs and economic growth, and SDG 10-Reduced inequalities and it helps in improving lives and transforming the global economy.

From deficit to surplus:

Apart from being an important sector globally, dairying is equally important in developing economies like India, for providing nutrition support, reducing rural poverty, inequity, ensuring food security for millions of rural households, and enhancing economic growth, particularly in rural areas.

In the 1950s and 1960s, India was a milk deficit country, depending mostly on imports. In 1965, the government of India established the National Dairy Development Board to direct India's dairy sector development. In 1970, the government launched Operation Flood (OF), the world's largest dairy development programme, whose aim was enhancing milk production in the country.

By 1998, India overtook the US to become the largest milk producer in the world, and it contributed 22 per cent of the global milk production in 2018. Between 1991 and 2018, the per capita availability of milk increased from 178 (gm/day) to 394 (gm/day). During this period, milk production in India increased from 55.6 million tonnes to 187.7 million tonnes, and growing at 4 per cent compounded annually.

As per the NITI Aayog working group 2018 report, milk production in India will increase to around 330 million tonnes in 2032-33, and milk supply will exceed milk demand by 38 million tonnes in 2032-33. As per the National Action Plan on Dairy Development vision 2022 report, it is envisioned to increase milk procurement and processing through setting up of village-level dairy infrastructure. Under this plan,

organized milk handling is to be increased to 41 per cent by 2022 and to 50 per cent by 2023-24. Milk procurement by cooperatives will increase from 10 per cent in 2020 to 20 per cent in 2023, and milk procurement by the private sector will be increased from 10 per cent to 30 per cent in the same period.

Jobs and income

The dairy sector is one of the crucial sectors in the Indian economy that not only provides employment to millions of rural households but also contributes to the economy. Among the livestock products, milk consists of the highest share, and it accounted for 67.2 per cent of the livestock sector in 2017.

Moreover, there is an interesting note here that milk and milk products contributed more than 20.6 per cent of the combined output of paddy, wheat and pulses in 2017. Annually, 8.4 million farmers depend on the dairy sector for their livelihoods, out of which 71 per cent are women (Agriculture Skill Council of India). Furthermore, in a year, crop production employs the rural workforce for 90 to 120 days, but dairy provides alternative employment opportunities throughout the 365 days of the year.

India is self-sufficient in milk production because 73 million dairy farmers are engaged in the dairy sector, especially women. Regarding benefits to the farmer, around 60 per cent of the consumer price from milk goes to the farmer, which is the highest among major milk-producing countries (International Farm Comparison Network, Dairy Report, 2018). The data show that 10 States in India produce 81 per cent of the milk, and the rest of the States and Union Territories produce the balance 19 per cent.

Similarly, only nine States have achieved per capita availability of milk at par with the national level. The government needs to devise a suitable dairy development policy for enhancing milk production in potential districts and States. Therefore, dairy promotion among small and landless farmers is necessary to increase the availability of milk, and it will also help reduce nutrition related problems in milk deficit regions of the country.

Dairy business

The recent Covid-19 pandemic has affected different sectors of the economy and has reduced employment opportunities, particularly for migrant workers. As per the 2011 Census, India has 45.36 crore internal migrants, which includes both within-State and inter-State migrants; the latter have been hit hardest, due to pandemic enforced restriction on inter-State movements. When these migrant labourers return to their homes, this reverse migration will create new challenges for them, as the lack of employment prospects at the village level will make their life more difficult.

This is a great opportunity for the State governments to promote dairy business in those districts where milk production and milk availability are less than the national average. They can facilitate the promotion of the cooperative model in these regions, to channelize and formalize milk procurement, which will help millions of people to be gainfully employed.

They can channelize funds from different Central government schemes like 'Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), and DIDF (Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund), for the same; a Budget provision of ₹3,289 crore was made exclusively for Animal Husbandry and Dairying, for the year 2020-21.

The Finance Minister recently announced an outlay ₹15,000 crore for Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund, which will be used for supporting private investments in dairy processing and value addition, and cattle feed infrastructure. This will not only give a boost to local manufacturing and consumption of locally produced goods but will also help the national consumer become "vocal for local"; thus taking India forward on the path of self-reliance.

Role of technology

This lockdown has steadily established the role of technology in the agriculture and livestock sector be it Ninja cart (tech-driven supply chain platform) which is linking thousands of producers directly with consumers or Amul which has increased both its milk procurement (15 per cent) and processing during the lockdown period. Technology

has played a crucial role in converting these uncertain times into opportunities for growth. Thus apart from building milk procurement infrastructure in milk deficit States and districts, efforts should also be made for the penetration of appropriate technology in these regions.

This Milk Day, let's hope to usher in a new era of development for the dairy sector, which will reduce poverty, unemployment, and inequality in the most deprived regions of the country. Moreover, strengthening cooperative milk business across these regions will help generate alternative employment opportunities, especially for women and economically disadvantaged communities. A flourishing dairy sector will help rural India become self-reliant and will also contribute to doubling farmers' income[6].

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Chapter – 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the mentees are aimed to discuss about the literature which is available have an idea about the dairy farming. It is also discussed in this chapter the research methodology applied to conduct this study.

Review of Literature:

Patel A.M (2005)[1], in his research topic entitled "A Performance Appraisal of dairy industry in Gujarat" he has found that the procurement costs was about 75 percent to 80 percent of the total cost. Increase in transportation cost year after year led to increase in procurement cost. The processing expenses were the second largest cost in the total cost structure, followed by personnel expenses.

Chauhan A.K, Kalra K.K, Singh R.Vand Raina B.B (2006)[2], in their research topic entitled "A Study on the Economics of Milk Processing in a Dairy Plant in Haryana" they have found that the raw material was the major cost component, contributing 90% of the total costs, followed by packaging cost for the entire four products. The study has revealed that all the products, except the double-toned milk were being produced above the calculated break-even levels. Ice-cream manufacturing was found to be the most profitable proposition.

Srikanth K.N (2007)[3], in his study topic entitled "Performance of dairy cooperatives and their impact on milk production, income and employment in Kolar district: An economic analysis" which was aimed to find the impact of performance of dairy cooperatives on milk production, income and employment and he found that all the financial indicators showed a positive, the employment generation and income earned by the members of dairy cooperatives were higher compared to the non members because the members of cooperative societies received different services from the societies at low cost or free of cost.

Harold .A (2007)[4], in his research paper topic entitled "Cooperative Dairy Development in Karnataka, India: An Assessment" to assess the impact of Karnataka Dairy development project on dairy development in Karnataka and he found that a positive impact of the project on milk production, as the average production in villages with milk cooperatives was twice the production in villages without cooperatives. The increase in milk production was achieved through a shift in herd composition. The indigenous cows were replaced by cross bred cows or buffaloes.

Project led to increase the herd size and investment in cattle. The project had no impact on wage earnings and changes in labour pattern however it had an impact on milk prices in cooperative villages.

Kumar .A, Staal S, Elumalai K and Singh D.K (2007)[5], in their research topic entitled "Livestock Sector in North-Eastern Region of India: An Appraisal of Performance" they have found that there was a slow growth of livestock sector in north east region. However they identified several factors influencing the households' decision to rear livestock like availability of labour, occupation, caste, farm-size, availability of irrigation, and access to information sources. The assured irrigation ensured the availability of fodder and further induced farmers to keep livestock.

Rangasamy .N and Dhaka J.P (2008)[6], have conducted a study to analyze the marketing efficiency of cooperative and privet dairy plants in Tamil Nadu on the topic entitled "Marketing Efficiency of Dairy Products for Co-operative and Private Dairy Plants in Tamil Nadu: A Comparative Analysis" to evaluate the marketing efficiency. They have forum that, the marketing efficiency of cooperative dairy plant for all dairy products are relatively less than that of private dairy plant, except toned milk.

Sarker D and Ghosh B.K (2008)[7], in their research topic entitled "Economics of Milk Production in West Bengal: Evidence from Cooperative and non-cooperative Farms" they have found that the analysis of costs revealed that the variable cost was the major component of total cost for both cooperative and non cooperative dairy farms. Feed cost and Labour cost were found to be the two major components of variable costs. Interest cost was found to be the major component of fixed costs. NPV, IRR and Benefit cost ratios were the techniques used to evaluate the financial performances of dairy farms.

Saravanakumara .V and Jainb D.K (2009)[8], in their study which was intended to develop a price determination model for the milk the topic entitled "Evolving Milk Pricing Model for Agribusiness Centres: An Econometric Approach" In developing the price determination model different factors like input prices, non-price factors like technology were considered and they have developed a price model based on cost of production. According to them the model can be used to project the future price of milk. They have revealed that the elasticity of cost of production with

respect to prices of variable inputs was positive and less than one. The prices of dry fodder and concentrate had a major impact in raising the cost of milk production for buffalo milk. Their study explained that the milk price should be adjusted within that range where net income elasticity floats between zero and one.

Paul D and Chandel B.S (2010)[9], in their research topic entitled "Improving Milk Yield Performance of Crossbred Cattle in North Eastern States of India" they have found that the major factors affecting the milk yield of crossbred animals in the North East states were the technological and socio-economic constraints, which could be addressed by adopting improved management practices, better feeding practices, controlling of diseases and improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the farmers through training, education and enhancing access to the funds. The highest percentage of increase in milk yield will be obtained on medium category households. The factors significantly affecting the milk yield at the household level were allocation of human days per animal, expenditure on concentrate, economic status of the farmer and availability of the green fodder in the surroundings.

Babu D and Verma N.K (2010)[10], have analyzed the "Value chains of milk and milk products in the co-operative and private dairy plants in the Salem district of Tamil Nadu" and they have found that, the procurement cost per litre of milk was higher for the co-operative dairy plant than the private plant due to increase in the transportation, chilling and reception costs. The value chain analysis revealed that the products such as peda, khoa and SMP could earn a higher value after passing through the value chain in the co-operative plant while ice- cream, Mysore and ghee in the private plant. The marketing margins and marketing efficiency was found higher in toned milk, standardized milk and butter for the private plant and in full cream milk, ghee and SMP for the co-operative plant.

Shah J and Dave D (2010)[11], in their research topic entitled "Regional Trends and Pattern in Milk Production and Drivers for Future Growth in Gujarat State" and they found that the local cows have consistently improved their performance across the state (Gujarat). The increase in number of animals was found as the main driver of the growth in milk production. However beyond a limit the incremental number was found unfavorable. They have suggested that the milk yield of the milch animals needs to be paid attention for sustainable growth of milk production.

Sarker D and Ghosh B.K (2010)[12], in their research topic entitled "Constraints of milk production: A study on cooperative and non cooperative dairy farms in West Bengal" they found that the non-cooperative farms faced major constraints and high severity compared with cooperative dairy farms in expanding milk production. The financial problem was found to be the most significant constraint faced by the cooperative farms. Among infrastructural constraints, unavailability and infrequent visit of veterinary medical practitioners were the main constraints. Among marketing constraints, not exercising proper management practices by cooperative societies in favour of their attached farms was the major constraint. For technical constraints, lack of technical guidance was severe for members of cooperative farms. As regards the socio-psychological constraints, the lack of time due to busy in domestic / agricultural work and lack of cooperation and coordination among members were major constraints.

Rathod P.K (2011)[13], in his case study topic entitled "SWOT analysis of dairy cooperatives: A case study of Western Maharashtra", he found that, the 46 livestock services delivered by "Gokul" and the feedback of 150 respondents about the services rendered and he also expressed his opinion that the union had successfully strengthen the dairy production and marketing by providing the livestock services. However, he found that the union had to improve upon the quality of the services rendered and had to reduce the cost attached to these services.

Kaur M (2011)[14], in her research topic entitled "Operational Performance of milk cooperatives–A comparative study of MILFED and HDDCF" she has found that the MIKFED and HDDCF have set up their milk booths in urban and semi-urban areas but they have no milk booth in the rural areas, the societies of HDDCF were reduced in the year 2009-10. The proportion of interest income to total income of HDDCF was found higher as compare to MILKFED but Milk fed was earning more from other sources as compared to HDDCF. The HDDCF spent larger proportion of total expenses on its employees as compare to MILKFED but Milk fed had utilized its resources more efficiently than HDDCF. The HDDCF earned high rate of return on its investments as compare to MILKFED. The financial performance of HDDCF was better than MILKFED.

Hima Bindu .T and Subrahmanyam S.E.V (2012)[15], in their study topic entitled "A Study of Financial Health of dairy industry in Andhra Pradesh based on Z Score analysis" to deal with the concept of profitability, measurement of profitability in relation to total investment, sales and shareholders' funds in Dairy Industry in Andhra Pradesh and also to evaluate the earning power, analysis of operating efficiency, Analysis of financial efficiency and measurement of financial health of Dairy Industry in Andhra Pradesh, using Z score analysis. They found that the four out of five dairy units were found financially sound. While one was found in bankruptcy zone.

Rathod P.K, Nikam T.R, Landge .S and Hatey .A (2012)[16], in their study topic entitled "Perceived Constraints in Livestock Service Delivery by Dairy Cooperatives: A Case Study of Western Maharashtra, India" they have found that the lack of veterans, lack of medical facilities, high cost of concentrates, complex insurance procedure were the major constraints expressed by the farmers. Whereas lack of job satisfaction, low payment, poor coordination among various agencies, lack of proper diagnostic and cold storage facilities were the major issues related to cooperative staff.

Ingavale .D (2012)[17], in his research topic entitled "A Study of Promotion and Distribution Strategy of Dairy Industry in Kolhapur District" he studied marketing and distribution strategies of different types of dairy units he found that all the dairy units advertised their product only at local level. Local newspapers, local TV/radio channels, point of purchase advertisement were the advertisement media selected. A few had their own out lets at various places of Maharashtra. Majority of them did not have a wide distribution network.

Ghule A.K, Verma N.K, Cahuhan A.K and Sawale .P (2012)[18], in their study topic entitled "An Economic Analysis of Investment Pattern, Cost of Milk Production and Profitability of Commercial Dairy Farms in Maharashtra", which was intended to find the commercial viability of different size of dairy units. They concluded that the dairy farming is highly capital intensive but the investment pattern was different for small and large farms as large farms invested more in cattle while the major investment of small farms was in development of infrastructure .Commercial dairy farms preferred to have their own fodder cultivation instead of

dependence on purchased fodder. As feed cost was the highest contributor of the total cost.

Shah P (2012)[19], in his research topic entitled "Exploring the Cost of Milk Production & Potential Economies of Scale in a Dairy Cooperative" and he found that though buffalo milk earned higher procurement price than cow milk, owing a buffalo resulted in negative income. But still there were more farmers who own buffalos than cows. Milking found to be the secondary source of earnings for most of the farmers. It was found that the total costs including labor resulted in a negative income for both cow and buffalo owners, milking is an economic activity that generates wages (similar to a job) rather than a business.

Meena G.L and Jain D.K (2012)[20], in their research topic entitled "Economics of Milk Production in Alwar District (Rajasthan): A Comparative Analysis" they have found that the per day net maintenance cost was higher for member group than that of non-member group, higher in case of buffalo than that of cow and also observed more in the summer season. Per litre cost of buffalo and cow milk production was observed to be higher for the non-member as compared to member group. Per litre cost of buffalo milk production decreased with increase in herd size across different seasons while same trend was not observed in case of cow milk production. Further, it was found higher in summer season. Daily net return was found relatively higher in member group as compared to non-member group and also found higher in winter. Per litre cost of buffalo and cow milk production was observed to be higher for the non-member as compared to member group.

Singh K.M, Meena M.S, Bharati R.C and Kumar A (2012)[21], in their study topic entitled "An economic analysis of milk production in Bihar" they have found that the improved scientific dairy farming practices and increase in proportion of crossbred cows in the total miltch animals led to increase in average daily milk production in the state. It was further observed that Increase in herd size led to decrease in the productivity. The members of single family maintained dairy animals more carefully than those of joint family. Herd size, period, season and type of animals had significant effect on average daily milk contribution by dairy farmers to DCS milk pool. Herd size did not differ with each other with respect to their share in consumer's rupee. The study further analysed that per litre milk production is one of

the components for farm level decision making and it was found that per litre cost of milk production was comparatively low in case of crossbred cows (10.4) than local cows (13.99) and buffaloes (14.34). Per litre cost of milk production in urban areas was found relatively high in comparison to rural and semi-urban areas, probably due to higher feed, labour and fixed costs.

Michael Khoveio L.L, Jain D.K and Chauhan A.K (2012)[22], in their "Economics of Milk Production and its Constraints in Nagaland" they have found that the low availability and high price of concentrate and lack of green fodder availability were the major production constraints. Low price of liquid milk was the major constraint faced by cooperative members and the delay in payments was the major constraint for non-cooperative members. It was found that the net returns were positive for cross-bred cows while net returns were negative for local cows. The net returns were highest for small farms as compared to the other two.

Sirohi S, Kumar .A and Sataal S.J (2014)[23], in their research topic entitled "Formal Milk Processing Sector in Assam: Lessons to be learnt from Institutional Failure" they have found that the created infrastructure was either largely defunct or grossly under-utilized, the plants was performance due to the establishment of milk processing units without an appropriate assessment of output demand and input supply and ascertainment of economic viability of the plants. It was identified that the functional plants had a limited product profile, high returns of marketed milk, substantial handling and curdling losses, low productivity of capital and labour and huge operational losses. They also found that the supporting institutional and infrastructural mechanism had not been put in place and a systematic business and management plan to run the system had not been formulated. The factors identified by the authors for the poor performance were: Low procurement of milk, Lack of effective milk collection network, absence of non price incentives and the like. Moreover the overall demand in the state was found less than national average.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In this branch of the study it is detailed like the selection of the sample including the selection of respondents, the selection of sampling technique and the

statistical tools to be used to analyze the data which was collected by the structured questionnaire.

Statement of the Problem:

Milk is a wholesome food among all the animal products. It contains in proper proportions the various essential food ingredients required by human body in an easily digestible form. Inclusion of milk in the human diet increases the digestibility of other types of food as well. The productivity of milk varies in different countries, as some countries are surplus in production, some are deficit in production and in some of the countries, and availability matches their requirement. In India, milk is produced by a vast number of small, medium and large-sized farms. There is exponential growth in the number of the commercial dairy farms in the urban and semi-urban areas of the metros and big cities. The studies on the dairy farming are there on the organized sectors like registered dairy farm companies, but the studies on small dairy farmers are scant. Hence, the present study topic entitled "**A Study on Viability of small Dairy Farming units in Select Sample Villages of Talupula and Kadiri Mandals"** is selected.

Need for the Study:

Various studies are made to attempt on several issues particularly on problems and prospects of dairy industry, dependency on the dairy farming and the viability of the dairy industry and the like. The present study is to draw the perceptions of dairy farmers and to be focused to overview the dairy farming based demographic features, socio-economic features and the like.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Based on the research question "is the dairy farming is viable and to be dependable as an alternate income source", the following objective is decided and it is as follows;

1. To elicit the perceptions of dairy farmers on the demographic, socio-economic problems and the viability of dairy farm.

HYPOTHESIS:

Based on the objective discussed above the following null hypothesis has been selected to deduce the data collected. To conduct the present research the hypothesis was set as follows;

H0: There is no significant difference between the perceptions of respondent dairy farmers towards their demographic, socio-economic problems and viability of the dairy farming over select sample villages in Talupula and Kadiri Mandals.

SAMPLE SELECTION:

Select sample Villages:

The selection of villages made based on **convenience sampling technique** based on the residential status of the mentees. Because two out the four mentees are residing in rural areas and another two mentees are residing in urban area but having connection with the semi-urban features and which falls under two different mandals namely, Talupula and Kadiri mandals. It is selected six villages namely, J.V Palli, Vemala Gondi from the Talupula mandal and Tavalam Marri, Diguva Palli, Kadiri Urban and Kadiri Rural from Kadiri mandal which are the residences and neighborhoods of the mentees and also the areas which involve more in dairy farming too.

Selection of Respondent farmers:

It is followed the **stratified random technique** to find the respondent dairy farmers and interview schedules duly administered and data collected.

Sample Selection of respondent dairy farmers:

To conduct the present research overall 100 respondent dairy farmers were selected by dividing equally to for the four mentees, 25 respondents for each mentee from the select sample villages of the Talupula and Kadiri Mandals and interview scheduled were administered and collected the data.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

To draw the better results 49 questions were framed to know the demographics, socio-economic conditions and also the various parameters/variables/characteristics which helps to determine the viability of the dairy farming.

The Sampling Method:

The sampling course of action used was convenience sampling technique to select the sample villages and stratified random sampling to select the respondent dairy farmers to conduct the present project work.

Data Collection:

Both the Primary and Secondary data are used to conduct the present study.

Primary Data:

By administering the interview schedules the field survey has been conducted and data has been collected to draw the inferences.

Secondary Data:

To bring the quick idea about the dairy farming various research articles, text books, reports and internet facilities have been used to collect the secondary data to write up the Introduction, Review of Literature and the Profiles of the Study Area.

Tools for Analysis:

To analyze the primary data which was collected by the mentees from the respondent dairy farmers of select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri Mandals by various schedules, different mathematical and statistical tools like percentages, Chi-square tests and one way ANOVA tests have been used to test and analyze the data with the help of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences).

Limitations of the Study:

As it is a community service project work it has limited time, hence, it has been limited to few of the parameters/variables/characteristics only to draw the inferences.

CHAPTER DESIGN:

The present study has the following chapters.

Chapter – I:	Introduction
Chapter – II:	Review of Literature and Research Methodology
Chapter – III:	Profiles of the Study Area
Chapter – IV:	Perceptions of respondent dairy farmers towards the viability of Dairy Farming
Chapter – V:	Summary of Findings and suggestions

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Chapter – 3

PROFILES OF THE STUDY AREA

In this chapter the mentees aimed to briefly describe about the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.

Kadiri Mandal:

Kadiri is a major city in Sri Sathya Sai District the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is a Special Grade Municipal City Council and headquarters of Kadiri Mandal and Kadiri Revenue Division. Kadiri Taluka ('Tehsil') was the largest taluk in the state of Andhra Pradesh when there was taluka system in Andhra Pradesh Kadiri is known for its jasmine and saffron flowers. Kadiri saffron is widely sold in Andhra and Karnataka. The Sri Lakshmi Narasimha swamy Temple is reminiscent of Kadiri to the people of Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu. The name of Kadiri has also some interesting past. The habitation was initially named as Khadripuram as 'khadara' plants were largely found in the surrounding forests and Khadri has later transformed as Kadiri.

Kadiri Taluk was founded under the British Raj and was located in the Kadapa district. However, in the year 1910, it was incorporated into the Anantapur district. At the time, Kadiri Taluk was the largest taluk in Andhra Pradesh, with roughly 210 villages under its administration. Kadiri, Mudiguba, Nallamada, N.P. Kunta, Talupula, Nallacheruvu, O.D.Cheruvu, Tanakal, Amadagur, and Gandlapenta are the revenue mandals where the villages are now located. Except for Mudigubba, these mandals are currently under the Kadiri revenue division.

Topography:

The Kadiri town is locate at 78.170 East Longitude and 14.120 North Latitude and has an average elevation of 504.00 meters (1653 feet) above MSL. Kadiri is surrounded by hill and hillocks on two sides on the North and East. The terrain of the town is generally sloping from North and Central area, East to West and South to Central area. The Highest contour is + 546.000 m (South West) and lowest contour is + 496.000m (west). The town is situated in the center of the Kadiri Taluk between Anantapur, Madanapalli towns and it is situated in Anantapur District and which is 90 km distance from Anantapur. The Municipality is divided into 36 Election Wards. It is surrounded on two sides while the Sudda Vagu River flows to its West.

Climate and Rainfall:

The Climate is a tropical in Kadiri. In winter there is much more Rainfall in Kadiri than in summer. In December, the temperature is 23.60 C during day time. The night temperature will be 160C and is the lowest temperature of the whole year. During the summer from March to May months when the Maximum Temperature in the hottest month of May rises to 48^0 C.

In cools down as soon as the South – West Monsoon breaks out in the month of June. The annual average rainfall in the town is around 700mm from both North-East & South-West Monsoons. The rainfall mainly occurs during the rainy season i.e., from June to September due to South – West Monsoons. Rains during the month October, November and also December occur due to North-East monsoon is about twenty percent of the total annual rainfall.

Environmental Issues:

The Rainfall is sparse and spasmodic. Bore wells provide the ray of hope for drinking water purposes. There are no perennial rivers in the vicinity of Kadiri which results in excess dependence on underground water. Over exploitation of ground water and indiscriminate drilling of bores for the past few years has caused depletion of the ground water table and drying of bore wells in most cases. The water is being supplied to the public in every two days through Chitravathi Balancing Reservoir

Attractions:

The below mentioned are major and notable attractions in Kadiri mandal.

Sri Khadri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple:

Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple is located in Kadiri of Sri Sathya Sai district of Andhra Pradesh state in India. According to Hindu Mythology Lord Narasimha emerged as Swayambhu from roots of Kadiri tree to assassin Hiranyakashyap. Idol of Lord Narasimha oozes sweat after daily sacred bath or Abhishek which is a distinct quality of this idol. This pilgrimage is a hub for Hindu devotees. Festival is celebrated with great pomp and shows in Kadiri every year. The place is named Kadiri after Lord Lakshmi Narasimha swamy who emanated from Kadiri tree. Kadiri refers to Canary wood or Indian Mulberry.

Thimmamma Marrimanu

Thimmamma Marrimanu is a huge banyan tree which is located at about 25 km from Kadiri. This historical tree is situated in the district of Sri Sathya Sai sistrict. The name of this tree is preserved by the local people since ancient times.Thimmamma Marrimanu, The word ‘marri’ means banyan and ‘manu’ means tree in Telugu language. Many people visit the place to worship and to let their souls relax in the peaceful ambience. The route is quite exciting while getting here as it goes through fields and little villages and it makes the visitors journey enjoyable.A small temple dedicated to Thimmamma is beneath the tree. The residents of the region strongly believe that if a childless couple worships Thimmamma they will beget a child in the next year. A large jatara is conducted at Thimmamma on the day of the Shivaratri festival, when thousands flock to the tree to worship it

Batrepalli waterfalls

The Batrepalli waterfalls are located in Talupula mandal, near Kadiri, of Sri Sathya Sai district. They are active from September to December. Water begins to flow from the Mallalamma temple in the Nilgiri forest and goes on to join the Batrepalli pond. The falls are located close to Kadapa district as well as Karnataka. During the holiday season, they turn into a busy picnic spot.

Yogi VemanaSamadhi

Kattarupalli attracts a lot of pilgrims as it is known for the Yogi Vemana Samadhi situated 25 km from Kadiri enroute Thimmama Marimanu. The journey to this place offers views of rock formations of various shapes. Yogi Vemana is widely known as people's poet as the Telugu poems written by him are simple and colloquial, narrating the truths of one’s day-to-day life and social evils which are very popular among the literates and illiterates. His poems describe the subjects of Yoga, wisdom and morality. Vemana being a poet was known as the ‘Praja Kavi’, meaning ‘The Poet of the People.

Chandravandana and Mohiyar

Chandravadana and Mohiyar were a pair of lovers from the town of Kadiri, Andhra Pradesh, India. According to the legend, Chandravadana was a local Hindu and Mohiyar was a traveling Muslim; their union involved supernatural events,

which proved that it was blessed by God. This story is thought to explain the peaceful coexistence of the large populations of Hindus and Muslims in the town today.

Transportation:

Kadiri has both the road transportation and railway lines.

Roads

Kadiri is situated on NH-42(Formerly NH-205 The Chennai-Mumbai Highway Constructed in 1800s by British Raj) Which Connects Kadiri With all major cities including Hyderabad, Tirupati, Anantapur, Chennai, Kurnool[10] And 3 State Highways originates from Here which are

1. **Kadiri** - **Jammalamadugu** Highway (Merged into NH716G)

2. **Kadiri** - **Hindupur** Road (Merged into NH716G)

3. **Kadiri** - **Rajampeta** Road

The Kadiri is classified as a 'sector' in Bangalore Majestic Terminal 3, undertaking some of the major towns of Kadapa District including Pulivendula, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur. Kadiri have Scores of busesAnantapur, Hindupur, Madanapalle, Pulivendula, Rayachoti, Bangalore, Puttapa rthi, Chennai and Hyderabad which is operated by APSRTC. Kadiri 'APSRTC DEPO' is the second largest bus depot in Anantapur District.

A new bypass to Kadiri has been sanctioned for Rs 240 crores to alleviate traffic congestion caused by heavy load Lorries travelling to Bangalore, Chennai, Tirupati, Anantapur, and other cities. This bypass is due to take the place of the previous bypass. This bypass is to include three flyovers, one at the Kadiri-Anantapur highway, one at the Kadiri-Bangalore road, and one at the sunnapugutta thanda. It will be 13 kilometers long. The construction is progressing at a rapid pace, with the belt on the Kadiri-Anantapur highway and the Pulivendula road having been finished.

Railways

Kadiri Railway Station is situated in Dharmavaram-Pakala Branch Line which is a very old railway line which was constructed in the year 1891 and converted into BG in the year 2010 and electrified in the year 2020–2021. Kadiri have a Daily Express Trains to Hyderabad, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Nellore, Ongole and Bi-weekly Train

connecting Amravati of Maharashtra and Super-Fast Train To Mumbai And Nagercoil (Kanyakumari), Chittoor, Katpadi Four days a week and A weekly express to Madurai and Daily Passenger Trains To Guntakal and Tirupati.

Urban Poor:

There are 35 poor settlements both notified and un-notified. Of the total population of the town of 89240, the population in the Notified Poor Settlements is 51458 constituting 60 percentage of total population of town as per 2011 census. This shows that most of the poor people are living in the slums. The poorest of the poor live in a state or utter dependency as casual labour and petty artisans, struggling to make both ends meet, barely surviving on the margin of life, sunk neck-deep in the whirlpool of poverty. As a result of low rainfall and recurring droughts, depletion of underground water table and lack of irrigation, poor people living in the surrounding villages migrate to the town in search of a better life. This exodus of poor from villages surround the town in search of better livelihood opportunities resulting in a continuous extension of existing poor settlements and creation of new settlements of the poor. Many poor people inhabit village poramboke sites or farmer villages on the outskirts of the town. The merger of three panchayats in the Municipality and migration of poor people from the surrounding villages in search of some sort of livelihood contributed to the emergence of large number of poor settlements without any basic civic amenities and services, like shelter, drainage, water supply, health, education and livelihood.

Education:

The primary and secondary school education is imparted by government, aided and private schools, under the School Education Department of the state.

- Groundnut Agricultural Research Centre, Kadiri (a unit of Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University)
- Agricultural Research Station, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University Kadiri, Ananthapuramu, District, Andhra Pradesh, Is one of the five major lead centres of Groundnut Research in India under AICRP G of ICAR- Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh, Gujarat State. Catering the Research and Developmental needs of Groundnut crop in AP. This research station have released 15 new High

Yielding groundnut varieties Kadiri 1 (1971) Kadiri 2 (1978) Kadiri 3 (1978), Vemana (1993), Kadiri 4 (1995), Kadiri 5 (2002), Kadiri 6 (2002), Kadiri 7 bold (2009), Kadiri 8 (2009), Kadiri 9 (2009), Kadiri Anantha (2010), Kadiri Harithandhra (2010), Kadiri Amaravati (2016), Kadiri Chitravathi (2020), Kadiri Lepakshi 1812 (2020) for general cultivation in the farmers fields.

- Sericulture Research Institute, Kutagulla village, Kadiri Mandal.
- Govt Junior College Separate For Both Boys And Girls on Bypass Road
- Govt Polytechnic Kadiri
- STSN Govt Degree And PG College
- Municipal High Schools
- Municipal Urdu Schools

Talupula Mandal:

Talupula is a village in Sri Sathya Sai district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is the headquarters of Talupula mandal in Kadiri revenue division. Talupula is located at 14.2500°N 78.2667°E. It has an average elevation of 382 meters (1256 ft).

The mandal of Talupula has a surface area of 280.3 km^2 (69,234 acres) and a population of 42,019 (2001 census). Dalits constitute 10percentage of the population, and tribes 6percentage. The gender ratio is 959. The literacy rate of the mandal is 51 percentages. Among them, males make up 67percentage, while females make up 35 percentages. The working class consists of 45percentage agricultural labour, 1percentage industrial workers, and unorganized workers at 16percentage. School children are 6159 (661 for every 1 lakh of population), and the teacher-student ratio is 1:23. Junior college students number at 278. For every 1 lakh of population, there are only 4 doctors to look after the health of the people. There are 10 beds for every 10,000 people in the government general dispensary.

Talupula is Mandal in Andhra Pradesh state, Talupula Mandal population in 2022 is 54,262. According to 2011 census of India, Total Talupula population is 42,392 people are living in this Mandal, of which 21,291 are male and 21,101 are female. Population of Talupula in 2021 is 52,566 Literate people are 22,386 out of 13,461 are male and 8,925 are female. Total workers are 23,373 depends on multi

skills out of which 12,852 are men and 10,521 are women. Total 5,508 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 4,243 are cultivated by men and 1,265 are women. 7,644 people works in agricultural land as a labour in Talupula, men are 3,573 and 4,071 are women. Talupula Mandal population list

Talupula Mandal has a total of 11 locations/villages, below is the population table listing as per the last census of 2011 showing male, female and household information in the Anantapur district.

Locations/Villages	Population 2011	Male	Female	Households
Odulapalle	2,579	1,322	1,257	624
Lakkasamudram	2,248	1,147	1,101	603
Kurli	3,503	1,733	1,770	958
Udumulakurthy	2,660	1,352	1,308	671
Talupula	11,213	5,640	5,573	2,903
Bandlapalle	1,462	729	733	404
Nuthanakalva	2,417	1,223	1,194	656
Obulareddipalle	3,374	1,695	1,679	893
Vepamampeta	4,007	1,973	2,034	1,096
Peddannavaripalle	7,154	3,598	3,556	1,868
Puligundlapalle	1,775	879	896	462

Chapter – 4

PERCEPTIONS OF DAIRY FARMERS TOWARDS THE VIABILITY OF THE DAIRY FARMING

In this chapter the mentees are aimed to draw the inferences about the perceptions of respondent dairy farmers over the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals towards the demographic issues, socio-economic problems and the viability of the dairy farming.

Table 4.1

Distribution of respondents and their age groups over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Age Groups of the Respondents					**Total**
		18-28	28-38	38-48	48-58	58 and above	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	8	4	3	4	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		2	0	2	1	1	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	0	0	13	7	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		0	0	3	2	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		3	12	10	4	0	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		1	6	9	5	0	**21**
Total		**14**	**22**	**40**	**23**	**1**	**100**

Source: Field Data

Table 4.1 describes the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their age groups. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 40 out of 100 in all the select sample villages together have responded that they belongs to an age group of 38 – 48 years, followed by 23 respondents have an age ranging from 48 – 58 years, 22 respondents have an age ranging from 28 – 38 years, 14 respondents have an age ranging from 18 – 28 years and only one respondent have an age of above 58 years.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 40 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are belongs to an age group of 38 – 48 years and relatively a less number of respondents that the only one out of 100 is belong to an age of above 58 years. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they belong to an age ranging from 38 – 48 years are found from Tavalam Marri village and a least number of respondents are found from the village Vemala Gondi both the villages are from the Talupula mandal.

H0: There is no significant difference between the age groups of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.1A: Chi-Square Test Results between the age groups of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	55.067[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	50.706	20	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.1A depicts the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of age groups of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.1B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the age groups of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	47.322	4	11.830	4.051	.004
Within the Groups	277.438	95	2.920		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.1B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of age groups of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.2

Distribution of residential status of the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Residential Status of the Respondent			**Total**
		URBAN	RURAL	SEMI-URBAN	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	0	17	2	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		0	6	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	0	20	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		0	5	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		20	6	3	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		13	6	2	**21**
Total		**33**	**60**	**7**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.2 depicts the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their residential status. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 60 out of 100 in all the select sample villages together have responded that they belong to rural areas, followed by 33 respondents belong to urban areas and seven respondents belong to semi-urban areas.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 60 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are belong to rural areas and relatively a less number of respondents that the seven out of 100 is belong to semi-urban areas. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they belong to rural areas are found from Tavalam Marri village and a least number of respondents are found from the village Diguva Palli both the villages are from the of Kadiri mandal.

H0: There is no significant difference between the residential status of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.2A: Chi-Square Test Results between the residential areas of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	58.290[a]	10	.000
Likelihood Ratio	74.625	10	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.2A depicts the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.000 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of residential areas of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.2B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the residential areas of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	131.441	2	65.720	32.976	.000
Within the Groups	193.319	97	1.993		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.2B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.000 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of residential areas of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.3

Distribution of marital status of the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Marital Status of the Respondents				Total
		Married	Un-Married	Divorcee	Widowed	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	6	9	3	1	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		4	2	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	18	0	0	2	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		5	0	0	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		24	3	1	1	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		18	3	0	0	**21**
Total		**75**	**17**	**4**	**4**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their marital status. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 75 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are married, followed by 17 respondents have responded that they are un-married, four respondents responded that they are divorced and another four respondents responded that they are widowed.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 75 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are married and relatively a less number of respondents that the four out of 100 divorced and similar numbers of four respondents are widowed. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are married are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the village Vemala Gondi of Talupula mandal.

H0: There is no significant difference between the marital status of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.3A – Chi-Square Test Results between the marital status of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34.630[a]	15	.003
Likelihood Ratio	36.624	15	.001
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.3A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.003 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of marital status of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.3B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the marital status of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	48.644	3	16.215	5.638	.001
Within the Groups	276.116	96	2.876		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.3B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.001 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of marital status of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.4

Distribution of respondents and their community details over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Community details of the Respondents					**Total**
		OC	OBC	SC	ST	MINORITY	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	3	16	0	0	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		0	6	0	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	7	9	4	0	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		2	3	0	0	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		6	14	7	2	0	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		4	11	3	3	0	**21**
Total		**22**	**59**	**14**	**5**	**0**	**100**

Source: Field Data

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their community details. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 59 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are from BC community, followed by 22 respondents have responded that they are from OC community, fourteen respondents have responded that they are from SC community and five respondents have responded that they are from ST community and zero respondents have responded that they relate to the Minority community.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 59 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are from BC community and relatively a less number of respondents that the five out of 100 are from ST community. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are from OBC community are found from J.V Palli village and a least number of respondents are found from the village Diguva Palli of Kadiri mandal.

H0: There is no significant difference between the community details of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.4A – Chi-Square Test Results between the community details of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.349[a]	15	.099
Likelihood Ratio	27.905	15	.022
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.4A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.099 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of community details of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.4B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the community details of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	33.985	3	11.328	3.740	.014
Within the Groups	290.775	96	3.029		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.4B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.014 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of community details of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.5

Distribution of type of family of respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Family type of the Respondents		**Total**
		Nuclear	Joint	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	9	10	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		2	4	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	14	6	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		5	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		15	14	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		12	9	**21**
Total		**57**	**43**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their type of family. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 57 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that their type of family is nuclear type of family and 43 respondents have responded that their type of family is joint family.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 57 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are from nuclear families and relatively a less number of respondents that the 43 out of 100 are from joint families. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are from nuclear families are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the village Vemala Gondi of Talupula mandal.

H0: There is no significant difference between the type of family of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.5A – Chi-Square Test Results between the type of family of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.571[a]	5	.182
Likelihood Ratio	9.453	5	.092
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.5A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.182 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of type of family of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.5B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the type of family of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	.740	1	.740	.224	.637
Within the Groups	324.020	98	3.306		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.5B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.637 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of type of family of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.6

Distribution of number of family members of respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Number of family members of the Respondent			**Total**
		1-3	3-5	MORE THAN 5	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	2	6	11	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		1	3	2	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	5	10	5	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		2	3	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		7	9	13	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		4	9	8	**21**
Total		**21**	**40**	**39**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their number of family members. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 40 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have 3 – 5 family members, followed by 39 respondents have responded that they have more than 5 family members and 21 respondents have responded that they have 1 – 3 family members.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 40 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having 3 – 5 family members and relatively a less number of respondents 21 out of 100 having 1 – 3 family members. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have 3 – 5 family members are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi and Diguva Palli villages.

H0: There is no significant difference between the number of family members of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.6A – Chi-Square test results between the number of family members of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.345[a]	10	.500
Likelihood Ratio	11.199	10	.342
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.6A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.500 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of number of family members of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.6B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the number of family members of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	2.509	2	1.254	.378	.687
Within the Groups	322.251	97	3.322		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.6B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.687 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of number of family members of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.7

Distribution of education qualifications of respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Education Qualification of the Respondents						Total
		ILLITERATE	PRIMARY	HIGH SCHOOL	INTER	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	1	8	3	7	0	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		2	3	0	1	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	6	5	6	3	0	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		0	4	0	1	0	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		4	10	4	5	4	2	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		5	9	2	1	3	1	**21**
Total		**18**	**39**	**15**	**18**	**7**	**3**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.7 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their educational qualifications. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 39 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that their educational qualification is primary level, followed by 18 respondents have responded that their educational qualification is intermediate, 18 respondents have responded that they are illiterates, 15 respondents have responded that their educational qualification is high school level, seven respondents have responded that their educational qualification is graduate level and three respondents have responded that their educational qualification is post graduation.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 39 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are studied up to primary level and relatively a less number of respondents three out of 100 have studied up to post graduation. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that their educational qualification is primary level are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the educational qualification of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.7A – Chi-Square test results between the educational qualification of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30.514[a]	25	.206
Likelihood Ratio	36.054	25	.071
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.7A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.206 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of educational qualification of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.7B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the educational qualification of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	41.013	5	8.203	2.717	.024
Within the Groups	283.747	94	3.019		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.7B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.024 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of educational qualification of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.8

Distribution of family income of respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Family Income of the Respondents				Total
		LESS THAN Rs. 1 LAKH	Rs. 1 - Rs. 2 LAKH	Rs. 2 – Rs. 3 LAKH	Rs. 3 – Rs. 4 LAKH	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	8	11	0	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	4	14	2	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	4	0	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		10	16	1	2	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		12	8	0	1	**21**
Total		**41**	**53**	**3**	**3**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.8 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their family income. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 53 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that their family has an income ranging from Rs. 1 – 2 lakh, followed by 41 respondents have responded that their family has income of less than Rs. 1 lakh, three respondents have responded that their family has an income ranging from Rs. 2 – 3 lakh and an another same number of respondents have responded that their family has an income ranging Rs. 3 – 4 lakh.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 53 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having the family income ranging from Rs. 1 – Rs. 2 lakh and relatively a less number of respondents three out of 100 having their family income ranging from Rs. 1 – Rs. 3. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that their family income ranging from Rs. 1 – Rs. 2 are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli villages.

H0: There is no significant difference between the family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.8A – Chi-Square test results between the family income of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.375[a]	15	.076
Likelihood Ratio	26.829	15	.030
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.8A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.076 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.8B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the family income of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	7.550	3	2.517	.762	.518
Within the Groups	317.210	96	3.304		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.8B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.518 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.9

Distribution of involvement in other works of respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Involvement in other works		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	14	5	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	18	2	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		5	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		22	7	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		19	2	**21**
Total		**84**	**16**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their involvement in other works. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 84 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they involve in other works than the dairy farming and 16 respondents have responded that they do not involve in the other works than the dairy farming.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 84 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are involved in other works than the dairy farming and relatively a less number of respondents 16 out of 100 are not involving in other works than the dairy farming. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they involve in other works than the dairy farming are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli villages.

H0: There is no significant difference between the involve in other works of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.9A – Chi-Square test results between the involvement in other works by respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.220[a]	5	.285
Likelihood Ratio	7.767	5	.170
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.9A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.285 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of involvement in other works by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.9B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the involvement in other works by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	.724	1	.724	.219	.641
Within the Groups	324.036	98	3.306		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.9B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.641is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of involvement in other works by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table.10

Distribution of involvement in other works involved by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Other works involved by the Respondents				Total
		Agriculture	Business	Job	Live Stock	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	15	4	0	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	17	1	0	2	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		4	0	1	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		15	8	3	3	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		14	2	0	5	**21**
Total		**71**	**15**	**4**	**10**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their other works. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 71 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they involve in agriculture other than the dairy farming, followed by 15 respondents have responded that they involve in business, ten respondents have responded that they involve in live stock farming also and four respondents have responded that they do other job also.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 71 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are involving in agriculture and relatively a less number of respondents four out of 100 do other job. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they involve in agriculture are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli villages.

H0: There is no significant difference between the other works involved by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.10A – Chi-Square test results between the other works of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.759[a]	15	.041
Likelihood Ratio	29.345	15	.015
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.10A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.041 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of other works of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table.10B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the other works of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	24.712	3	8.237	2.636	.054
Within the Groups	300.048	96	3.126		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.8B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.054 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of other works of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table.11

Distribution of type of agricultural land holding of respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Type of the agricultural land holding by the Respondents		**Total**
		Dry	Wet	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	3	16	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		0	6	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	6	14	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	4	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		10	19	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		10	11	**21**
Total		**84**	**16**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.11 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their agricultural land holdings. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 84 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have dry lands and 16 respondents have responded that they have wet lands.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 84 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are have the dry lands and relatively 16 out of 100 have wet lands. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have dry lands are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the agricultural land holdings of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.11A – Chi-Square test results between the agricultural land holdings of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.018[a]	5	.155
Likelihood Ratio	9.733	5	.083
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.11A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.155 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of agricultural land holdings of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table.11B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the agricultural land holdings of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	19.817	1	19.817	6.369	.013
Within the Groups	304.943	98	3.112		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.11B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.013 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of agricultural land holdings of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table.12

Distribution of type of business holds by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Type of the business hold by the Respondents		**Total**
		Home Based Small Business	Commercial Type	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	12	7	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	12	8	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		2	3	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		19	10	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		18	3	**21**
Total		**69**	**31**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.12 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their family income. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 69 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have home based small business and 31 respondents have responded that they have commercial type of businesses.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 69 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are have home based small businesses and relatively 31 out of 100 have commercial type of businesses. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have home based small businesses are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the types of business had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table.12A – Chi-Square test results between the type of businesses had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.629[a]	5	.125
Likelihood Ratio	10.574	5	.061
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.12A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.125 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of type of businesses had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table.12B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the type of businesses had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	2.574	1	2.574	.783	.378
Within the Groups	322.186	98	3.288		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.12B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.378 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of type of businesses had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.13

Distribution of type of live stock hold by respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Other live stock hold by the Respondent			**Total**
		Sheep	Goat	Both	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	7	8	4	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		4	2	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	12	5	3	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		4	1	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		11	16	2	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		12	7	2	**21**
Total		**21**	**40**	**39**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.13 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the other live stock hold by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 40 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have goats, followed by 39 respondents have responded that they have both goats and sheep and 21 respondents have responded that they have sheep.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 40 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having the goats and a less number of respondents 21 out of 100 having sheep. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have goats are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the other live stock had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.13A – Chi-Square test results between the family income of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.764[a]	10	.376
Likelihood Ratio	11.617	10	.311
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.13A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.376 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of other live stock had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.13B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the other live stocks had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	5.074	2	2.537	.770	.466
Within the Groups	319.686	97	3.296		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.13B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.466 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of other live stocks had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.14

Distribution of main source of income for the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Main source of income of the Respondents		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	11	8	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		5	1	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	14	6	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		2	3	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		23	6	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		17	4	**21**
Total		**69**	**31**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.14 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their main sources of income. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 69 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that their main source of income is dairy farming and 31 respondents have responded that their main income of source is not the dairy farming.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 69 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together have said that their main source of income is dairy farming and relatively a less number of respondents 31 out of 100 have said that their main source of income is not the dairy farming. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that their main source of income is dairy farming are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the main source of income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.14A – Chi-Square test results between the main source of income of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.440[a]	5	.266
Likelihood Ratio	6.136	5	.293
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.14A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.266 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of main source of income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.14B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the main source of income of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	8.331	1	8.331	2.580	.111
Within the Groups	316.429	98	3.229		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.14B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.111 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of main source of income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.15

Distribution of number of cattle had by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	No. of Cattle had by Respondents				Total
		Less than 3	3 – 5	5 – 10	More than 10	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	12	5	1	1	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		4	1	0	1	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	6	9	5	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		2	1	2	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		12	10	5	2	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		10	5	4	2	**21**
Total		**46**	**31**	**17**	**6**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.15 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the number of cattle had by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 46 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have less than 3 cattle, followed by 31 respondents have responded that they have 3 – 5 cattle, 17 respondents have responded that they have 5 – 10 cattle and six respondents have responded that they have more than 10 cattle.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 46 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are have less than 3 cattle and relatively a less number of respondents six out of 100 have more than 10 cattle. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have less than 3 cattle are found from J. V. Palli and Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the number of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.15A – Chi-Square test results between the numbers of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.577[a]	15	.558
Likelihood Ratio	15.654	15	.405
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.15A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.558 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of numbers of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.15B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the numbers of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	6.602	3	2.201	.664	.576
Within the Groups	318.158	96	3.314		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.15B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.576 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of numbers of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.16

Distribution of type of live stock hold by respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Number of family members of the Respondent			**Total**
		Sheep	Goat	Both	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	7	11	1	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	5	4	11	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	1	3	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		11	15	3	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		8	9	4	**21**
Total		**21**	**40**	**39**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.16 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the type of other live stock had by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 40 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have goats along with the cattle, followed by 39 respondents have responded that they have both the goats and sheep along with the cattle and 21 respondents have responded that they have sheep along with the cattle.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 40 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having goats along with the cattle and relatively a less number of respondents three out of 100 having sheep along with the cattle. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have goats along with the cattle are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the type of other live stock had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.16A – Chi-Square test results between the types of other live stock had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.647[a]	10	.000
Likelihood Ratio	33.501	10	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.16A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.000 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of the type of other live stock had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.17B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the types of other live stock had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	.753	2	.377	.113	.893
Within the Groups	324.007	97	3.340		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.17B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.893 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of the type of other live stock had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.17

Distribution of types of breed had by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Types of breed had by the Respondent			**Total**
		Indigenous	Cross Breed	Both	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	4	10	5	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		0	6	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	1	4	15	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		2	1	2	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		6	19	4	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		7	9	5	**21**
Total		**21**	**40**	**39**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.17 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their family income. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 40 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have cross breed cattle, followed by 39 respondents have responded that they have both the cross breed and indigenous type of cattle and 21respondents have responded that they have indigenous type of cattle.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 40 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are have the cross breed cattle and relatively a less number of respondents 21 out of 100 have the indigenous cattle. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have cross breed cattle are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the types of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.17A – Chi-Square test results between the types of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.373[a]	10	.000
Likelihood Ratio	34.394	10	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.17A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.000 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of types of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.17B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the types of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	9.121	2	4.561	1.402	.251
Within the Groups	315.639	97	3.254		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.17B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.251 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of types of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.18

Distribution of number of cows had by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Number of Cows had by Respondents				Total
		Less than 3	3 – 5	5 – 10	More than 10	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	4	5	5	5	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		2	2	2	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	7	6	5	2	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		4	0	0	1	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		9	10	9	1	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		7	6	5	3	**21**
Total		**33**	**29**	**26**	**12**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.18 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the number of cows had by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 33 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have less than 3 cows, followed by 29 respondents have responded that they have 3 – 5 cows, 26 respondents have responded that they have 5 – 10 cows and 12 respondents have responded that they have more than 10 cows.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 33 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having less than 3 cows and relatively a less number of respondents 12 out of 100 having more than 10 cows. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they less than 3 cows are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the number of cows had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.18A – Chi-Square test results between the numbers of cows had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.984[a]	15	.527
Likelihood Ratio	16.390	15	.357
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.18A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.527 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of numbers of cows had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.18B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the numbers of cows had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	6.365	3	2.122	.640	.591
Within the Groups	318.395	96	3.317		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.8B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.591 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of numbers of cows had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.19

Distribution of number of buffaloes had by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	No. of Buffaloes had by Respondents				Total
		Less than 3	3 – 5	5 – 10	More than 10	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	2	7	5	5	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		2	4	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	6	6	8	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	2	2	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		6	11	7	5	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		7	8	5	1	**21**
Total		**24**	**38**	**27**	**11**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.19 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the numbers of buffaloes had by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 38 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have 3 – 5 buffaloes, followed by 27 respondents have responded that they have 5 – 10 buffaloes, 24 respondents have responded that they have less than 3 buffaloes and 11 respondents have responded that they have more than 10 buffaloes.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 38 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having 3 – 5 buffaloes and relatively a less number of respondents 11 out of 100 having more than 10 buffaloes. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have 3 – 5 buffaloes are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the numbers of buffaloes had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.19A – Chi-Square test results between the family income of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.116[a]	15	.312
Likelihood Ratio	20.901	15	.140
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.19A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.312 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of numbers of buffaloes had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.19B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the numbers of buffaloes had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	6.262	3	2.087	.629	.598
Within the Groups	318.498	96	3.318		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.19B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.598 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of numbers of buffaloes had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table.20

Distribution of capital arranged by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Capital Arrangement by the Respondents				Total
		Own Funds	Loan from Bank	Hand Loan	Donated	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	7	10	2	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		0	6	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	8	8	4	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		0	3	2	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		12	6	10	1	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		11	3	7	0	**21**
Total		**38**	**36**	**25**	**1**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.20 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their capital arrangements. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 38 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have arranged the capital from their own funds, followed by 36 respondents have responded that they have arranged the capital as loan from the bank, 25 respondents have responded that they have arranged the capital as hand loan and one respondent have responded that they got the capital money for the establishment of dairy farm as a donation.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 38 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are arranged the capital from their own funds and relatively a less number of respondents only one out of 100 has got the capital money for the establishment of dairy farm as a donation. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they arranged the capital from their own funds are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the J.V Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the arrangement of capital by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.20A – Chi-Square test results between the arrangement of capital by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	27.069[a]	15	.028
Likelihood Ratio	31.477	15	.008
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.20A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.028 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of arrangement of capital by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.20B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the arrangement of capital by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	46.369	3	15.456	5.330	.002
Within the Groups	278.391	96	2.900		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.20B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.002 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of arrangement of capital by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table.21

Distribution of establishment of the dairy farm by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Establishment of the dairy farm of the Respondents		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	13	6	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	5	15	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	2	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		19	10	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		18	3	**21**
Total		**64**	**36**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.21 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the details by which the dairy was established. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 64 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that the dairy farm established by them and 36 respondents have responded that the dairy farm was not established by them.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 64 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together have established the dairy farm by them and relatively a less number of respondents 36 out of 100 have said that the dairy farm was not established by them. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that the dairy farm was established by them are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the establishment of the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.21A – Chi-Square test results between the establishment of the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.101[a]	5	.001
Likelihood Ratio	23.174	5	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.21A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.001 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of establishment of the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.21B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the establishment of the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	4.803	1	4.803	1.471	.228
Within the Groups	319.957	98	3.265		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.21B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.228 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of establishment of the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.22

Distribution of cattle provided by the NGO to the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Cattle provided to the Respondent by NGO		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	13	6	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	8	12	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	4	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		16	13	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		8	13	**21**
Total		**52**	**48**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.22 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the cattle provided by the NGO's to the respondents. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 52 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have received the cattle from the NGO's and 48 respondents have responded that they have not received the cattle from NGO's.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 52 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are have received the cattle from the NGO's and relatively a less number of respondents 48 out of 100 have not received the cattle from NGO's. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have received the cattle from NGOs are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the received the cattle from the NGOs by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.22A – Chi-Square test results between the received the cattle from the NGOs by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.540[a]	5	.028
Likelihood Ratio	15.044	5	.010
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.22A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.028 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of received the cattle from the NGOs by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.22B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the received the cattle from the NGOs by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	12.467	1	12.467	3.912	.051
Within the Groups	312.293	98	3.187		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.22B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.051 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of received cattle from the NGOs by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.23

Distribution of having shelter for cattle of the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Have a Shelter for the cattle		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	10	9	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		1	5	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	7	13	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	2	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		13	16	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		6	15	**21**
Total		**40**	**60**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.23 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the type of shelter used for the cattle. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 60 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they does not have any shelter for the cattle and 40 respondents have responded that they have the shelter for the cattle.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 60 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are do not having the shelter for their cattle and relatively a less number of respondents 40 out of 100 have the shelter for their cattle. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they do not have the shelter for their cattle are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the shelter for the cattle of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.23A – Chi-Square test results between the having shelter for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.090[a]	5	.405
Likelihood Ratio	5.262	5	.385
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.23A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.405 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of having shelter for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.23B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the having shelter for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	1.927	1	1.927	.585	.446
Within the Groups	322.833	98	3.294		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.23B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.446 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of having shelter for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.24

Distribution of type of shelter for cattle of the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Type of Shelter		**Total**
		In Shed	Open Air	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	5	14	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		4	2	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	12	8	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		4	1	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		14	15	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		12	9	**21**
Total		**51**	**49**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.24 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and type of the shelter for the cattle. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 51 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have shed for their cattle and 49 respondents have responded that they maintain their cattle in open air.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 51 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having sheds for their cattle and relatively a less number of respondents 49 out of 100 maintaining their cattle in open air. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have sheds for their cattle are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi and Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the having the sheds for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.24A – Chi-Square test results between the having sheds for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.956[a]	5	.159
Likelihood Ratio	8.276	5	.142
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.24A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.159 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of having sheds for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.24B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between having sheds for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	5.936	1	5.936	1.825	.180
Within the Groups	318.824	98	3.253		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.24B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.180 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of having sheds for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.25

Distribution of rate of interest beard by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Rate of Interest			**Total**
		6%	9%	12%	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	10	9	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		5	1	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	16	1	3	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	1	1	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		14	13	2	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		15	5	1	**21**
Total		**63**	**30**	**7**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.25 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the interest rates on the loans taken by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 63 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are paying 6 percent interest rate on their loan, followed by 30 respondents have responded that they are paying 9 percent interest rate for their loans and seven respondents have responded that they are paying 12 percent interest rate.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 63 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are paying 6 percent interest rate and relatively a less number of respondents seven out of 100 are paying 12 percent interest rate. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are paying 6 percent interest rate are found from Tavalam Marri village and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the interest rates paid by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.25A – Chi-Square test results between the interest rates paid by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.807[a]	10	.079
Likelihood Ratio	19.491	10	.034
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.25A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.079 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of the respondent dairy farmers from the interest rates paid by the respondents over select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.25B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the interest rates paid by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	.822	2	.411	.123	.884
Within the Groups	323.938	97	3.340		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.26B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.884 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of interest rates paid by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.26

Distributions of duration of the dairy farm hold by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	SINCE HOW LONG THE RESPONDENT IN THIS DAIRY BUSINESS				Total
		LESS THAN 5 YEARS	5-10 YEARS	10-15 YEARS	MORE THAN 15 YEARS	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	8	9	1	1	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	14	5	1	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		4	0	1	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		14	12	2	1	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		13	5	2	1	**21**
Total		**59**	**31**	**7**	**3**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.26 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the durations of the dairy farm hold by the respondents. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 59 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are having the dairy farm since less than five years, followed by 31 respondents have responded that they having the dairy farm ranging from 5 – 10 years, seven respondents have responded that they having the dairy farm ranging from 10 – 15 years and three respondents have responded that they having the dairy farm since more than 15 years.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 59 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having the dairy farm since less than the five years and relatively a less number of respondents three out of 100 having the dairy farm since more than 15 years. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they having the dairy farm since less than five years are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the duration of having the dairy farm the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table.26A – Chi-Square test results between the duration of having the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.156[a]	15	.514
Likelihood Ratio	17.917	15	.267
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.26A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.514 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of duration of having the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.26B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the duration of having dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	2.252	3	.751	.223	.880
Within the Groups	322.508	96	3.359		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.26B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.880 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of duration of having the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.27

Distribution of feeding arrangements for cattle of the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Feeding Arrangements		**Total**
		Grow Grass my Own	Purchase the Grass	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	8	11	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		2	4	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	12	8	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	2	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		12	17	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		13	8	**21**
Total		**50**	**50**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.27 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the feeding arrangements. It is understood from the table above that the equal numbers of the respondents 50 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they were growing the grass by their own and a similar numbers of respondents have responded that they were purchasing the grass.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 50 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are growing the grass on their own and relatively a similar numbers of respondents were purchasing the grass. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they were growing the grass are found from Kadiri rural and the majority of respondents who said that they are purchasing the grass are found from the Kadiri urban.

H0: There is no significant difference between the feeding facilities by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.27A – Chi-Square test results between the feeding facilities by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.193[a]	5	.522
Likelihood Ratio	4.230	5	.517
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.27A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.522 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of feeding facilities by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.27B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the feeding facilities by respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	1.960	1	1.960	.595	.442
Within the Groups	322.800	98	3.294		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.27B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.442 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of feeding facilities by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.28

Distribution of cost of the grass purchased by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Cost of the Grass purchased by the Respondent			**Total**
		Rs. 50	**Rs. 50-100**	Rs. 100 and above	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	6	13	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		3	3	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	10	9	1	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		4	1	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		12	17	0	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		11	9	1	**21**
Total		**46**	**52**	**2**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.28 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the cost of grass purchased. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 52 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they incur the expenses ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 per week per cattle to purchase the grass, followed by 46 respondents have responded that they incur the expenses up to Rs. 50 per cattle per week to purchase the grass and two respondents have responded that they incur the expenses more than Rs. 100 per week to purchase the grass.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 52 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are incurring the expenditure ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 to purchase the grass and relatively a less number of respondents two out of 100 incurring the expenditure more than Rs. 100 to purchase the grass. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are incurring the expenditure ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 to purchase the grass are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the expenditure incurred to purchase the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.28A – Chi-Square test results between the expenditure incurred to purchase the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.152[a]	10	.614
Likelihood Ratio	8.947	10	.537
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.28A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.614 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of expenditure incurred to purchase the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.28B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the expenditure incurred to purchase the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	4.202	2	2.101	.636	.532
Within the Groups	320.558	97	3.305		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.28B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.532 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of expenditure incurred to purchase the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.29

Distribution of purchased feed other than the gross by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Whether feed other than grass purchased by Respondent		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	3	16	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		1	5	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	6	14	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	2	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		10	19	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		12	9	**21**
Total		**35**	**65**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.29 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the expenditure incurred to purchase the feed other than the grass. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 65 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have not purchased the feed other than the grass and 35 respondents have responded that they have incurred the expenditure to purchase the feed other than the grass.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 65 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are haven't incurred any expenditure to purchase the feed other than the grass and relatively a less number of respondents 35 out of 100 have incurred the expenditure to purchase the feed other than the grass. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they haven't incurred any expenditure to purchase the feed other than the grass are found from J.V. Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the expenditure incurred to purchase the feed other than the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.29A – Chi-Square test results between the expenditure incurred to purchase the feed other than the grass respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.091[a]	5	.073
Likelihood Ratio	10.299	5	.067
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.29A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.073 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of expenditure incurred to purchase the fee other than the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.29B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the expenditure incurred to purchase the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	23.863	1	23.863	7.772	.060
Within the Groups	300.897	98	3.070		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.29B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.060 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of expenditure incurred to purchase the feed other than the grass the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.30

Distribution of expenditure per cattle incurred to purchase the feed other than the grass by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Cost of other feed purchased by the Respondent			**Total**
		Rs. 50	Rs. 50-100	Rs. 100 AND ABOVE	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	9	7	3	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		5	0	1	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	15	4	1	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	1	1	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		16	11	2	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		13	7	1	**21**
Total		**61**	**30**	**9**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.30 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the expenditure details of purchasing feed other than the grass. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 61 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have incurred the expenditure less than Rs. 50 to purchase the feed other than the grass, followed by 30 respondents have responded that they have incurred the expenditure ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100, to purchase the feed other than the grass and nine respondents have responded that they have incurred the expenditure more than Rs. 100 to purchase the feed other than the grass.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 61 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are have incurred the expenditure less than Rs. 50 to purchase the feed other than the grass and relatively a less number of respondents nine out of 100 have incurred the expenditure more than Rs. 100 to purchase the feed other than the grass. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have incurred the expenditure less than Rs. 50 to purchase the feed other than the grass are

found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the expenditure details of purchasing feed other than the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.30A – Chi-Square test results between the family income of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.447[a]	10	.585
Likelihood Ratio	9.982	10	.442
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.30A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.585 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of expenditure details of purchasing feed other than the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.30B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the expenditure details of purchasing feed other than the grass by respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	5.510	2	2.755	.837	.436
Within the Groups	319.250	97	3.291		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.30B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.436 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of expenditure details of purchasing feed other than the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.31

Distribution of cost of medical expenses beard by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	Cost of medical expenses bared by the Respondent			**Total**
		Rs. 50	Rs. 50-100	Rs. 100 AND ABOVE	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	6	11	2	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		0	5	1	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	6	11	3	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		2	3	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		17	8	4	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		13	7	1	**21**
Total		**44**	**45**	**11**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.31 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the medical expenditure incurred by the respondents on their cattle. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 45 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have incurred the medical expenditure for their cattle ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100, followed by 44 respondents have responded that they have incurred the medical expenditure of their cattle less than Rs. 50 and 11 respondents have responded that they have incurred the medical expenditure of their cattle more than Rs. 100.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 45 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together have been incurred the medical expenditure for their cattle ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 and relatively a less number of respondents 11 out of 100 have been incurred the medical expenditure of their cattle more than Rs. 100. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have incurred the medical expenditure for their cattle ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 are found from J.V Palli and Tavalam Marri villages and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the medical expenditure incurred by the respondents on their cattle the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.31A – Chi-Square test results between the medical expenditure incurred by the respondents on their cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.068[a]	10	.130
Likelihood Ratio	18.140	10	.053
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.31A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.130 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of medical expenditure incurred by the respondents on their cattle the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.31B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the medical expenditure incurred by the respondents on their cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	29.993	2	14.996	4.935	.090
Within the Groups	294.767	97	3.039		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.31B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.090 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of medical expenditure incurred by the respondents on their cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.32

Distribution of milk yield by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	HOW MUCH MILK PRODUCED BY RESPONDENT				Total
		Up to 5 LITRE	5-10 LITRE	10-15 LITRE	More than 15 Liter	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	4	12	3	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		0	2	4	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	2	13	5	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	4	0	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		9	17	2	1	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		4	13	3	1	**21**
Total		**20**	**61**	**17**	**2**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.32 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the milk yield by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 61 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they yield the milk ranging from 5 – 10 liter per day, followed by 20 respondents have responded that they yield the milk up to 5 liter per day, 17 respondents have responded that they yield the milk ranging from 10 – 15 liter per day and only two respondents have responded that they yield the milk more than 15 liter per day.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 61 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together have been yielded the milk ranging from 5 – 10 liter per day and relatively a less number of respondents two out of 100 have been yielded the milk more than 15 liter per day. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that have been yielded the milk ranging from 5 – 10 liter per day are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the milk yield by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.32A – Chi-Square test results between the milk yield by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.394[a]	15	.196
Likelihood Ratio	18.941	15	.216
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.32A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.196 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of milk yield by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.32B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the milk yield by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	14.879	3	4.960	1.536	.210
Within the Groups	309.881	96	3.228		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.32B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.210 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.33

Distribution of milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	WHETHER MILK SUPPLIED FOR DOMESTIC USE		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	10	9	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		1	5	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	8	12	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	4	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		12	17	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		15	6	**21**
Total		**47**	**53**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.33 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the milk supplied for the domestic use. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 53 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are supplying the milk for the domestic use and 47 respondents have responded that they are not supplying the milk for the domestic use.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 53 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are supplying the milk for the domestic use and relatively a less number of respondents 47 out of 100 are not supplying the milk for the domestic use. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are not supplying the milk for the domestic use are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi.

H0: There is no significant difference between the family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.33A – Chi-Square test results between the milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.713[a]	5	.084
Likelihood Ratio	10.188	5	.070
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.33A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.084 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of the milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.33B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	4.392	1	4.392	1.344	.249
Within the Groups	320.368	98	3.269		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.33B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.249 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of the milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.34

Distribution of cost of milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	COST MILK SUPPLIED TO DOMESTIC USE				Total
		Rs. 40	Rs. 45	Rs. 50	Rs. 55	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	6	7	2	4	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	3	16	1	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	4	0	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		16	9	3	1	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		14	5	0	2	**21**
Total		**46**	**41**	**6**	**7**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.34 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the cost of milk supplied for the domestic use by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 46 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are supplying the milk for the domestic use for a cost of Rs. 40, followed by 41 respondents have responded that they are supplying the milk for the domestic use for a cost of Rs. 45, seven respondents have responded that they are supplying the milk for the domestic use for a cost of Rs. 50 and six respondents have responded that they are supplying the milk for the domestic use for a cost of Rs. 55.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 46 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are supplying the milk for the domestic use for a cost of Rs. 40 and relatively a less number of respondents six out of 100 are supplying the milk for the domestic use for a cost of Rs. 50. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are supplying the milk for the domestic use for a cost of Rs. 40 are found from Kadiri rural and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the cost of milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.34A – Chi-Square test results between the costs of milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.845[a]	15	.001
Likelihood Ratio	41.194	15	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.34A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.001 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of the cost of milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.34B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the costs of milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	16.960	3	5.653	1.763	.015
Within the Groups	307.800	96	3.206		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.34B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.015 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of the cost of milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.35

Distribution of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	WHETHER MILK SOLD TO DAIRY COMPANY		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	11	8	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		2	4	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	14	6	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	2	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		14	15	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		18	3	**21**
Total		**62**	**38**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.35 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 62 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are selling milk to the dairy companies and 38 respondents have responded that they are not selling milk to the dairy companies.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 62 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are selling milk to the dairy companies and relatively a less number of respondents 38 out of 100 are not selling milk to the dairy companies. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are selling milk to the dairy companies are found from Kadiri rural and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.35A – Chi-Square test results between the costs of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.112[a]	5	.072
Likelihood Ratio	10.753	5	.057
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.35A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.072 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.35B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the costs of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	4.381	1	4.381	1.340	.250
Within the Groups	320.379	98	3.269		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.35B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.250 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.36

Distribution of engaging the workers by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	WHETHER RESPONDENT ENGUAGE THE WORKERS		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	7	12	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	6	14	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	4	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		18	11	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		15	6	**21**
Total		**53**	**47**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.36 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and engaging the workers by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 53 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are engaging the workers and 47 respondents have responded that they are not engaging the workers.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 53 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are engaging the workers and relatively a less number of respondents 47 out of 100 are not engaging the workers. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are engaging the workers are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the engaging the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.36A – Chi-Square test results between the engaging the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.566[a]	5	.004
Likelihood Ratio	20.199	5	.001
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.36A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.004 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of engaging the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.36B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the engaging the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	13.799	1	13.799	4.349	.040
Within the Groups	310.961	98	3.173		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.36B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.040 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of engaging the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.37

Distribution of cost of medical expenses beard by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	SALARY PAID FOR THE WORKER BY RESPONDENT			**Total**
		Rs. 5,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 10,000	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	11	6	2	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		4	1	1	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	5	15	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		2	3	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		17	10	2	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		14	6	1	**21**
Total		**53**	**41**	**6**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.37 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the salary paid to the workers. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 53 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are paying Rs. 5,000 as salary to their workers, followed by 41 respondents have responded that they are paying Rs. 8,000 to their workers and six respondents have responded that they are paying Rs. 10,000 to their workers.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 53 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are paying Rs. 5,000 as salary to their workers and relatively a less number of respondents six out of 100 are paying Rs. 10,000 to their workers. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are paying Rs. 5,000 as salary to their workers are found from Kadiri rural and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the salary paid to the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.37A – Chi-Square test results between the salaries paid to the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.156[a]	10	.095
Likelihood Ratio	17.049	10	.073
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.37A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.095 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of salary paid to the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.37B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the family income of respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	3.567	2	1.784	.539	.585
Within the Groups	321.193	97	3.311		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.37B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.585 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of salary paid to the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.38

Distribution of other kind of milk products produced by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	OTHER KIND OF MILK PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY THE RESPONDNET			**Total**
		CURD	GHEE	BOTH	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	11	6	2	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		3	3	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	18	2	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	2	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		11	14	4	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		7	12	2	**21**
Total		**53**	**39**	**8**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.38 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the other kinds of products produced by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 53 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they are producing curd, followed by 39 respondents have responded that they producing ghee and eight respondents are producing both curd and ghee.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 53 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are producing curd and relatively a less number of respondents eight out of 100 are producing both curd and ghee. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are producing curd are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the other kinds of products produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.38A – Chi-Square test results between the other kinds of products produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.173[a]	10	.038
Likelihood Ratio	22.459	10	.013
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.38A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.038 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of other kinds of products produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.38B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the other kinds of products produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	20.273	2	10.137	3.229	.044
Within the Groups	304.487	97	3.139		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.38B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.044 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of other kinds of products produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.39

Distribution of price of curd produced by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	PRICE OF CURD SOLD BY RESPONDENT			**Total**
		Rs. 40	Rs. 50	Rs. 60	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	2	11	6	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		0	1	5	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	10	9	1	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		4	1	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		17	6	6	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		6	7	8	**21**
Total		**39**	**35**	**26**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.39 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the price of curd produced by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 39 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that the price of curd is Rs. 40 per liter that they produced, followed by 35 respondents have responded that the price of curd is Rs. 5 per liter that they produced and 26 respondents have responded that the price of curd is Rs. 60 per liter that they produced.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 39 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having the price of curd is Rs. 40 per liter that they produced and relatively a less number of respondents 26 out of 100 having price of curd is Rs. 60 per liter that they produced. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that price of curd is Rs. 40 per liter that they produced is found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the J.V Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the price of curd produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.39A – Chi-Square test results between the prices of curd produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.543[a]	10	.000
Likelihood Ratio	35.655	10	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.39A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.000 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.39B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the prices of produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	19.435	2	9.718	3.087	.050
Within the Groups	305.325	97	3.148		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.39B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.050 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of price of curd produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.40

Distribution of prices of ghee produced by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	PRICE OF GHEE SOLD BY RESPONDENT			**Total**
		Rs. 450	Rs. 550	Rs. 650	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	2	8	9	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		3	2	1	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	2	10	8	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	3	1	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		10	16	3	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		6	6	9	**21**
Total		**24**	**45**	**31**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.40 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the prices of ghee produced by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 45 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that the price of ghee is Rs. 550 produced by them, followed by 31 respondents have responded that the price of ghee is Rs. 650 produced by them and 24 respondents have responded that the price of ghee is Rs. 450 produced by them.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 45 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are having the price of ghee is Rs. 550 produced by them and relatively a less number of respondents 24 out of 100 having the price of ghee is Rs. 450 produced by them. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that the price of ghee is Rs. 550 produced by them are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the prices of ghee produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.40A – Chi-Square test results between the prices of ghee produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.510[a]	10	.086
Likelihood Ratio	18.058	10	.054
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.40A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.086 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of the prices of ghee produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.40B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the prices of ghee produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	9.907	2	4.953	1.526	.223
Within the Groups	314.853	97	3.246		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.40B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.223 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of the prices of ghee produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.41

Distribution of opinion of respondents on the viability of dairy farm over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	IS DAIRY FORM VIABLE		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	12	7	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		2	4	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	19	1	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		5	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		17	12	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		11	10	**21**
Total		**66**	**34**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.41 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and their opinions on the viability of dairy farm. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 66 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that the dairy farming is viable and 34 respondents have responded that the dairy farming is not viable.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 66 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together have opined that the dairy farming is viable and relatively a less number of respondents 34 out of 100 have opined that the dairy farming is not viable. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that the dairy farming is viable are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.41A – Chi-Square test results between the opinions on the viability of dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.432[a]	5	.009
Likelihood Ratio	19.219	5	.002
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.41A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.009 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of the opinions on the viability of dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.41B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the opinions on the viability of dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	2.938	1	2.938	.895	.034
Within the Groups	321.822	98	3.284		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.41B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.034 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of the opinions on the viability of dairy farm the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.42

Distribution of opinions of respondents does they suggest to take up the dairy farming over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	DO YOU SUGGEST TO TAKE UP THE DAIRY BUSINESS		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	11	8	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	19	1	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		4	1	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		19	10	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		13	8	**21**
Total		**72**	**28**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.42 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the opinions on does they suggest to take up the dairy farming. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 72 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they suggest the others to take up the dairy farming and 28 respondents have responded that they do not suggest the others to take up the dairy farming.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 72 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together have opined that they suggest the others to take up the dairy farming and relatively a less number of respondents 28 out of 100 have opined that they do not suggest the others to take up the dairy farming. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they suggest the others to take up the dairy farming are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the opinions on does they suggest taking up the dairy farming by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.42A – Chi-Square test results between the opinions on does they suggest taking up the dairy farming respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.281[a]	5	.046
Likelihood Ratio	14.509	5	.013
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.42A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.046 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of the opinions on does they suggest taking up the dairy farming by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.42B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the opinions on does they suggest taking up the dairy farming by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	1.810	1	1.810	.549	.046
Within the Groups	322.950	98	3.295		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.42B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.046 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of the opinions on does they suggest taking up the dairy farming the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.43

Distribution of opinion on the utilization of government schemes by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	WHETHER RESPONDENT UTILISED GOVERNMENT SCHEMES		**Total**
		Yes	No	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	12	7	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		6	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	16	4	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	2	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		22	7	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		14	7	**21**
Total		**73**	**27**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.43 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the opinion on utilization of government schemes by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 73 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have utilized the government schemes and 27 respondents have responded that they have not utilized the government schemes.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 73 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together have utilized the government schemes and relatively a less number of respondents 27 out of 100 have not utilized the government schemes. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they utilized the government schemes are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the opinion on utilization of government schemes by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.43A – Chi-Square test results between the opinion on utilization of government schemes by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.627[a]	5	.463
Likelihood Ratio	6.109	5	.296
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.43A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.463 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of the opinion on utilization of government schemes by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.43B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the opinion on utilization of government schemes by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	.038	1	.038	.011	.915
Within the Groups	324.722	98	3.313		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.43B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.915 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of the opinion on utilization of government schemes by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.44

Distribution of types of the schemes utilized by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	TYPE OF SCHEME UTILISED BY RESPONDENT			**Total**
		GOPALA MITRA	GRUHA LAKSHMI	RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	11	8	0	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		4	2	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	13	7	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		3	2	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		15	13	1	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		8	10	3	**21**
Total		**54**	**42**	**4**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.44 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the types schemes utilized by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 54 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have utilized the Gopala Mitra, followed by 42 respondents have responded that they have utilized the Gruha Lakshmi and four respondents have responded that they have Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 54 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are have utilized the Gopala Mitra and relatively a less number of respondents four out of 100 have utilized Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they utilized the Gopala Mitra are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.44A – Chi-Square test results between the type's schemes utilized by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.860[a]	10	.453
Likelihood Ratio	9.711	10	.466
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.44A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.453 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of type's schemes utilized by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.44B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the type's schemes utilized by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	18.902	2	9.451	2.997	.055
Within the Groups	305.858	97	3.153		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.44B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.055 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of type's schemes utilized by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.45

Distribution of companies to which the milk is sold by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	TO WHICH COMPANY MILK SUPLLIED BY REPONDENT				Total
		AMUL	SREEJA	AROKYA	DODLA	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	10	4	1	4	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		1	0	1	4	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	11	7	2	0	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	3	1	0	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		8	9	12	0	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		10	4	7	0	**21**
Total		**41**	**27**	**24**	**8**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.45 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the companies to which the milk sold by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 41 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they have selling the milk to Amul, followed by 27 respondents have responded that they have selling Sreeja, 24 respondents have responded that they have selling to Arokya and eight respondents have responded that they have been selling the milk to Dodla.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 41 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are selling the milk to Amul and relatively a less number of respondents eight out of 100 are selling the milk to Dodla. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are selling the milk to Amul Company are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the companies to which the milk sold by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.45A – Chi-Square test results between the companies to which the milk sold by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.363[a]	15	.000
Likelihood Ratio	45.769	15	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.45A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.000 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of companies to which the milk sold by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.45B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the companies to which the milk sold by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	67.438	3	22.479	8.386	.000
Within the Groups	257.322	96	2.680		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.45B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.000 is less than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the variables of companies to which the milk sold by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted.

Table 4.46

Distribution of cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondents over select sample villages and their respective mandals

Name of the Village	Name of the Mandal	AT WHAT PRICE MILK SUPPLIED TO DAIRY COMPANY BY RESPONDENT				Total
		Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 40	Rs. 45	
J.V PALLI	Talupula	5	7	4	3	**19**
VEMALA GONDI		3	3	0	0	**6**
TAVALAM MARRI	Kadiri	5	8	4	3	**20**
DIGUVA PALLI		1	3	0	1	**5**
KADIRI URBAN		8	14	6	1	**29**
KADIRI RURAL		5	7	7	2	**21**
Total		**27**	**42**	**21**	**10**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.46 shows the distribution of respondents who were into dairy farming from the different select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals and the cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by them. It is understood from the table above that majority of the respondents 42 out of 100 in the entire select sample villages together have responded that they were selling the milk at a cost of Rs. 35 to the dairy Companies, followed by 27 respondents have responded that they were selling the milk at a cost of Rs. 30, 21 respondents have responded that they were selling the milk at a cost of Rs. 40 to the dairy companies and 10 respondents have responded that they were selling the milk at a cost of Rs. 45 to the dairy companies.

From the foregoing analysis one can infer that majority of the respondent 42 out of 100 dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals together are selling the milk at a cost of Rs. 35 to the dairy companies and relatively a less number of respondents 10 out of 100 selling the milk to the dairy companies at a cost of Rs. 45. The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are selling the milk to the dairy companies at a cost of Rs. 35 are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village.

H0: There is no significant difference between the family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

Table 4.46A – Chi-Square test results between the costs of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.975[a]	15	.821
Likelihood Ratio	12.546	15	.637
N of Valid Cases	100		

Source: SPSS Generated

Above table 4.46A reveals the constructive evidence that the calculated value of chi-square 0.821 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.46B: One Way ANOVA Test Results between the costs of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between the Groups	5.959	3	1.986	.598	.618
Within the Groups	318.801	96	3.321		
Total	324.760	99			

Source: SPSS Generated

It is obvious from the above table 4.46B that the calculated value of one way ANOVA value 0.618 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between the variables of cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected.

Table 4.47

Consolidated opinions of respondent dairy farmers upon various variables at 0.05 percent of significance value

S.No	Name of the Variable	Chi-Square Results		ANOVA Results	
		Sig Value	Hypothesis	Sig Value	Hypothesis
1	Age Groups	0.000	Accepted	0.004	Accepted
2	Residential Status	0.000	Accepted	0.000	Accepted
3	Marital Status	0.003	Accepted	0.001	Accepted
4	Community	0.099	Rejected	0.014	Accepted
5	Type of Family	0.182	Rejected	0.637	Rejected
6	No. of Family Members	0.500	Rejected	0.687	Rejected
7	Education Qualifications	0.206	Rejected	0.024	Accepted
8	Family Income	0.076	Rejected	0.518	Rejected
9	Involvement in other works	0.285	Rejected	0.641	Rejected
10	Types of other works	0.041	Accepted	0.054	Rejected
11	Type of Agriculture land holdings	0.155	Rejected	0.013	Accepted
12	Types of business holding	0.125	Rejected	0.378	Rejected
13	Having other live stock	0.376	Rejected	0.466	Rejected
14	Main source of income	0.266	Rejected	0.111	Rejected
15	Numbers of Cattle had	0.558	Rejected	0.576	Rejected
16	Types of other live stock	0.000	Accepted	0.893	Rejected
17	Types of cattle breed	0.000	Accepted	0.251	Rejected
18	No. of Cows had	0.527	Rejected	0.591	Rejected
19	No. of Buffaloes had	0.312	Rejected	0.598	Rejected
20	Capital arrangements	0.028	Accepted	0.002	Accepted
21	Establishment of dairy farm	0.001	Accepted	0.228	Rejected
22	Donating the cattle by NGOs	0.028	Accepted	0.051	Rejected
23	Having the Shelter of cattle	0.405	Rejected	0.446	Rejected
24	Types of shelter for the cattle	0.159	Rejected	0.180	Rejected
25	Interest rates on loans	0.079	Rejected	0.884	Rejected
26	Duration of having dairy farm	0.514	Rejected	0.880	Rejected
27	Feeding facilities to the cattle	0.522	Rejected	0.442	Rejected
28	Purchase of Grass	0.614	Rejected	0.532	Rejected
29	Cost of the grass purchased	0.073	Rejected	0.060	Rejected
30	Cost of other feed	0.585	Rejected	0.436	Rejected
31	Medical expenditure incurred	0.130	Rejected	0.090	Rejected
32	Milk yield by the respondents	0.196	Rejected	0.210	Rejected
33	Whether milk supplied to domestic use	0.084	Rejected	0.249	Rejected
34	Cost of milk supplied for domestic use	0.001	Accepted	0.015	Accepted
35	Cost of milk sold to the dairy companies	0.072	Rejected	0.250	Rejected
36	Having workers for dairy farm	0.004	Accepted	0.040	Accepted
37	Wages paid to the workers	0.095	Rejected	0.585	Rejected
38	Kinds of other milk products produced by the respondents	0.038	Accepted	0.044	Accepted
39	Cost of Curd	0.000	Accepted	0.050	Accepted

40	Cost of Ghee	0.086	Rejected	0.223	Rejected
41	Viability of Dairy farm	0.009	Accepted	0.034	Accepted
42	Suggest to establish a Dairy farm	0.046	Accepted	0.046	Accepted
43	Utilization on Govt. schemes	0.463	Rejected	0.915	Rejected
44	Types of schemes utilized	0.453	Rejected	0.055	Rejected
45	Milk sold to different diary companies	0.000	Accepted	0.000	Accepted
46	Price of milk sold to dairy companies	0.821	Rejected	0.618	Rejected

Chapter – 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter the mentees aimed to summarize the findings of the present study, to give needful suggestions and to conclude the present project report.

Summary of Findings:

Chapter – I:

Dairy is a universal agricultural production, people milk dairy animals in almost every country across the world, and up to one billion people live on dairy farms. It is a vital part of the global food system and it plays a key role in the sustainability of rural areas in particular. It is a well-known fact that the dairy industry actively contributes to the economies of a number of communities, regions and countries. An increasing demand worldwide is noticeably emerging at present, and the industry is globalizing, thus increasing the scope and intensity of the global dairy trade. However, the question of how and on what criteria we can objectively assess the economic benefits of the dairy sector still remains. Economic dairy benefits can be accessed from the point of view of production of milk and dairy products, trade and employment. Dairy farming is a class of agriculture for long-term production of milk, which is processed either on the farm or at a dairy plant, either of which may be called a dairy for the eventual sale of a dairy product. Milk is a wholesome food among all the animal products. It contains in proper proportions the various essential food ingredients required by human body in an easily digestible form. Inclusion of milk in the human diet increases the digestibility of other types of food as well. The Indian dairy market is amongst the largest and fastest growing markets in the world. India is also recognized to be the lowest cost milk producer in the world. One of the major reasons behind this would be, unlike large scale dairy farms in Europe, milk production and selling are crucial to the livelihood of over 600 million people in rural India with a herd size of 1-3 milch animals. The country must now usher in a new era of development for the dairy sector; by building procurement infrastructure in milk deficit States and adopting appropriate technology in these regions. The recent Covid-19 pandemic has affected different sectors of the economy and has reduced employment opportunities, particularly for migrant workers. As per the 2011 Census, India has 45.36 crore internal migrants, which includes both within-State and inter-State migrants; the latter have been hit hardest, due to pandemic enforced restriction on inter-State movements. When these migrant labourers return to their homes, this

reverse migration will create new challenges for them, as the lack of employment prospects at the village level will make their life more difficult.

Chapter – II:

Review of Literature helps us to find the gap of the study and also the researchers may come up with the research questions on which topic they should concentrate.

It found that a researcher in his research topic entitled "A Performance Appraisal of dairy industry in Gujarat" he has found that the procurement cost was about 75 percent to 80 percent of the total cost. Increase in transportation cost year after year led to increase in procurement cost. The processing expenses were the second largest cost in the total cost structure, followed by personnel expenses. Another two researchers in their research topic entitled "A Study of Financial Health of dairy industry in Andhra Pradesh based on Z Score analysis" to deal with the concept of profitability, measurement of profitability in relation to total investment, sales and shareholders' funds in Dairy Industry in Andhra Pradesh and also to evaluate the earning power, analysis of operating efficiency, Analysis of financial efficiency and measurement of financial health of Dairy Industry in Andhra Pradesh, using Z score analysis. They found that the four out of five dairy units were found financially sound. While one was found in bankruptcy zone.

Chapter – III:

Kadiri is a major city in Sri Sathya Sai District the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is a Special Grade Municipal City Council and headquarters of Kadiri Mandal and Kadiri Revenue Division. Kadiri Taluka ('Tehsil') was the largest taluk in the state of Andhra Pradesh when there was taluka system in Andhra Pradesh Kadiri is known for its jasmine and saffron flowers. Kadiri saffron is widely sold in Andhra and Karnataka. The Sri Lakshmi Narasimha swamy Temple is reminiscent of Kadiri to the people of Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu. The name of Kadiri has also some interesting past. The habitation was initially named as Khadripuram as 'khadara' plants were largely found in the surrounding forests and Khadri has later transformed as Kadiri.

Kadiri Taluk was founded under the British Raj and was located in the Kadapa district. However, in the year 1910, it was incorporated into the Anantapur district. At the time, Kadiri Taluk was the largest taluk in Andhra Pradesh, with roughly 210 villages under its administration. Kadiri, Mudiguba, Nallamada, N.P. Kunta, Talupula, Nallacheruvu, O.D.Cheruvu, Tanakal, Amadagur, and Gandlapenta are the revenue mandals where the villages are now located. Except for Mudigubba, these mandals are currently under the Kadiri revenue division.

Talupula is a village in Sri Sathya Sai district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is the headquarters of Talupula mandal in Kadiri revenue division. Talupula is located at 14.2500°N 78.2667°E. It has an average elevation of 382 meters (1256 ft).

The mandal of Talupula has a surface area of 280.3 km^2 (69,234 acres) and a population of 42,019 (2001 census). Dalits constitute 10percentage of the population, and tribes 6percentage. The gender ratio is 959. The literacy rate of the mandal is 51 percentages. Among them, males make up 67percentage, while females make up 35 percentages. The working class consists of 45percentage agricultural labour, 1percentage industrial workers, and unorganized workers at 16percentage. School children are 6159 (661 for every 1 lakh of population), and the teacher-student ratio is 1:23. Junior college students number at 278. For every 1 lakh of population, there are only 4 doctors to look after the health of the people. There are 10 beds for every 10,000 people in the government general dispensary.

Talupula is Mandal in Andhra Pradesh state, Talupula Mandal population in 2022 is 54,262. According to 2011 census of India, Total Talupula population is 42,392 people are living in this Mandal, of which 21,291 are male and 21,101 are female. Population of Talupula in 2021 is 52,566 Literate people are 22,386 out of 13,461 are male and 8,925 are female. Total workers are 23,373 depends on multi skills out of which 12,852 are men and 10,521 are women. Total 5,508 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 4,243 are cultivated by men and 1,265 are women. 7,644 people works in agricultural land as a labour in Talupula, men are 3,573 and 4,071 are women.

Chapter – IV:

After collecting the data the information was duly arranged and tabulated, for the data which arranged meaningfully various statistical tools were applied namely the percentages, Chi-Square Tests and one way ANOVA tests were used to analyse the data using the SPSS software. The findings are as follows;

- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they belong to an age ranging from 38 – 48 years are found from Tavalam Marri village and a least number of respondents are found from the village Vemala Gondi both the villages are from the Talupula mandal. There is no significant difference between the variables of age groups of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they belong to rural areas are found from Tavalam Marri village and a least number of respondents are found from the village Diguva Palli both the villages are from the of Kadiri mandal. There is no significant difference between the variables of residential areas of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are married are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the village Vemala Gondi of Talupula mandal. There is no significant difference between the variables of marital status of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are from OBC community are found from J.V Palli village and a least number of respondents are found from the village Diguva Palli of Kadiri mandal. There is a significant difference between the variables of community details of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are from nuclear families are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the village Vemala Gondi of Talupula mandal. There is a significant difference between the variables of type of family of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.

- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have 3 – 5 family members are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi and Diguva Palli villages. There is a significant difference between the variables of number of family members of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that their educational qualification is primary level are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village. There is a significant difference between the variables of educational qualification of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that their family income ranging from Rs. 1 – Rs. 2 are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli villages. There is a significant difference between the variables of family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they involve in other works than the dairy farming are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli villages. There is a significant difference between the variables of involvement in other works by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they involve in agriculture are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli villages. There is no significant difference between the variables of other works of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have dry lands are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of agricultural land holdings of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have home based small businesses are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant

difference between the variables of type of businesses had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.

- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have goats are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of other live stock had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that their main source of income is dairy farming are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of main source of income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have less than 3 cattle are found from J. V. Palli and Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of numbers of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have goats along with the cattle are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is no significant difference between the variables of the type of other live stock had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have cross breed cattle are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is no significant difference between the variables of types of cattle had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they less than 3 cows are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village. There is a significant difference between the variables of numbers of cows had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have 3 – 5 buffaloes are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are

found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of numbers of buffaloes had by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.

- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they arranged the capital from their own funds are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the J.V Palli village. There is no significant difference between the variables of arrangement of capital by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that the dairy farm was established by them are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is no significant difference between the variables of establishment of the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have received the cattle from NGOs are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of received the cattle from the NGOs by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they do not have the shelter for their cattle are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village. There is a significant difference between the variables of having shelter for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have sheds for their cattle are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi and Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of having sheds for the cattle by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are paying 6 percent interest rate are found from Tavalam Marri village and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of the respondent dairy farmers from the interest

rates paid by the respondents over select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.

- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they having the dairy farm since less than five years are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of duration of having the dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they were growing the grass are found from Kadiri rural and the majority of respondents who said that they are purchasing the grass are found from the Kadiri urban. There is a significant difference between the variables of feeding facilities by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are incurring the expenditure ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 to purchase the grass are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of expenditure incurred to purchase the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they haven't incurred any expenditure to purchase the feed other than the grass are found from J.V. Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of expenditure incurred to purchase the fee other than the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have incurred the expenditure less than Rs. 50 to purchase the feed other than the grass are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of expenditure details of purchasing feed other than the grass by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they have incurred the medical expenditure for their cattle ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 are found from J.V Palli and Tavalam Marri villages and a least number of respondents are

found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of medical expenditure incurred by the respondents on their cattle the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.

- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that have been yielded the milk ranging from 5 – 10 liter per day are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village. There is a significant difference between the variables of milk yield by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are not supplying the milk for the domestic use are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi. There is a significant difference between the variables of the milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are supplying the milk for the domestic use for a cost of Rs. 40 are found from Kadiri rural and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is no significant difference between the variables of the cost of milk supplied for the domestic use by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are selling milk to the dairy companies are found from Kadiri rural and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are engaging the workers are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is no significant difference between the variables of engaging the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are paying Rs. 5,000 as salary to their workers are found from Kadiri rural and a least number of

respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of salary paid to the workers by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.

- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are producing curd are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village. There is no significant difference between the variables of other kinds of products produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that price of curd is Rs. 40 per liter that they produced is found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the J.V Palli village. There is no significant difference between the variables of family income of the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that the price of ghee is Rs. 550 produced by them are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village. There is a significant difference between the variables of the prices of ghee produced by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that the dairy farming is viable are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village. There is no significant difference between the variables of the opinions on the viability of dairy farm by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they suggest the others to take up the dairy farming are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is no significant difference between the variables of the opinions on does they suggest taking up the dairy farming by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they utilized the government schemes are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of the opinion on utilization of government

schemes by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.

- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they utilized the Gopala Mitra are found from Tavalam Marri and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of type's schemes utilized by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are selling the milk to Amul Company are found from J.V Palli and a least number of respondents are found from the Vemala Gondi village. There is no significant difference between the variables of companies to which the milk sold by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.
- The highest percent of respondent dairy farmers who said that they are selling the milk to the dairy companies at a cost of Rs. 35 are found from Kadiri urban and a least number of respondents are found from the Diguva Palli village. There is a significant difference between the variables of cost of milk sold to the dairy companies by the respondent dairy farmers from the select sample villages of Talupula and Kadiri mandals.

Suggestions:

Based on the findings the following suggestions are made;

- As the age group ranging from 38 – 48 is involving more on dairy farming it is suggested to Raitu Bharosa Kendra officials to give required trainings and provide adequate knowledge about the dairy farming to the respondents of select sample villages to encourage the dairy farming to the age groups people also.
- It is suggested that the responsible officials to conduct the brainstorming sessions to the rural areas people on the dairy farming as an alternative employable sector.
- It is suggested to the scheduled castes and tribes societies to provide the loans to the concerned sections of people to have dairy farm as an option for their self employability.

- The government officials have look forward to encourage and support the people who belong to nuclear kind of families to those who are involving in dairy farming.
- It is suggested to the residents of rural areas over the select sample villages and who have the number of family members more than five to involve more in dairy farming. Because they may have the option to have more human resources.
- It is suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have studied up to primary level only should try to improve their literary knowledge to acquire timely and more knowledge on dairy farming.
- It is suggested to the respondent dairy farmers to add few more cattle to increase their family income who said that they have only an annual income of ranging from Rs. 1 Lakh – Rs. 2 Lakh.
- It is suggested to the people who are involving other works also other than the dairy farming are advised to spend the more time on dairy farming and improve their income.
- It is advised to the respondents who are involving in agriculture along with the dairy farming should take up the crops which would be helpful to the cattle feed to avoid the feeding issues.
- It is advised to respondents who have the dry lands should try to get the water facilities to their lands by Jagananna Jalakala Program
- It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who have the home based small businesses should plan to develop dairy products also.
- It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have goats along with cattle should try to increase the number of cattle in their dairy farm.
- It is suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that their main income source is the dairy farming may have to spend time to get knowledge and trainings sessions to improve the diary farm. They may approach to the nearest Raitu Bharosa Kendra to have better services of the government officials.
- It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have less than 3 cattle are suggested to approach the nearest banks to get loans to add more cattle to their dairy farm.
- It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have sheep also; they should try to have more cattle in their farm.

- ❖ It is suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have more cross breed in their farm are advised to have indigenous breed also to save the breed.
- ❖ It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have less than three cows are suggested to increase the numbers in their farm.
- ❖ It is suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have 3 – 5 buffaloes in their farm try to have cows also. Because the demand for cow milk is increasing now a days.
- ❖ It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have arranged capital on their own are suggested getting the bank loans to increase the more number of cattle in their dairy farm.
- ❖ It is appreciated to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have established their dairy farms are advised to have trainings on how to develop the diary farm business.
- ❖ It is suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they got their cattle by NGOs are advised to concentrate more on savings to increase the number of cattle in their farms.
- ❖ It is advised the respondent dairy farmers who said that they don't have they don't have the shelter for their cattle are suggested to approach the government/bank officials to get some financial support to make arrangements to the shelter for their cattle.
- ❖ It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they are maintaining their cattle in open air are suggested to have at least a temporary shelter for their cattle to avoid the health problems to their cattle.
- ❖ It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they were paying 6 percent interest to the loans are suggested to increase cattle in their farms and also to concentrate on savings.
- ❖ It is suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they were established their dairy farms in the past less than five years are advised to concentrate more to improve their knowledge about the better dairy farming techniques by approaching their nearest resource centre.
- ❖ It is appreciated to the respondent dairy farmers who are growing the grass to feed their cattle and also advised to try to provide the grass to the needy which is excessively available with them.

- It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have incurred the expenditure to purchase the grass ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 are suggested to try to grow to grass on their own if they have the chance to grow, otherwise it is advised to take the land on lease to grow the grass, which would decreases the expenditure and also helpful to increase the income levels.
- It is suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have not incurring expenses to feed their cattle other than grass are advised to try to have other kinds of feed also which would help their cattle have better health and increase the levels of milk yield.
- It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they incurring the expenditure less than the Rs. 50 per cattle per week are suggested to try to increase the expenditure level on per cattle basis to increase the better milk yielding.
- It is appreciated and suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have been incurring the expenditure to the medical expenditure of ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 per cattle per week are advised to concentrate on organic feeding and should try to maintain the same level of expenditure.
- It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they are yielding the 5 – 10 liters of milk per cattle per day are suggested to follow the methods to increase the yielding levels.
- It is suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they are not supplying the milk to the domestic use are advised to try to supply to meet the domestic demand. Because this may helps the dairy farmers to have some social relations and also it may helps to meet their monthly expenditure.
- It is appreciated and suggested to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they are supplying the milk for the domestic use for the price of only Rs. 40 per liter are suggested that they can slightly increase the price and should maintain the quality of the milk.
- It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they are not selling the milk to the dairy companies are suggested to supply their milk to dairy companies also, so that they can have some subsidy benefits from the government time to time. As the present government introduced Amul dairy company and encouraging the dairy farming.

- ❖ It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they are not engaging the workers at their farm are encouraged to have the more cattle and increase the milk yielding and also provide some employment to the needy.
- ❖ It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they are paying Rs. 5,000 as wages to their workers are advised to increase the cattle and yield so that they may get more income, then they can pay more to their workers also which will helpful to the unorganized sector.
- ❖ It is appreciated to the respondent dairy farmers who said they are producing curd as a by-product and the same supplying for the price of Rs. 40 per liter are suggested that the price is not up to the present market rates, so they can increase the price slightly.
- ❖ It is appreciated to the respondent dairy farmers who said they are producing ghee as a by-product and the same supplying for the price of Rs. 550 per liter are suggested that the price is not up to the present market rates, so they can increase the price slightly.
- ❖ It is appreciated to the respondent dairy farmers who said that the dairy farming is viable and they suggest the others to establish a dairy farm are suggested that they should be in touch to the Raitu Bahrosa Kendra employees and provide the information in the awareness programs on dairy farming.
- ❖ It is advised to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they have not utilized the government schemes much are suggested that they can try to utilize the government schemes.
- ❖ It is appreciated to the respondent dairy farmers who said that they are supplying the milk to the Amul dairy company and the remaining respondent dairy farmers who said that they are supplying to the other dairy companies with a less price than the other are advised to supply the milk to the diary companies which are providing some high prices and also seek the help of government officials to make some arrangements to get better prices for the milk.

Conclusion:

Dairy is a universal agricultural production, people milk dairy animals in almost every country across the world, and up to one billion people live on dairy farms. It is a vital part of the global food system and it plays a key role in the sustainability of rural areas in particular. It is a well-known fact that the dairy industry actively contributes to the economies of a number of communities, regions and countries. An increasing demand worldwide is noticeably emerging at present, and the industry is globalizing, thus increasing the scope and intensity of the global dairy trade. However, the question of how and on what criteria we can objectively assess the economic benefits of the dairy sector still remains. Economic dairy benefits can be accessed from the point of view of production of milk and dairy products, trade and employment. Dairy farming is a class of agriculture for long-term production of milk, which is processed either on the farm or at a dairy plant, either of which may be called a dairy for the eventual sale of a dairy product. Milk is a wholesome food among all the animal products. It contains in proper proportions the various essential food ingredients required by human body in an easily digestible form. Inclusion of milk in the human diet increases the digestibility of other types of food as well. The Indian dairy market is amongst the largest and fastest growing markets in the world. India is also recognized to be the lowest cost milk producer in the world. One of the major reasons behind this would be, unlike large scale dairy farms in Europe, milk production and selling are crucial to the livelihood of over 600 million people in rural India with a herd size of 1-3 milch animals. The country must now usher in a new era of development for the dairy sector; by building procurement infrastructure in milk deficit States and adopting appropriate technology in these regions. The recent Covid-19 pandemic has affected different sectors of the economy and has reduced employment opportunities, particularly for migrant workers. With this research topic entitled “A Study on Dairy Farming in Select Sample Villages of Talupula and Kadiri Mandals” it is found that majority of the respondent dairy farmers belong to an age ranging from 38 – 48 years, from rural areas, married, belong OBC Community, from nuclear families, having the number of family members ranging from 3 – 5, studied up to primary level only, having income ranging from Rs. 1 – Rs. 2 lakh, they also involve in other works to meet their family expenditure, most of them involve in agriculture too, they only dry lands, few involve in home based small businesses,

most of them having goats and sheep also along with the cattle, most of the respondents have only 1 – 3 cattle, most of them using cross breed cattle, majority haves less than three cows and 3 – 5 buffaloes, they have arranged their capital on their own and they only established the dairy farm, few received the cattle from NGOs also as donation, most of the respondents do not have the shelter for their cattle and are maintaining in open air, majority are paying 6 percent interest rate to their loan, majority respondents have established very recently which was less than five years, majority are growing the grass on their own to feed the cattle, majority are incurring expenditure of Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 per cattle per week for the purchase of grass, majority are not purchasing the feed other than the grass and even those who are purchasing such kind of other feed are also expensing very less up to Rs. 50 per cattle per week, majority are incurring the medical expenses ranging from Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 per cattle per month, majority are yielding the milk ranging from 5 – 10 liter per cattle per day, majority are not supplying the milk for domestic use even though who are supplying for such use are also supplying only for the price of Rs. 40 per liter, majority are selling the milk to the diary companies, very less are engaging the workers for dairy farming and they are paying only up to Rs. 5,000 per month, majority are involving in producing the by-products like curd and ghee, the curd is supplying the curd with the price of Rs. 40 per litre and ghee for the price of Rs. 550, majority of the respondents said that the dairy farming is viable and also they suggest the others to establish the dairy farm, majority have not utilized the government schemes even though the few who have utilized the government schemes also only the Gopala Mitra scheme, majority are supplying the milk to the Amul dairy company and majority who are supplying to the other dairy companies are getting only Rs. 35 per liter.

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INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Interview Schedule

(Topic: A Study on Viability of small Dairy Farming units in Select Sample Villages of Talupula and Kadiri Mandals)

(Please Provide Information for the student of S.T.S.N. Govt. Degree College, Kadiri under the Community Service Project**)**

1. Name of the Village/Town: _____
2. Name of the Respondent: _____
3. Age Group
   A. 18 – 28 B. 28 – 38 C. 38 – 48 D. 48 – 58 E. 58 and Above
4. Residential Status
   A. Urban B. Rural C. Semi Urban
5. Marital Status
   A. Married B. Un-Married C. Divorcee D. Widowed
6. Community
   A. OC B. BC C. SC D. ST E. Minority
7. Type of the family
   A. Nuclear B. Joint
8. Number of Family Members
   A. 1 – 3 B. 3 – 5 C. 5 and above
9. Education Qualification

A. Illiterate B. Primary C. High School D. Inter E. Graduate F. Post Graduate

10. Family Income per Annum
    A. Below 1 Lakh B. 1 – 2 Lakh C. 2 – 3 Lakh D. 3 – 4 Lakh
11. Do you involve in any other work rather than this?
    A. Yes B. No
12. If Yes for Q. No: 9 what kind of employment do you follow?
    A. Agriculture B. Business C. Job D. Live Stock
13. If you involve in agriculture which kind of land you have?
    A. Dry Land B. Wet Land
14. If you run a business then nature of the business
    A. Home based small business B. Commercial Type
15. If you are an employee, then nature of job
    A. Private B. Government
16. If you involve Live Stock, what kind of it?
    A. Sheep B. Goat C. Both
17. Is dairy farm your main source of income?
    A. Yes B. No
18. Number of cattle you have
    A. Below 3 B. 3 – 5 C. 5 – 10 D. More than 10
19. What kind of cattle you have?
    A. Cows B. Buffaloes C. Both
20. What kind of breed you have?
    A. Indigenous B. Cross Breed C. Both
21. How many cows you have?
    A. Below 3 B. 3 – 5 C. 5 – 10 D. More than 10
22. How many buffaloes you have?
    A. Below 3 B. 3 – 5 C. 5 – 10 D. More than 10
23. How could you arrange the money to establish the dairy farm?
    A. Own B. Loan from Bank C. Hand Loan D. Donated
24. Is this dairy established by you?
    A. Yes B. No
25. Is this from your ancestors?
    A. Yes B. No
26. Is this cattle provided to you by Govt.?
    A. Yes B. No
27. Is this Cattle provided to you by NGO?
    A. Yes B. No

28. How do you keep your cattle?
    A. In Shed B. Open Air
29. If you have shed, what is cost of it?
    A. Rs. 50,000 – Rs. 1,00,000 B. Rs. 1,00,000 – Rs. 2,00,000
30. If you get any loan from bank, what is the interest rate?
    A. 6% B. 9% C. 12%
31. Since how long you are into this dairy farming?
    A. Below 5 Years B. 5 – 10 Years C. 10 – 15 Years D Above 15 Years
32. How do you arrange feeding to your cattle?
    A. Grow Grass my own B. Purchase the Grass
33. If you purchase the grass what is your expenditure per day per cow/buffalo?
    A. Rs. 50 B. Rs. 50 – 100 C. Rs. 100 and above
34. Do you purchase any feed for your cattle other than grass?
    A. Yes B. No
35. If you purchase any other feed, then what will be the cost of it per day per cow/buffalo?
    A. Rs. 50 B. Rs. 50 – 100 C. Rs. 100 and above
36. How much medical expenses you spent per month on an average per cow/buffalo?
    A. Rs. 50 B. Rs. 50 – 100 C. Rs. 100 and above
37. How much milk will you get per day per cow/buffalo on an average?
    A. 5 litre B. 5 – 10 litre C. 10 – 15 litre D. More than 15 litre
38. Do you supply for domestic use?
    A. Yes B. No
39. If supply for domestic use, what is the price per litre?
    A. Rs. 40 B. Rs. 45 C. Rs. 50 D. Rs. 55 E. Rs. 60
40. Do you sale milk production to Dairy Company?
    A. Yes B. No
41. Do you engage any workers for maintenance of dairy farm?
    A. Yes B. No
42. If you engage any worker how much you pay per month?
    A. Rs. 5,000 B. Rs. 8,000 C. Rs. 10,000
43. What kind of the following milk products you produce?
    A. Curd B. Ghee C. Both
44. At what price you sale curd per litre?
    A. Rs. 40 B. Rs. 50 C. Rs. 60
45. At what price you sale ghee per Kg?
    A. Rs. 450 B. Rs. 550 C. Rs. 650
46. Do you feel that dairy farming is viable?
    A. Yes B. No
47. Do you suggest taking up the dairy farming for some other?
    A. Yes B. No
48. Have utilize any Govt. schemes regarding dairy farming?
    A. Yes B. No
49. Please give information about any of the following schemes that you know.
    A. Gopala Mitra B. Gruha Lakshmi C. Rashtriya Gokul Mission