

## **DAIRY FARMING PROMOTING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DIMUL IN NAGALAND**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**T**he study was conducted by adopting stratified random sampling method where data were collected during 2008 to 2010, which covered six villages from two blocks having selected of 120 respondents out of which 60 were member producers of cooperative milk producers' societies and 60 non-member producers. The Dimapur District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. (DIMUL) was registered in 1984 having an installed capacity of 10,000 litres per day, producing varieties of milk products. To analyze the data simple statistical tools were used. Overall family composition of members and non-members was found highest in children with 50.91 % and 49.56 % respectively, and minimum in female with 24.21 % and 24.11 % respectively. It was also observed that overall economic status of family of members ranging from 7.41 to 7.42 whereas non-members range from 7.25 to 7.64. The overall cost-benefit ratio was found with (1: 1.855) on members whereas non-members (1: 1.609). It was observed that members received maximum employment from owned dairy with 64.76 % and non-members 59.87 %. The maximum overall family income was generated from dairy for members with 50.85 % and non-members 47.76 %. Dairy farming was found to be the most important source of family income and employment generation for members as well as non-members. Dairy farming is a profit venture to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the rural households which is self-sustaining economic activity provided DIMUL regularly gives incentives to its members of the dairy farmers.

**KEY WORDS:** *Economic, Overall, Input-Output, Production, Dairy Farming, Family Income*