Cow Based Rural Sustainable Income and Employment Generation

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Cow Based Rural Sustainable Income and Employment Generation

Mrs. V. Lakshmi\textsuperscript{1} and Mrs. K. Chandra\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Head and Associate Professor of Economics
Government College for Women (Autonomous)
Kumbakonam.

\textsuperscript{2}Assistant Professor of Economics
Government College for Women (Autonomous)
Kumbakonam.

Introduction:

A major part of India Population lives in rural areas. Though our National economy is totally agro-based is a known fact, No longer the agriculture be a substitute to meet the needs of rural people. It is clear from the major flow of money, which through urban areas. Gandhiji’s view on Cow are well known and they are very well rooted in Hindu religious practices. From his writings in the year 1946 in Gram Udyog Patrika he made it clear that the resources of power given by Nature are of two categories. One type is perennial nature belonging to the vegetable and animal kingdoms and other type is non-renewable like coal, iron and oil. The cow is a perennial source of power which symbolizes a way of economic life. In a cow based economy, dung and urine are the major resource of the cow economy. Regarding the benefits of cow urine showcases its multiple uses. The Cow’s uses in dairying and agricultural purposes.

We have neglected the importance of Cow and her products due to modernization, industrialization and influence of western culture but once again the whole world realizing the importance of her immense potentialities She can prove to be a boon in the area of Agriculture, Science and Technology, Industry, Energy, Medicine etc.. For the development of any Nation, in addition being eco-friendly in nature. Thus Panchagavya and its products can form the basis for revitalization of rural economy.

A major part of India Population lives in rural areas. Though our National economy is totally agro-based is a known fact, No longer the agriculture be a substitute to meet the needs of rural people. It is clear from the major flow of money, which through urban areas.
To improve this prevalent conditions government has started several schemes. Despite the fact where in large amount of money allocated for the series of schemes designed to generate employment in rural areas, where millions of people remain jobless or even partially employed, which borne little fruits. Unemployment is the major cause of rural poverty and migration of rural people to urban areas.

Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy from the perspective of poverty alleviation and employment generation. Agriculture contributes close to a one fourth of India’s national income, though the share has decreased from 56.56% in 1950-51 to 24.3% in 2001-01. The percentage the workforce engaged in agriculture has declines 76% in 1961 to 60% in 2000. Industrial growth of the country depends on agricultural production.

Agriculture having little capacity to absorb surplus labor now, the rural population began to migrate to urban areas, creating numerous social, economic and hygienic complications. The trend increased with the rapid growth of population and subsequent quick expansion in the availability of machine made manufacturing. This created apart from above said problems, much more intensity in the cities. It also led economic and social and injustice between men, society and regions. The above said problems direct as to generate employment opportunities and avenues in rural areas. At the same time the employment opportunities should be such, which are economically viable, eco friendly in nature, technologically feasible and socially acceptable.

Therefore, the balanced mixture of the modernity and traditions in the real’s sense will facilitate the development of nation. The result will be fruitful if we combine both modern science and traditional science and get best out of them. NO economy can really be beneficial in making country great unless it takes into considerations of the social and ethical well being of the nations.

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In India, the total cow breed population is estimated up to 17 cores. The average production of cow urine per day per cow is 5-6 liters and of cow dung per cow is 10-12Kgs. In total 5-102 cores liters of cow urine and 170-204 cores lacto gram of cow dung is produced every day. Very small proportions of this production is utilized. These days Proper utilization of cow dung and cow urine into manure, pesticides, medicines and other daily products can generate millions of employment opportunities in rural areas as well it can protect soil from chemicals and fertilizers and improve soil fertility. The whole cow based integrated cycle is environmentally friendly. Increasing awareness about ill effects of chemicals and pesticides in quality, taste and other properties of agricultural produce all over the world indicates that people prefer buying organic food products and in future higher prices of agricultural produce can only be fetched with organically produced materials. While input cost is less in organic farming at the same time selling cost is higher for such produce. It has also been established at many places in our country that in this way yield is not reduced. This is the only way for agriculture to sustain in long future. Traditionally organic agriculture is very rich and time tested (scientific) practice in India and therefore, agriculture survived here for last five thousand years.

The large quantity of organic manure can also be produced in village having large number of animals. Vermi compost, pesticides and herbicides can be prepared by cow urine & cow dung and neem leaves formulations in large quantity at village level. Day by day draught animals are becoming burden on farmers and are proving uneconomical. This will also explore the avenues for the use of bullocks to run animal drawn tractor, generator and carts, which are eco friendly, sustainable and economical way to perform different agriculture practices, electricity and transportation which will enhance their utilization hours. And also the dung could be utilized for biogas production, which will provide bio-manure and bio-energy on a sustainable basis. This will also help to establish animal-human-agriculture energy to sustainable development.)

IMPORTANCE OF COW:

Contributions in all aspects of life.
1. Farming and Manure
2. Food and nourishment
3. Transport, Fuel, medicinal usage
4. Bullocks constitute 88% of the work animals.
5. Source of nutrition’s for farmers family through milk products.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

It is based on the integrated cycle of indigenous cow in which the cow products like milk, cow dung, cow urine etc. will be processed for: 1. Value added milk and milk products for protection against malnutrition in the rural areas, 2. Cow dung for biogas production and efficient utilization of bullock power for energy self reliance.

In India Cow is an integrated part of rural life since times immemorial. It continued to be so till India achieved its independence. Thereafter the industry driven, corporate controlled economy, the shortsightedness of our power country political leaders delinked this integral entity from the rural life economy. The result was mechanization of milk production and agriculture.

Whole world now recognized the medicinal agriculture and economic values of cows. Cow is the only animal into the world whose milk, dung and urine all have great value for mankind. So an attempt has been made to explore and examine the development pattern in Moopakkovil village of Kumbakonam taluk in thanjavur district. It designed with the following objectives.

OBJECTIVES:
1. To analyze the average milk production per cow.
2. To know about average dung production per day.
3. To know about average urine production per cow.
4. To analyze the of cow shed.
5. To Study the Management of resources.

METHODOLOGY:

For the purpose of the study Moopakkovil village is taken. The village consists 40 houses. Among the 40 houses 5 families have randomly selected having 5-6 family members. The data have been collected by asking direct questions.

ANALYSIS:
Table No.1
Analysis for sustainable rural economy in Mooppakkovil village at Kumbakonam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>No.of Cows</th>
<th>Milk Production per day</th>
<th>Urine production per day</th>
<th>Dung production per day</th>
<th>Cost of construction (Cow Shed)</th>
<th>Cost of maintenance of each cow per day</th>
<th>Income getting of Rs. Per day</th>
<th>No.of People engaged in cow maintenance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16-18lts</td>
<td>12lts</td>
<td>12kg</td>
<td>Rs.2000/-</td>
<td>Rs.150/-</td>
<td>Rs.800/-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22-28lts</td>
<td>20lts</td>
<td>15kg</td>
<td>Rs.3000/-</td>
<td>Rs.250/-</td>
<td>Rs.1200/-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10-12 lts</td>
<td>8lts</td>
<td>8kg</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>Rs.150-</td>
<td>Rs.450/-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12-15lts</td>
<td>16lts</td>
<td>16kg</td>
<td>Rs.7000/-</td>
<td>Rs.700/-</td>
<td>Rs.500/-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24-28lts</td>
<td>28lts</td>
<td>27kg</td>
<td>Rs.5000/-</td>
<td>Rs.850/-</td>
<td>Rs.1300/-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The above table indicates the study area getting sufficient economy from the cow.

Average No.of cows per family is 4.
Average milk production per cow/per day is 6 lts.
Average urine production per cow/per day is 4lts.
Average dung production per cow/per day is 5 Kg.
Average Cost of maintenance of a cow is Rs.150/-
Average income getting of Rs.400/- per day.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Steps should be taken to make available wholesome milk at stable reasonable prices to the bulk of the city consumers.

2. Measures should be taken to improve productivity in dairy farming in rural areas with long term objective of achieving self-sufficiency in milk, there by bringing major increases in agricultural output and incomes with special emphasis on improvement of the income of small farmers and landless people.
3. Steps should be taken to remove dairy cattle from the cities where they pose a growing problem in terms of genetic waste, social cost and public health.

4. To create awareness among the people to know about the insurance schemes available for livestock’s.

5. Steps should be taken to establish a broad basis for accelerated development of the National dairy industry.

CONCLUSIONS:
To provide sustainable employment and better livelihood in rural areas are the major thrust areas in the country today. To achieve these goals, there is need to develop a holistic approach in which local resources are utilized efficiently by rural masses for the benefit of weaker sections of the society i.e small and marginal farmers, women, SC/ST and unemployed youth. With little training and efforts the proposed project of integrated cycle of cow raises per capita income of rural families and able to generate enough employment to stop migration. Indigenous cow is the focal point of the project with all backward forward linkages. With the implementation of the project, a family is able to earn around Rs. 1.15 lakh per year and a total of more than 10 persons will get direct employment and around 30 persons will get indirect employment in a village. This project fits in the rural employment guarantee scheme launched by the Govt. of India in February 2006.

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