

**Success Story of a Dairy Farm Woman of Dhipari Village (Kota, Rajasthan)**  
**RKVY Dairy Project**

**“Skill Empowerment Of Women In Dairy Cattle Management”**

**Scientific cattle Rearing can Change the Socio-Economic Status**

**Introduction :**

Livestock forms an integral and sustainable part of rural household system. In general the crop husbandry alone under the vagaries of nature cannot improve the living standard of the rural masses. Milk is a product that generates cash income to farmers almost on a daily basis, besides being a source of liquidity and insurance against crop failure. Smt. Dwarika Bai w/o Sh. Murlidhar Meena of Village Dhipari distt. Kota of Rajasthan is a small and traditional dairy farm woman. Her family posses two acre of irrigated land and for indigenious cows. Her family was struggling hard to fulfill the needs of her family members as she was getting hardly Rs. 1000/- per month as an additional income from traditional rearing of cows known for Not following special feeding during pregnancy, Non use of feed supplement and common salt, lake of facilities of timely breeding, inadequate knowledge about scientific feeding of dairy animals and poor adoption of vaccination and deworming. Additional income was also not regular as cows were not remains in milk throughout the year therefore, for the maintenance for her family she and her husband has to work as labor for getting supplementary income, as and when the work is available.



**Intervention :**

During visit of KVK scientists to select the cows under RKVY Dairy Project, she came in contact with the dairy scientists of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Borkhera, Kota (Agriculture University, Kota). She contacted and discussed to start work which can provide daily cash income. Fortunately she is having four cows but all are giving only 2-3 liter milk daily. As she was facing problem of low milk yield and longer calving interval due to which out of four cows only two cows remains in milk. KVK scientists informed her regarding RKVY Dairy Project under which quality inputs and technical knowhow has to be provided at farmers doorstep and suggest her to start “special feeding during last two months of pregnancy, regular use of common salt and feed supplement mineral mixture” and “breeding after two month of calving”. Fortunately she was having two seven month pregnant cows which has been selected under the program and was asked to attend two days training of dairy cattle management at KVK, Kota.



She attended Training and shown full interest in adoption of RKVY Dairy Project Program. Under the program she was provided special feeding kit having 150 Kg wheat daliya, 6 Kg Pack of mixture (satavari, methi dana and ajwayan one Kg each and mineral mixture 3 Kg), gud 5 Kg. As per training she took care of every cows and feed daily at the rate of 2-3 Kg daliya, 100 gram mixture and 200 gram gud up to last week of of pregnancy to the selected cows. After calving she wondered by seeing the milk yield up to 6 liter of each cow daily in first month of calving as compared to 2 liter daily in previous lactation. Further after calving she was provided 15 Kg. mineral mixture to mix with feed ingredients and 10 Kg common salt for free choice availability during lactation period, albendazole and butox to control endo-ecto parasite. Because of special feeding and regularity in common salt, mineral mixture and balanced ration feeding her both cows conceived after two month of calving and has given milk for 290 days in a lactation as against 150 days in previous lactations.

### **Outcome :**

After joining the project with the support of energy rich special feed ration, timely breeding with quality semen and other facilities provided by the KVK, Kota, she started the rearing of cattle in scientific way. Before attending the program the production of her cows was very poor as she was getting only 2-3 liter of milk/cow/day and her expenditures was more on animal maintenance. Now she is getting 6-8 liter of milk per cow/day. She is selling above 18-20 liter milk per day after keeping 3 liter milk for family consumption. Besides increased milk production she is also benefited by the KVK scientists in getting scientific guidance on feeding, breeding and management of cows, along with doorstep facilities of AI and health care for her animals.

Now Smt. Dwarika Bai maintains 4 adult cows and their followers and insures that at least 3 cows are in milk through the year. Additional income has help her to construct Pucca house with thatched roof shed for animals. Her Families now enjoying a good socio economic status in the village and they are all leading a comfortable life.

Her whole family feels indebted to RKVY Dairy Project scientists for bringing happiness and change in their life, Smt. Dwarika Bai has become a live example and role model for a number of farm women. Many farm women in Kota district are enjoying benefits of dairy project in rearing of dairy animals on scientific lines under RKVY Dairy Project.

### **Impact of success story on other farmers in locality**

<b>Impact Factors</b>	<b>Before Adoption</b>	<b>After Adoption</b>
Milk Yield: PMY Yield	2.0 Lit.	6.0 Lit.
Milk Yeild: Lactation milk yield	420.00 Lit.	1260.00 Lit.
Sale value of milk: @ 40/- Per lit.	16800/-	50400/-
Input cost only maintenance: @ Rs. 50/- and 100/- per day	18000/-	35000/-
Labour cost	Self	Self
Any other cost	Nil	Nil
Net saving/Net profit	(-)1200	(+)15400