***Original Research Article***

**Assessment of additional milk yield and prices in different seasons among various categories of farmers**

**Abstract**

The present experiment is conducted to study about the additional milk yield and prices in different seasons among various categories of farmers. The study period is consisting of four different seasons(Viz. summer, rainy, autumn, winter and spring) of the year (2019-2021). Buffaloes are randomly selected from ten villages covering five blocks of district Lakhimpur (kheri). Each block contains two villages and each village selected in 25 farmers and farmers selected on based size of land holding capacity viz. Landless farmers (landless), Marginal Farmers (< 1.00 hectare), Small Farmers (1.00-2.00 hectare), Medium Famers (2.00-4.00 hectare) andLarge Farmers (4.00- 10.00 hectare). In second phase improved feeding mineral supplement 50 gm., 25 gm. Urea, 40gm. Chalk and common salt requirement for animal. The result was recorded in order of lactation not significantly and stage of lactation data was recorded highly significant (P<0.05) and also significant (P<.05) data was analysis of additional input price, additional milk yield, and additional net profit. Average mean data represent order of lactation was 2.84 ± 1.044, 2.64 ± 0.89, 2.60± 0.97 , 2.63± 0.98 and 2.75 ± 0.96 respectively, in summer, rainy, autumn, winter and spring season and deferent categories of farmers. Average mean data represent stage of lactation was 2.66± 0.73, 2.75± 0.71, 2.74 ± 0.76, 2.35 ± 0.74 and2.73± 0.75 respectively, in summer, rainy, autumn, winter and spring season and deferent categories of farmers Additional input price(paise) average mean data were recorded was 56.50± 2.9, 54.84 ± 2.60, 54.92± 4.93, 57.07± 2.75 and 55.62 ± 3.58 respectively , in summer, rainy , autumn , winter and spring season and deferent categories of farmers. Additional milk yield (gram) average mean data were recorded was 450.20 ± 4.59, 501.2 ± 8.59, 450 ± 5.98, 511.2± 8.05 and 462.2 ± 7.97 respectively , in summer, rainy , autumn , winter and spring season and deferent categories of farmers. Additional net profit (paise) average mean data were recorded was 393.50± 4.81, 410.34 ± 8.80, 395.12 ± 7.04 , 454.34 ± 8.56 and 406.65± 8.98 respectively , in summer, rainy , autumn , winter and spring season and deferent categories of farmers.

**Keywords**: - Additional milk yield, Input, Additional Paise, Different seasons, Different categories of farmers,

**INTRODUCTION:**

India is the first country in Asia for scientific and technological development in buffalo nutrition, production, reproduction, biotechnologies and genetic improvement. Moreover, India has implemented national programmers such as the "green revolution" (to increase crop production for animals), the "white revolution" (to increase milk productivity and satisfy human needs for proteins) and finally the "red revolution" (to increase meat production and strengthen the meat industry), particularly with regard to buffalo. India possesses the best River milk breeds in Asia e.g. Murrah, Nili-Ravi, Surti and Jaffarabadi, which originated from the north-western states of India and have a high potential for milk and fat production apart from their use as a work animal and as a supplementary stock for use as meat production (**Sethi, 2003**). Indian Murrah is the most diffuse breed in the world.

 Buffaloes have high efficiency of feed utilization when fed on high roughage (fibrous) diets. The digestibility of dry matter and crude fiber/neutral detergent fiber in most of the situations is also comparatively higher in buffaloes than in cattle. Possible reasons for better utilization of nutrients in buffaloes are large rumen volume, high rate of salivation (associated with pH control, recycling of nitrogen and sulpher), slower rate of passage of digesta though the reticulorumen, slow rumen motility, higher cellulolytic activity of microbial population, and lesser dry- matter intake per unit body weight. The microbial population (protozoa, total viable bacteria, amylolytic and proteolytic bacteria) is higher of buffalo than cattle. The number of oscillospira is 10-25 times higher in buffalo rumen liquor than in cattle. This may be responsible for greater protein synthesis in buffalo rumen. The higher numbers of nitrogen from simpler sources (NPN) for synthesis of microbial protein for the host. The rumen concentration of total VFA is higher in buffaloes than in cattle. The proportions of propionic acid and butyric acids as compared to acetic acid also are higher in buffalo rumen fluid.

 Chemical treatment of poor- quality roughages which are common feed for buffaloes helps in improving intake and digestibility. Such forage supplement to the tune of 30-50% of dry matter of feed or 0.9 to 1.5% of live weight will be optimum for production and much cheaper than providing supplemental nutrients through costly concentrate feeds. Examples of such feeds include supplementation of urea molasses with green forage, viz. cultivated leguminous fodder, leaves of cassava, gliricidia, leucopenia, water hyacinth, groundnut and sweet potato vines.

 The variation in the productivity of cows and buffaloes in different seasons is a universal phenomenon and caused by the variation in the breeding cycle of the animal, the environmental factors like temperature, humidity and the quality and quantity of feed and fodders supplied to the animals. What so ever, good genetic ability of buffaloes it is no use unless they are not fed and managed adequately to maximize the milk production. A dairy animal with good genotype represents a factory of converting large quantity of unusable roughages into milk and butter fat. The feed conversion efficiency of the dairy animal varies from breed to breed. Dairy animals need feed for maintenance and growth as well as for milk production. Particularly, in the first lactation a cow may be still growing and thus may need nutrients to sustain growth rate, maintenance and the milk production.

 High quality fodders are cheapest source of nutrients and accounted 25-30 per cent of cost of milk production **(Bhasin, 1975)** and concentrates constitute 60 per cent of total feed cost **.** The cost per kg milk can be reduced by 60 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively of feeding good quality leguminous or non-leguminous fodder **(Upadhyay, 1994).** Livestock production has the potential to become an economic enterprise that targets the poor and marginalized if the development focus is on the value chain approaches **(Sirohi and** **Chauhan 2011).**

 The feeds and fodders in country have a remarkable gap between availability and requirement. The annual requirements of feeds and fodders are estimated to be 96 million tonnes of concentrate, 530 million tonnes of dry fodders and 880 million tonnes of green fodder. However, only 61 million tonnes of concentrate, 408 million tonnes of dry fodder and 596 million tonnes of green fodder are available. The gap between the availability and requirement of the concentrate is very wide and there is shortage of 36 per cent of concentrate, 23 per cent dry fodder and 32 per cent of green. **(Estimated based on past livestock censuses published by the directorate of economic &statistics and department of animal husbandry &dairying -2020)**.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: -

The present study are carried out on 250 Buffaloes owner in rural area of Lakhipur (Kheri) District (U.P.) during 2019-2021.The one year was divided in five season summer, rainy, autumn, winter and spring season in related village of Buffaloes owners were taken sample to observe the feed composition, milk production, its composition and feed milk relationship in Buffaloes of the rural area .The study is performed in three phases Feed intake, milk yield, its composition and feed milk relationship are covered in first phase, whereas improved feeding and economic valuation of buffaloes are under taken in second and third phase, respectively.

**PHASE l**

**1. Selection of animals in different Categories of farmers:**

Ten lactating buffaloes are selected in each category of farmers from Thane - l, which were mostly deficient in digestible crude protein intake (DCPI). Total 50 buffaloes are selected in each season. Order and stage of lactation are recorded from Phase - l.

**2. Improved feeding:**

During survey protein and mineral deficiency is observed in most of the animals in Phase l. To overcome the deficiency, a little amount of crude protein in the form of NPN and minerals supplements 50 gm. 25 gm Urea, 30 gm. Chalk, and 40 gm Common salt are provided per animal per day over the previous feeding (Phase - 1), Slight increase in DM, DCP and TDN intake will be also recorded from the individual farmer or by personal observation,

 **3. Record of milk yield:**

Improved feed will be provided to all the animals for 21 days. After improved feeding milk yield is recorded from individual buffaloes in various categories of farmers.

**4. Calculation of the cost of the additional Inputs:**

All additional inputs such urea, chalk; common salt and Increased DMI are converted into rupees (paisa) per animal per day.

 **5. Calculation of the additional net profit:**

 Additional return from milk in form of rupees, are calculated as the rate prevailing in the market. Additional milk price calculated by the market rate is subtracted from the additional inputs to find out additional net profit in the rupees (paisa) per animal per day.

**Table no.1 Sample of milch buffaloes in different categories of farmers**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region**  | **Blocks** | **Village** | **No. of milch animal in different categories** | **Total** |
| **Landless farmers** | **Marginal farmers** | **Small farmers** | **Medium farmers** | **Large farmers** |
| **Lakhimpur kheri (U.P.)** | **Pasgawan** | **Oderha** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| **Darma** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| **Behjam** | **Bhadura** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| **Dhakiya bujrug** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| **Lakhimpur**  | **Behta** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| **Ramwapur** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| **Bankeyganj** | **Daulat pur** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| **Mohamad pur** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| **Phoolbehar** | **Khanpur** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| **Brahmanpur** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
|  |  | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 250 |

**Table no 2 Distribution of milch Buffaloes according to order of lactation.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **Category of farmers** | **Order of lactation** |
|  | **I** | **II** | **III** | **IV** | **Total** |
| **2(a) Summer Season** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 10 (20) | 15(30) | 13(26) | 12 (24) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 11(22) | 19(38) | 11(22) | 9(18) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 13(26) | 15(30) | 14(28) | 8(16) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 16(32) | 16(32) | 10(20) | 8(16) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 14(28) | 16(32) | 13(26) | 7(14) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 12.8(25.6) | 16.2 (32.4) | 12.2(24.4) | 8.8(17.6) | 50 (100) |
| **Rainy Seasons** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 13(26) | 18 (36) | 13(26) | 6 (12) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 10 (20) | 20 (40) | 11(22) | 9 (18) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 14 (28) | 16(32) | 14(28) | 6 (12) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 12(24) | 16(32) | 12(24) | 10(20) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 13 (26) | 15(30) | 12(24) | 10 (20) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 12.4(24.8) | 17(34) | 12.4 (24.8) | 8.2(16.4) | 50(100) |
| **Autumn Seasons** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 13(26) | 20 (40) | 10(20) | 7(14) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 11(22) | 19(38) | 11(22) | 9(18) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 15 (30) | 15(30) | 12(24) | 8 (16) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 15(30) | 12(24) | 15(30) | 9(18) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 13(26) | 17(34) | 12(24) | 8 (16) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 13.4 (26.8) | 16.6(33.2) | 12(24) | 8.2(16.4) | 50(100) |
| **Winter Seasons** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 13 (26) | 25 (50) | 7 (14) | 5 (10) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 10 (20) | 20 (40) | 12 (24) | 8 (16) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 11 (22) | 20 (40) | 11(22) | 8(16) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 12 (24) | 18 (36) | 12(24) | 8 (16) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 11 (22) | 20 (40) | 12 (24) | 7 (14) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 11.4 (22.8) | 20.6(41.2) | 10.8(21.6) | 7.2(14.4) | 50(100) |
| **Spring Seasons** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 8 (16) | 23(26) | 12(24) | 7 (14) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 10 (20) | 18 (34) | 15 (30) | 7 (34) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 13 (26) | 21(42) | 10(20) | 6 (12) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 12 (24) | 19 (38) | 10 (20) | 9 (18) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 14 (28) | 12(24) | 13(26) | 11(22) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 11.4(22.8) | 18.6(32.8) | 12(24) | 8(20) | 50(100) |

\*\*Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of the total

**Table no. 3 Distribution of milch Buffaloes according to stage of lactation.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **Category of farmers** | **Stage of lactation** |
|  |  | **I** | **II** | **III** | **Total** |
| **Summer Seasons** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 13 (26) | 23 (46) | 14 (28) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 15(30) | 16 (32) | 19 (38) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 13(26) | 16 (32) | 21(42) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 8 (16) | 12(24) | 30 (60) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 13 (26) | 19 (38) | 18 (36) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 12.4(24.8) | 17.2(34.4) | 20.4(40.8) | 50(100) |
| **Rainy Seasons** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 11(22) | 9 (18) | 30 (60) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 17 (34) | 21 (42) | 12(24) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 16 (32) | 20 (40) | 14 (28) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 16 (32) | 14 (28) | 20 (40) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 19 (38) | 11(22) | 20 (40) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 15.8(31.5) | 15(30) | 19.2(38.4) | 50(100) |
| **Autumn Seasons** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 29 (58) | 12(24) | 9 (18) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 19 (38) | 15 (30) | 16 (32) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 16 (32) | 17 (34) | 17 (34) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 12 (24) | 22 (44) | 16 (32) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 16 (32) | 11 (22) | 23(46) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 18.4(36.8) | 15.4(30.8) | 16.2(32.4) | 50(100) |
| **Winter Seasons** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 19 (38) | 15 (30) | 16 (32) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 28 (54) | 12 (24) | 11 (22) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 19 (38) | 20 (40) | 11 (22) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 21 (42) | 16 (32) | 13(26) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 16 (32) | 21 (42) | 13 (42) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 20.6(41.2) | 16.8(33.6) | 12.8(25.6) | 50(100) |
| **Spring Seasons** |
| 1 | **Landless** | 11 (22) | 15 (30) | 20 (40) | 50(100) |
| 2 | **Marginal** | 16 (32) | 20 (40) | 14 (28) | 50(100) |
| 3 | **Small** | 15 (30) | 18 (26) | 17(34) | 50(100) |
| 4 | **Medium** | 15 (30) | 20 (40) | 15(30) | 50(100) |
| 5 | **Large** | 17 (34) | 19 (38) | 14(28) | 50(100) |
|  | **Overall** | 14.8(29.6) | 18.4(36.8) | 14.4(28.8) | 50(100) |

\*\*Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of the total

**Results**

**1. Average nutritional status (improved feeding of lactating buffaloes)**

Averagenotional status (improved feeding) of lactating buffaloes in various categories of farmers, under improved feeding in summer, rainy, autumn, winter and spring season has been presented in table and economic analysis of enhanced milk (through improved feeding) production are also presented in table.

1. **Seasonal variation under various categories of farmers:**
2. **Order of lactation :**

 The order of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 2.40 ± 0.29 , 2.80 ± 0.25, 3.00 ± 0.31, 2.80 ± 0.25 and 2.65 ± 0.33in summer .2.75 ± 0.29, 2.35 ± 0.25 2.40± 0.31 ,2.35 ± 0.25 and 2.70 ±0.24 in rainy season. 2.65 ± 0.29, 2.45 ± 0.25 2.40± 0.31 ,2.80 ± 0.25 and 2.75 ±0.24 in autumn season. 3.55± 0.29, 2.15 ±0.25 ,2.45± 0.31,2.85± 0.25 and 2.85±0.24 in winter season 2.45±0.29, 2.55± 0.29 ,3.15±0.25,2.55± 0.25 and 2.55±0.24 in spring season respectively . Analysis of various showed that order of lactation of buffaloes did not difference significantly among season in all category of farmers.

1. **Stage of lactation :**

The stage of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 2.25±0.20 ,3.15±0.26 ,2.85±0.22,3.15±0.26 and 2.35±0.26 in summer season, 2.45±0.20 ,2.55±0.26, 3.15±0.25,2.55±0.27 and 3.15 ±0.26 in rainy season , 2.45±0.21 ,2.30±0.26 ,2.85±0.25 ,2.30±0.29 and 2.75±0.26 in autumn season ,2.25±0.21 ,2.65±0.26 ,2.10±0.23 ,2.65±0.26 and 2.50±0.27 in winter season and 2.75±0.20 ,3.05±0.26 ,2.25±0.23 ,3.05±0.26 and 3.05±0.27 in spring season respectively. Analysis of variance revealed that the stage of lactation among all seasons was significantly in all category of farmers except landless farmer where did not differ significantly between season.

1. **Additional input:**

The additional input n(paisa/animal/day) of buffaloes under landless , marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 59.16±1.09 ,55.77±1.00 ,56.66±1.01 ,55.77±±1.02 , and 55.78 ±1.04 in summer season, 54.15±1.08 , 56.05±1.02 , 53.85±1.00 , 56.05 ± 1.02 and 54.90±1.05 in rainy season , 58.56±1.09, 52.55±1.02 , 53.02±1.00 , 52.55±1.03 and 55.09±1.04 in autumn season 54.20±1.09 ,58.28±1.01,55.27±1.02 ,58.28±1.01 and 60.06±1.05 in winter season and 56.20±1.07 ,55.23±1.00 ,57.05±1.02 ,55.35±1.01 and 55.35±1.04 in spring season respectively. The statically analysis of data revealed that there was significant all category of farmers.

1. **Additional mil production :-**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 452±5.10 ,402±5.22 ,490±5.71 ,402±5.51 , and 415±5.52 in summer season , 467±2.09,439±5.22 ,462±2.71 ,439±5.52 and 456 ±5.51 in rainy season ,457± 5.09 ,424±5.21 ,427±5.71 ,424 ±5.51 and 472±5.53 in autumn season 509±5.11 ,522±5.20 ,508±5.72 ,522± 5.51 and 500±5.55 in winter season 472±5.13 ,426±5.23 ,488±5.70 ,426±5.71 and 457 ± 5.54 in spring season respectively. The statistical analysis noticed that milk production significantly between seasons in all categories of farmers.

1. **Additional milk price :**

The additional milk price (paise/ animal/day) under improved feeding of buffalo in landless, marginal, small, medium and large categories of farmers was 452±5.10 ,402±5.22 ,490±5.71 ,402±5.51 , and 415±5.52 in summer season , 467±2.09,439±5.22 ,462±2.71 ,439±5.52 and 456 ±5.51 in rainy season ,457± 5.09 ,424±5.21 ,427±5.71 ,424 ±5.51 and 472±5.53 in autumn season 509±5.11 ,522±5.20 ,508±5.72 ,522± 5.51 and 500±5.55 in winter season 472±5.13 ,426±5.23 ,488±5.70 ,426±5.71 and 457 ± 5.54 in spring season respectively. The statistical analysis noticed that milk production significantly between seasons in all categories of farmers.

1. **Additional net profit:**

The additional net profit (paisa/animal/day ) of buffalo under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 392.83±2.22 ,346.21±5.66 ±5.18 ,434.08±5.66 and 359.26±5.57 in summer season, 412.84±2.23 ,382.94±5.65,428.14±5.20,382.94±5.65 and 401.09±5.56 in rainy season , 392.43±2.25,371.45±5.66,473.97±5.45,371.45±5.54 and 416.90±5.57 in autumn season , 455.91±5.10,465.71±5.52,453.27±5.66,463.15±5.56 and 439.93±5.54 winter season and 415.79±5.11 ,370.64±5.52,430.89±5.62,370.64±5.66 and 401.64±5.58 in spring season respectively . Analysis of various revealed that net profit differed significantly between seasons in all categories of farmers.

**(B) Variation in different category of farmers under different season:**

**(1) SUMMER SEASON**

**(I) Order of lactation:**

The order of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 2.40 ± 0.29, 2.80 ± 0.25, 3.00 ± 0.31, 2.80 ± 0.25 and 2.65 ± 0.33 respectively. The order of lactation does not differ significantly among various categories of farmers.

**(II) Stage of lactation:**

The stage of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 2.25±0.20, 3.15±0.26, 2.85±0.22, 3.15±0.26 and 2.35±0.26 respectively. Analysis variance showed that stage of lactation significantly among various categories of farmers.

**(III) Additional inputs:**

The additional input n(paisa/animal/day) of buffaloes under landless , marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 59.16±1.09 ,55.77±1.00 ,56.66±1.01 ,55.77±±1.02 , and 55.78 ±1.04 respectively. Analysis of variance recorded those additional inputs highly significantly among the various categories of farmers.

**(IV) Additional milk yield:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 452±5.10, 402±5.22, 490±5.71, 402±5.51, and 415±5.52 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in small farmers followed by marginal, medium, landless and large category of farmers.

**(V) Additional milk price:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 452±5.10, 402±5.22, 490±5.71, 402±5.51, and 415±5.52 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in small farmers followed by marginal, medium, landless and large category of farmers. Critical difference analysis revealed that differences between small and marginal, landless and medium and large category of farmers.

1. **Additional net profit:**

The additional net profit (paisa/animal/day) of buffalo under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 392.83±2.22, 346.21±5.66 ±5.18, 434.08±5.66 and 359.26±5.57 respectively. Analysis of variance revealed that additional net profit was significantly higher in marginal followed by small, medium, large and landless category of farmers.

**(2 ) RAINY SEASON**

**(I) Order of lactation:**

The order of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was2.75 ± 0.29, 2.35 ± 0.25 2.40± 0.31, 2.35 ± 0.25 and 2.70 ±0.24 respectively. The order of lactation does not differ significantly among various categories of farmers.

**(II) Stage of lactation:**

The stage of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 2.45±0.20, 2.55±0.26, 3.15±0.25, 2.55±0.27 and 3.15 ±0.26 respectively. Analysis variance showed that stage of lactation significantly among various categories of farmers.

**(III) Additional inputs:**

The additional input(paisa/animal/day) of buffaloes under landless , marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 54.15±1.08 , 56.05±1.02 , 53.85±1.00 , 56.05 ± 1.02 and 54.90±1.05 respectively. Analysis of variance recorded those additional inputs highly significantly among the various categories of farmers.

**(IV) Additional milk yield:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was467±2.09,439±5.22 ,462±2.71 ,439±5.52 and 456 ±5.51 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in farmers marginal followed by small medium, landless and large category of farmers.

**(V) Additional milk price:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 467±2.09,439±5.22 ,462±2.71 ,439±5.52 and 456 ±5.51 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in large farmers followed by marginal, medium, landless and small category of farmers. Critical difference analysis revealed that differences between small and marginal, landless and medium and large category of farmers.

**(VI) Additional net profit:**

The additional net profit (paisa/animal/day) of buffalo under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was respectively. Analysis of variance revealed that additional net profit was412.84±2.23, 382.94±5.65, 428.14±5.20, 382.94±5.65 and 401.09±5.56 significantly higher in medium followed by small, marginal, large and landless category of farmers.

 **(3 ) AUTUMN SEASON**

**(I) Order of lactation:**

The order of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmer’s was2.65 ± 0.29, 2.45 ± 0.25 2.40± 0.31, 2.80 ± 0.25 and 2.75 ±0.24 respectively. The order of lactation does not differ significantly among various categories of farmers.

**(II) Stage of lactation:**

The stage of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was2.45±0.21, 2.30±0.26, 2.85±0.25, 2.30±0.29 and 2.75±0.26 respectively. Analysis variance showed that stage of lactation significantly among various categories of farmers.

**(III) Additional inputs:**

The additional input n(paisa/animal/day) of buffaloes under landless , marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 58.56±1.09, 52.55±1.02 , 53.02±1.00 , 52.55±1.03 and 55.09±1.04 respectively. Analysis of variance recorded those additional inputs highly significantly among the various categories of farmers.

**(IV) Additional milk yield:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was457± 5.09 ,424±5.21 ,427±5.71 ,424 ±5.51 and 472±5.53 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in small farmers followed by marginal, medium, landless and large category of farmers.

 **(V) Additional milk price:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 457± 5.09 ,424±5.21 ,427±5.71 ,424 ±5.51 and 472±5.53 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in small farmers followed by marginal, medium, landless and large category of farmers. Critical difference analysis revealed that differences between small and marginal, landless and medium and large category of farmers.

1. **Additional net profit:**

The additional net profit (paisa/animal/day) of buffalo under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was respectively. Analysis of variance revealed that additional net profit was 392.43±2.25,371.45±5.66,473.97±5.45, 371.45±5.54 and 416.90±5.57 significantly higher in marginal followed by small, medium, large and landless category of farmers.

**(4 ) WINTER SEASON**

**(I) Order of lactation:**

The order of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 3.55± 0.29, 2.15 ±0.25, 2.45± 0.31, 2.85± 0.25 and 2.85±0.24 respectively. The order of lactation does not differ significantly among various categories of farmers.

**(II) Stage of lactation:**

The stage of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 2.25±0.21, 2.65±0.26, 2.10±0.23, 2.65±0.26 and 2.50±0.27 respectively. Analysis variance showed that stage of lactation significantly among various categories of farmers.

**(III) Additional inputs:**

The additional input n(paisa/animal/day) of buffaloes under landless , marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was54.20±1.09 ,58.28±1.01,55.27±1.02 ,58.28±1.01 and 60.06±1.05 respectively. Analysis of variance recorded those additional inputs highly significantly among the various categories of farmers.

**(IV) Additional milk yield:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 509±5.11, 522±5.20, 508±5.72, 522± 5.51 and 500±5.55 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in farmers’ marginal followed by small medium, landless and large category of farmers.

**(V) Additional milk price:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 509±5.11, 522±5.20, 508±5.72, 522± 5.51 and 500±5.55 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in large farmers followed by marginal, medium, landless and small category of farmers. Critical difference analysis revealed that differences between small and marginal, landless and medium and large category of farmers.

**(VI) Additional net profit:**

The additional net profit (paisa/animal/day) of buffalo under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was respectively. Analysis of variance revealed that additional net profit was392.43±2.25, 371.45±5.66, 473.97±5.45, 371.45±5.54 and 416.90±5.57 significantly higher in medium followed by small, marginal, large and landless category of farmers.

**(2 ) SPRING SEASON**

**(I) Order of lactation:**

The order of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was2.45±0.29, 2.55± 0.29 ,3.15±0.25,2.55± 0.25 and 2.55±0.24 respectively. The order of lactation does not differ significantly among various categories of farmers.

**(II) Stage of lactation:**

The stage of lactation of milch buffaloes under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was2.75±0.20, 3.05±0.26, 2.25±0.23, 3.05±0.26 and 3.05±0.27respectively. Analysis variance showed that stage of lactation significantly among various categories of farmers.

 **(III) Additional inputs:**

The additional input n(paisa/animal/day) of buffaloes under landless , marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 54.15±1.08 , 56.05±1.02 , 53.85±1.00 , 56.05 ± 1.02 and 54.90±1.05 respectively. Analysis of variance recorded those additional inputs highly significantly among the various categories of farmers.

**(IV) Additional milk yield:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 472±5.13, 426±5.23, 488±5.70, 426±5.71 and 457 ± 5.54 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in farmers’ marginal followed by small medium, landless and large category of farmers.

**(V) Additional milk price:**

The additional milk production (gm/animal/day) under improved feeding of buffaloes in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 472±5.13, 426±5.23, 488±5.70, 426±5.71 and 457 ± 5.54 respectively. Analysis of variance showed that additional milk production was significantly higher in large farmers followed by marginal, medium, landless and small category of farmers. Critical difference analysis revealed that differences between small and marginal, landless and medium and large category of farmers.

**(VI) Additional net profit:**

The additional net profit (paisa/animal/day) of buffalo under landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers was 415.79±5.11, 370.64±5.52, 430.89±5.62, 370.64±5.66 and 401.64±5.58 respectively. Analysis of variance revealed that additional net profit was significantly higher in medium followed by small, marginal, large and landless category of farmers.

**DISCUSSION: -**

**a. Improved feeding**

Average nutritional status of lactating cross-bred cows in various categories of farmers under improved feeding in winter, spring, summer, rainy and autumn season and economic analysis of enhanced milk production (through improved feeding) has been incorporated in table 4 and 5, respectively.

Improved feeding trial was conducted on those animals, which were mostly deficient in DCPI under phase -1". Under improvement feeding trial 25 gm urea, 40 gm chalk and 40 gm common salt /animal/ day was given as additional feeding over the usual feeding practices by the farmers. Due to improved feeding additional milk yield was increased in all category of farmers in all season as follows.

The additional inputs did not differ significantly in all may be due to feeding of categories of farmers in all seasons. Urea, chalk and mineral mixture were same quantity in different categories of farmers in all seasons. Overall additional input was observed to be 56.50± 2.9, 54.84 ± 2.60, 54.92± 4.93, 57.07± 2.75 and 55.62 ± 3.58 paise / animal/day in winter, spring, summer, rainy and autumn seasons, respectively.

The additional milk yield was 450.20 ± 4.59, 501.2 ± 8.59, 450 ± 5.98 , and 511.2± 8.05 gram/animals /day in winter, spring, summer, rainy and autumn season, respectively (Table 5). The statistical analysis showed that milk production differed significantly (P< 0.01) in between season in all categories of farmers. It differs due to great difference in manage mental practices between categories under different seasons.

Additional net profit was significantly higher (P< 0.01) in different categories of farmers in different season because the net profit depends up on the milk price of milk and it has been already discussed that milk yield was significantly differed in different categories of farmers in different seasons. In the present study, the additional milk yield and additional net profit was positively correlated. Overall net profit was 393.50± 4.81, 410.34 ± 8.80, 395.12 ± 7.04, 454.34 ± 8.56 and 406.65± 8.98 paise/ animal/day in, summer, rainy autumn winter and spring seasons, respectively (Table 5).

The additional input did not differ significantly between categories under winter season, the additional milk yield and additional net profit was significantly (P<0.01) differed among the categories. Significant difference in additional milk yield is due to great difference in managing mental practices. While, the net profit depends upon the additional milk yield. The additional input was 59.16 ± 3.12, 55.15 ± 3.54,56.66 ± 2.20, 55.78 ± 2.82and 55.78 ± 2.82 paise/animal/day in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers in summer season. While, net profit was 392 ± 6.29, 436 ± 6.80, 434.08 ± 4.06, 346.21 ± 33.87 and 359.21 ± 32.09 paise/animal/day in landless. 454.00+3.15, marginal, small, medium and landless category of farmers (Table 5). A Maximum additional input was in landless category of farmers hut maximum additional net profit was observed in marginal category of farmers. It may be due to that marginal category of farmers adopted better management practices in summer season than other categories.

In rainy season additional input differ non-significant between categories. It may be due to same intake of urea etc. in different categories of farmers. Additional milk yield varied significantly (P<0.01) among the categories. It may be due to great difference in managing mental practices between categories under spring season. Additional net profit also differed significantly (P<0.01) between categories. The net profit also depends on the milk yield. The additional input was 54.15 ± 2.29, 55.29 ± 2.72, 53.85 ± 3.36, 56.05 ± 1.69 and 54.90 ± 2.95 paise/animal/day while the profit 412.85 ± 7.69, 426.70 ± 9.07, 428.14 ± 7.11, 382.94 ± 11.28 and 401.09 ± 10.25 paise/animal/day in landless, marginal, small, medium and large Maximum category of farmers, respectively. Additional input and maximum additional net profit was observed in small category of farmers. It may be due to that small category of farmers adopted better management practices in rainy season than other categories.

Under autumn season additional inputs did not differ significantly between categories. It may be due to the same improved feeding practices adopted by among categories of farmers. The Additional milk yield differed significantly (F<0.01) among the categories, It may be due to great differences in manage mental practices between categories. Additional net profit also differed significantly (P<0.0) among the categories because it depends upon milk yield. The additional input was 58.56 ± 4.82, 55.15 ± 5.10, 53.02 ± 4.07,52.55 ± 4.04and 55.35 ± 4.03 paise/animal/day. While, the net profit was 392.43 ± 6.91, 436.14 ± 6.73, 373.97 ± 6.89, 371.44 ± 7.77 and 401.64 ± 6.92 paise/animal/day respectively (Table 5). Maximum additional input was involved in landless category of farmers but maximum additional net profit was observed in marginal category of farmers. It may be due to the reason that marginal categories of farmers adopted better management practices in summer season than other categories. In winter season additional input did not differ significantly between categories. It may be due to same improved feeding practices adopted by various categories of farmers. The additional milk yield differed significantly (P<0.01) among the categories. It may be due to great differences in management practices. Additional net profit also differs significantly (P<0.01). The net profit also depends upon the milk yield. The additional input 54.20 ± 2.94, 57.13 ± 1.65, 55.72 ± 3.87, 58.28 ± 2.58and 60.06 ± 2.75i paise/animal/day while the net profit was 455.91 ± 4.95, 458.91 ± 3.94, 453.27 ± 7.51, 463.71 ± 8.77 and 439.93 ± 17.64 paise/animal /day in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers. respectively. Maximum additional input was involved in large category of farmers and maximum additional het profit was noted in medium category of farmers. It may be due to that medium category of farmers adopted better management practices in winter season than other categories. In spring season additional input did not differ significantly between categories. It may be due to that same improved feeding practices adopted by various categories of farmers. Additional milk yield showed significant (P<0.01) difference among the categories. It may be due to great differences in manage mental practices between categories under autumn season. Additional net profit, which depends on milk vield and also differs significantly (P<0.01) between categories. The additional input was 56.20 ± 3.63, 54.11 ± 4.21, 57.10 ± 2.02, 55.35 ± 4.03 and 55.35 ± 4.03 paise/animal/day while the net profit was 415.79 ± 8.48, 414.33 ± 7.36, 430.89 ± 8.22, 370.64 ± 13.96 and 401.64 ± 6.92 paise/animal/day in landless, marginal, small, medium and large category of farmers, respectively. Maximum additional input involved in small category of farmers and maximum net profit was observed under small category of farmers. It may be due to that small category of farmers adopted better management practices in autumn season than other categories. Overall 56.50± 2.9 paise/ animal/day as additional input produced 450.20 ± 4.59 gram/ animal / day as additional milk yield and gain in net profit from additional input 393.50± 4.81paise/animal/day summer season, 54.84 ± 2.60 paise/ animal/day as additional input produced 501.2 ± 8.59 gram/animal/ day as additional milk and gain net profit from additional input 410.34 ±8.80paise/animal/day in rainy season, 54.92± 4.93 paise/animal/day as additional input produced 450 ± 5.98 gram/animal/day as additional milk yield and gain net profit from additional input 395.12 ± 7.04 paise/animal/day in autumn 57.07± 2.75 paise/animal/day input additional as season. produced 511.2± 8.05 gram/animal/dav as additional milk yield and gain net profit from additional input was 454.34 ± 8.56 paise/animal/day in winter season. In spring season 55.62 ± 3.58 paise/animal/day as additional input produced 462.2 ± 7.97 gram/animal/day as additional milk yield and gain net profit from additional input 406.65± 8.98 paise/animal/day similar urea feeding were reported by **Soliman lm et al., 2007** concluded that the lower the manufacturing costs, the greater the local supplier's ability to compete, whether on the worldwide export market or in the home market, with the dumping practices of exporters. **Tanwar PS et al., 2013** Studying 60 breastfeeding buffaloes from four villages in the Jaipur area, researchers found that UMMB had a positive influence on the animals' milk production. When pretreated, the milk output was enhanced by 1.02 liters (13.21 percent) every day. Urea molasses mineral block consumption per buffalo averaged 375 grams per day, which resulted in a net profit from the sale of additional milk of Rs. 13.75 per day and a BC ratio of 1:13.67. Lactating buffaloes were fed UMMB to enhance milk output and revenue from maintaining them, thereby boosting milk production and money from keeping them. **Sathashia M et al., 2021** concluded that crossbred cows should be promoted in the research region since they have a better net return than buffaloes, according to the findings of this study. A Break-even study showed that crossbred cow owners were able to cover their overall expenditure at a lower point than buffalo owners because crossbred owners achieved greater milk yield than buffalo owners.

**Table no. 4 Chemical composition on nutritive value of feed and fodder (on dry matter basis) of the area under survey.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Digestibility Coefficient** |
| **S.No.** | **Ingredients** | **DM%** | **CP%** | **EE%** | **CF%** | **NFE%** | **Ash%** | **DCP** | **TDN** |
| 1 | Berseem | 20.00 | 16.80 | 1.70 | 26.80 | 40.00 | 14.70 | 12.50 | 60.00 |
| 2 | Sugarcane top | 25.00 | 3.70 | 3.50 | 40.80 | 47.25 | 4.75 | 2.70 | 45.5 |
| 3 | Sudan Hybrid | 25.00 | 7.70 | 1.80 | 25.60 | 53.40 | 11.50 | 4.21 | 52.5 |
| 4 | Green Maize | 30.00 | 7.40 | 1.90 | 29.30 | 53.30 | 8.10 | 4.00 | 56.6 |
| 5 | M.P. Chari | 30.00 | 7.80 | 1.00 | 24.80 | 55.00 | 11.40 | 4.00 | 67.00 |
| 6 | Dub grass | 30.35 | 13.40 | 1.40 | 32.00 | 45.20 | 10.00 | 9.40 | 62.00 |
| 7 | Paddy Straw | 90.00 | 3.70 | 1.65 | 30.75 | 48.40 | 15.50 | 0.00 | 38.9 |
| 8 | Wheat Straw | 90.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 40.00 | 42.00 | 14.50 | 0.00 | 44.4 |
| 9 | Wheat Grain | 90.00 | 12.70 | 3.15 | 11.20 | 82.20 | 2.50 | 6.30 | 92.3 |
| 10 | Maize Grain | 90.00 | 9.70 | 3.80 | 2.00 | 82.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 87.1 |
| 11 | Wheat bran | 90.00 | 12.70 | 3.15 | 11.20 | 64.50 | 8.45 | 8.70 | 70.4 |
| 12 | Rice bran | 90.0 | 11.50 | 7.70 | 20.00 | 49.10 | 11.70 | 9.10 | 76.1 |
| 13 | Arhar bran | 90.00 | 14.80 | 2.60 | 22.25 | 52.55 | 7.80 | 14.40 | 74.1 |
| 14 | Gram chuni | 90.00 | 16.80 | 3.80 | 12.40 | 61.50 | 5.50 | 13.60 | 84.5 |
| 15 | Mustard Cake | 90.00 | 38.00 | 9.50 | 8.50 | 38.50 | 5.50 | 27.83 | 74.20 |

**Table 5. Additional milk yield and prices in different seasons among various categories of farmers**

|  |
| --- |
| **Summer**  |
|   | **Order of lactation (Number)** | **Stage of lactation (Number)** | **Additional input price (Paise)** | **Additional milk yield (gram)** | **Additional milk price (Paise)** | **Additional net profit (paise)** | **Return per Rupees** |
| Landless  | 2.45 ± 0.94 | 2.25 ± 0.55 | 59.16 ± 3.12 | 452 ± 6.39 | 452 ± 6.34 | 392 ± 6.29 | 1:6.65 |
| Marginal  | 3.25 ± 1.33 | 2.7 ± 0.86 | 55.15 ± 3.54 | 492 ± 4.90 | 492 ± 4.90 | 436 ± 6.80 | **1:7.96** |
| Small  | 3.05 ± 1.19 | 2.85 ± 0.81 | 56.66 ± 2.20 | 490 ± 3.94 | 490 ± 3.94 | 434.08 ± 4.06 | 1:7.32 |
| Medium  | 2.8 ± 0.95 | 3.15 ± 0.87 | 55.78 ± 2.82 | 402 ± 3.82 | 402 ± 3.82 | 346.21 ± 3.87 | 1:6.22 |
| Large  | 2.65 ± 0.81 | 2.35 ± 0.58 | 55.78 ± 2.82 | 415 ± 3.94 | 415 ± 3.94 | 359.21 ± 3.09 | 1:3.72 |
| A.V. & S.E. | 2.84 ± 1.044 | 2.66± 0.73 | 56.50± 2.9 | 450.20 ± 4.59 | 450.2 ±4.59 | 393.50± 4.81 | 1: 6.37 |

**Table no 6. Seasonal variation in additional milk yield and prices across different farmer categories (Rainy)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Rainy** |
|  | **Order of lactation (Number)** | **Stage of lactation (Number)** | **Additional input price (Paise)** | **Additional milk yield (gram)** | **Additional milk price (Paise)** | **Additional net profit (paise)** | **Return per Rupees** |
| **Landless** | 2.75 ± 1.06 | 2.45 ± 0.60 | 54.15 ± 2.29 | 667 ± 6.65 | 467 ± 6.65 | 412.85 ± 7.69 | 1:7.64 |
| **Marginal** | 2.75 ± 1.06 | 2.45 ± 0.60 | 55.29 ± 2.72 | 482 ± 7.25 | 482 ± 7.25 | 426.70 ± 9.07 | 1;7.74 |
| **Small** | 2.65 ± 0.87 | 3.15 ± 0.81 | 53.85 ± 3.36 | 462 ± 14.72 | 482 ± 7.25 | 428.14 ± 7.11 | 1:8.41 |
| **Medium** | 2.35 ± 0.58 | 2.55 ± 0.68 | 56.05 ± 1.69 | 439 ± 11.07 | 439 ± 11.07 | 382.94 ± 11.28 | 1:6.84 |
| **Large** | 2.7 ± 0.92 | 3.15 ± 0.87 | 54.90 ± 2.95 | 456 ± 10.76 | 456 ± 10.76 | 401.09 ± 10.25 | 1:7.32 |
| A.V.& S.E. | 2.64 ± 0.89 | 2.75± 0.71 | 54.84 ± 2.60 | 501.2 ± 8.59 | 501.2 ± 8.59 | 410.34 ± 8.80 | 1:7.59 |

Table no 7. **Seasonal variation in additional milk yield and prices across different farmer categories (Autumn)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Autumn** |
|  | **Order of lactation (Number)** | **Stage of lactation (Number)** | **Additional input price (Paise)** | **Additional milk yield (gram)** | **Additional milk price (Paise)** | **Additional net profit (paise)** | **Return per Rupees** |
| **Landless**  | 2.65 ± 0.93 | 2.45 ± 0.60 | 58.56 ± 4.82 | 451 ± 6.68 | 451 ± 6.68 | 392.43 ± 6.91 | 1:6.74 |
| **Marginal**  | 2.95 ± 1.19 | 3.05 ± 0.82 | 55.15 ± 5.10 | 491 ± 3.72 | 491 ± 3.72 | 436.14 ± 6.73 | 1:7.97 |
| **Small**  | 2.4 ± 0.88 | 2.85 ± 0.81 | 53.02 ± 4.07 | 427 ± 6.18 | 427 ± 6.18 | 373.97 ± 6.89 | 1:7.09 |
| **Medium**  | 2.45 ± 0.94 | 2.3 ± 0.73 | 52.55 ± 4.04 | 424 ± 7.27 | 424 ± 7.27 | 371.44 ± 7.77 | 1:7.11 |
| **Large**  | 2.55 ± 0.94 | 3.05 ± 0.88 | 55.35 ± 4.03 | 457 ± 6.06 | 457 ± 6.06 | 401.64 ± 6.92 | 1:7.61 |
| **A.V. & S.E**.  | 2.60± 0.97 | 2.74 ± 0.76 | 54.92± 4.93 | 450 ± 5.98 | 450 ± 5.98 | 395.12 ± 7.04 | 1:7.30 |

**Table no 8. Seasonal variation in additional milk yield and prices across different farmer categories (Winter)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Winter** |
|  | **Order of lactation (Number)** | **Stage of lactation (Number)** | **Additional input price (Paise)** | **Additional milk yield (gram)** | **Additional milk price (Paise)** | **Additional net profit (paise)** | **Return per Rupees** |
| Landless  | 2.55 ± 0.94 | 2.25 ± 0.71 | 54.20 ± 2.94 | 509 ± 5.04 | 509 ± 5.04 | 455.91 ± 4.95 | 1:8.68 |
| Marginal  | 3.15 ± 1.34 | 2.25 ± 0.71 | 57.13 ± 1.65 | 516 ± 3.07 | 516.05 ± 3.11 | 458.91 ± 3.94 | 1:8.04 |
| Small  | 2.45 ± 0.82 | 2.1 ± 0.55 | 55.72 ± 3.87 | 509 ± 6.82 | 509 ± 6.82 | 453.27 ± 7.51 | 1:8.18 |
| Medium  | 2.15 ± 0.48 | 2.65 ± 0.93 | 58.28 ± 2.58 | 522 ± 8.22 | 522 ± 8.22 | 463.71 ± 8.77 | 1:7.97 |
| Large  | 2.85 ± 1.34 | 2.5 ± 0.82 | 60.06 ± 2.75 | 500 ± 17.11 | 500 ± 17.11 | 439.93 ± 17.64 | 1:7.34 |
| A.V. & S.E.  | 2.63± 0.98 | 2.35 ± 0.74 | 57.07± 2.75 | 511.2± 8.05 | 511.2± 8.05 | 454.34 ± 8.56 | 1:8.04 |

**Table no 9. Seasonal variation in additional milk yield and prices across different farmer categories (Spring)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Spring** |
|  | **Order of lactation (Number)** | **Stage of lactation (Number)** | **Additional input price (Paise)** | **Additional milk yield (gram)** | **Additional milk price (Paise)** | **Additional net profit (paise)** | **Return per Rupees** |
| **Landless**  | 2.45 ± 0.82 | 2.75 ± 0.78 | 56.20 ± 3.63 | 472 ± 8.04 | 472 ± 8.04 | 415.79 ± 8.48 | 1:7.43 |
| **Marginal**  | 3.05 ± 0.99 | 2.55 ± 0.68 | 54.11 ± 4.21 | 468 ± 6.67 | 468.45 ± 6.83 | 414.33 ± 7.36 | 1:7.71 |
| **Small**  | 3.15 ± 1.08 | 2.25 ± 0.55 | 57.10 ± 2.02 | 488 ± 7.34 | 488 ± 7.34 | 430.89 ± 8.22 | 1:7.55 |
| **Medium**  | 2.55 ± 0.94 | 3.05 ± 0.88 | 55.35 ± 4.03 | 426 ± 11.76 | 426 ± 11.76 | 370.64 ± 13.96 | 1:6.74 |
| **Large**  | 2.55 ± 0.94 | 3.05 ± 0.88 | 55.35 ± 4.03 | 457 ± 6.06 | 457 ± 6.06 | 401.64 ± 6.92 | 1:7.30 |
| **A.V. & S.E.**  | 2.75 ± 0.96 | 2.73± 0.75 | 55.62 ± 3.58 | 462.2 ± 7.97 | 462.2 ± 7.97 | 406.65± 8.98 | 1: 7.34 |

**PHASE II**

1. **Order of Lactation**

In the different farmers categories including landless, marginal, small, medium, as well as large, the order of lactation among buffaloes were2.45 ± 0.94, 3.25 ± 1.33, 3.05 ± 1.19, 2.8 ± 0.95 and 2.65 ± 0.81 respectively in summer season, 2.75 ± 1.06, 2.75 ± 1.06, 2.65 ± 0.87, 2.35 ± 0.58 and 2.7 ± 0.92 in rainy season, 2.65 ± 0.93, 2.95 ± 1.19, 2.4 ± 0.88, 2.45 ± 0.94 and 2.55 ± 0.94 in autumn season 2.55 ± 0.94, 3.15 ± 1.34, 2.45 ± 0.82, 2.15 ± 0.48 and 2.85 ± 1.34 in winter season, and 2.45 ± 0.82, 3.05 ± 0.99, 3.15 ± 1.08, 2.55 ± 0.94 and 2.55 ± 0.94 in spring season respectively. It was highest in the marginal group during the summer season, followed by small, medium, large, and landless farmers. In the rainy season, order of lactation was similar in landless, marginal and large categories, following small and medium categories. In autumn, marginal farmers had the highest order of lactation, followed by landless, large, medium, and then small farmers, It was shown to be greater in the marginal group in the winter, following large, landless, small, and medium, but in the spring, small farmers had the highest order of lactation, following marginal, medium, large, and landless categories of farmers. Statistically, it showed a significant difference in the order of lactation in various categories of farmers (P ≤ 0.05).

1. **Stage of Lactation**

The stage of lactation among different farmers categories were 2.25 ± 0.55, 2.7 ± 0.86, 2.85 ± 0.81, 3.15 ± 0.87 and 2.35 ± 0.58 respectively in summer, , 2.45 ± 0.60, 2.45 ± 0.60, 3.15 ± 0.81, 2.55 ± 0.68 and 3.15 ± 0.87 in rainy season,2.45 ± 0.60, 3.05 ± 0.82, 2.85 ± 0.81, 2.3 ± 0.73 and 3.05 ± 0.88 in autumn season2.25 ± 0.71, 2.25 ± 0.71, 2.1 ± 0.55, 2.65 ± 0.93 and 2.5 ± 0.82 in winter season and in spring season, it was 2.75 ± 0.78, 2.55 ± 0.68, 2.25 ± 0.55, 3.05 ± 0.88 and 3.05 ± 0.88, under landless, marginal, small, medium and large farmers, respectively. In the summer, medium farmers were found to be at a greater stage of lactation than small, marginal, large, and landless farmers. During the rainy season, small farmers had the highest lactation stage, followed by large, medium, marginal, then landless farmers. During the rainy season, the marginal and landless groups had comparable outcomes. In the autumn, the order of lactation was greater in the marginal and large categories, followed by the small, landless, and medium farmers, During the winter, the medium group had a greater lactation stage than the large, landless, marginal, and small categories, and in the spring, it was higher in the medium and large categories, following landless, marginal, then small categories. The statistical analysis of variance demonstrated a significant difference between various categories of farmers (P ≤ 0.05).

1. **Additional Inputs price**

The additional input paise/animal/day of buffaloes among landless, marginal, small, medium and large categories of farmers were 59.16 ± 3.12, 55.15 ± 3.54,56.66 ± 2.20, 55.78 ± 2.82and 55.78 ± 2.82respectively in summer season, 54.15 ± 2.29, 55.29 ± 2.72, 53.85 ± 3.36, 56.05 ± 1.69 and 54.90 ± 2.95 in rainy season, , 58.56 ± 4.82, 55.15 ± 5.10, 53.02 ± 4.07,52.55 ± 4.04and 55.35 ± 4.03in autumn season and 56.20 ± 3.63, 54.11 ± 4.21, 57.10 ± 2.02, 55.35 ± 4.0354.20 ± 2.94, 57.13 ± 1.65, 55.72 ± 3.87, 58.28 ± 2.58and 60.06 ± 2.75in winter season, and 55.35 ± 4.03in spring season respectively. There was a significant difference in additional inputs in various categories of farmers among the seasons (P ≤ 0.05). The additional input differs significantly among different seasons in all farmer's categories.

1. **Additional milk yield**

The additional milk yield (gm/animal/day)of buffaloes under various farmers categories were 452 ± 6.39, 492 ± 4.90,490 ± 3.94, 402 ± 33.82and 415 ± 31.94 grams respectively in summer season, 6.65 ± 6.65, 482 ± 7.25, 462 ± 14.72, 439 ± 11.07and 456 ± 10.76in rainy season, , 451 ± 6.68, 491 ± 3.72, 427 ± 6.18,424 ± 7.27and 457 ± 6.06in autumn season 509 ± 5.04, 516 ± 3.07, 509 ± 6.82, 522 ± 8.22and 500 ± 17.11in winter season , and 472 ± 8.04, 468 ± 6.67, 488 ± 7.34, 426 ± 11.76 and 457 ± 6.06in spring among landless, marginal, small, medium as well as large, respectively. There was a significant difference in increased milk production amongst different farmers 'categories (P ≤ 0.05), according to the data. During the summer season, the increased milk output in the marginal following small, landless, large, and then medium farmers group was much greater. It was discovered that in the winters, it was greater in the medium category, followed by marginal, small, landless, and large categories. During the rainy season, the marginal category produced more extra milk than the small, large, medium, and landless categories. Following large, landless, small, and medium categories, the marginal group demonstrated increased milk output in autumn. During spring, small farmers had greater milk yields than landless, marginal, large, and medium farmers.

1. **Additional milk price**

Among landless, marginal, small, medium and large farmers categories, the additional milk prices were 451.55 ± 6.34, 492 ± 4.90, 490 ± 3.94, 402 ± 33.82 and 415 ± 31.94 paise, respectively, in the summer season, , 467 ± 6.65, 482 ± 7.25, 482 ± 7.25, 439 ± 11.07 and 456 ± 10.76 paise in the rainy season, 451 ± 6.68, 491 ± 3.72, 427 ± 6.18, 424 ± 7.27 and 457 ± 6.06 paise in the autumn season509 ± 5.04, 516.05 ± 3.11, 509 ± 6.82, 522 ± 8.22 and 500 ± 17.11 paise in the winter season, and 472 ± 8.04, 468.45 ± 6.83, 488 ± 7.34, 426 ± 11.76 and 457 ± 6.06 paise in the spring season, respectively. During the summer season, marginal farmers received a higher additional milk price, followed by small, landless, large, and medium farmers. It was greater in the marginal and small categories during the rainy season, followed by landless, large, and medium. In the autumn season, marginal farmers received a higher extra milk price than large, landless, small, and medium farmers, During the winter, the medium group had a higher additional milk price than the marginal, landless, small, and large categories, while in the spring season, small farmers received a higher additional milk price than landless, marginal, large, and medium farmers. The statistical analysis showed a significant difference in additional milk prices among different categories of farmers (P ≤ 0.05).

1. **Additional net profit**

The additional net profit among landless, marginal, small, medium as well as large farmers categories were 392 ± 6.29, 436 ± 6.80, 434.08 ± 4.06, 346.21 ± 33.87 and 359.21 ± 32.09 respectively in summer season, 412.85 ± 7.69, 426.70 ± 9.07, 428.14 ± 7.11, 382.94 ± 11.28 and 401.09 ± 10.25 in rainy season, 392.43 ± 6.91, 436.14 ± 6.73, 373.97 ± 6.89,371.44 ± 7.77 and 401.64 ± 6.92 in autumn season 455.91 ± 4.95, 458.91 ± 3.94, 453.27 ± 7.51, 463.71 ± 8.77 and 439.93 ± 17.64 in winter season, and 415.79 ± 8.48, 414.33 ± 7.36, 430.89 ± 8.22, 370.64 ± 13.96 and 401.64 ± 6.92 in spring season respectively .During the summers, the marginal group had the highest additional net profit, following small, landless, large, and medium. Compared to marginal and small categories, the landless, large, and medium groups exhibited much lower incremental net profit. The increased net profit was greatest in small categories of farmers during the rainy season, followed by marginal, small, large, and medium. Following large, landless, small, and medium farmers, the marginal group demonstrated greater incremental net profit in the autumn. It was greater in the medium category in the winters, followed by the marginal, landless, small, and large categories. It was highest in the small category in the spring season, followed by landless, marginal, large, and medium. The results revealed that there was a substantial difference in additional net profit across landless, marginal, small, medium, and large categories of farmers (P ≤ 0.05).

1. **Return per Rupees**

Among various seasons of the year, stage of lactation among landless, marginal, small, medium and large farmers categories were 6.65 ± 0.37, 7.96 ± 0.66, 7.32 ± 0.35, 6.22 ± 0.71 and 3.72 ± 0.69 respectively in summer, , 7.64 ± 0.43, 7.74 ± 0.51, 8.41 ± 0.57, 6.84 ± 0.31 and 7.32 ± 0.46 in rainy season,6.74 ± 0.61, 7.97 ± 0.76, 7.09 ± 0.61, 7.11 ± 0.61 and 7.61 ± 0.67 in autumn season 8.68 ± 0.59, 8.04 ± 0.28, 8.18 ± 0.73, 7.97 ± 0.41 and 7.34 ± 0.51 in winter season and in spring season, it was 7.43 ± 0.56, 7.71 ± 0.71, 7.55 ± 0.37, 6.74 ± 0.76 and 7.30 ± 0.65 respectively. During the summers, marginal farmers had a better return per rupee than small, landless, medium, and large farmers. Compared to the other groups, the return per rupee for large farmers was much lower. It was highest in the landless category during the winter, followed by small, marginal, medium, and large. During the rainy season, it was highest among small farmers, following marginal, landless, large, and medium farmers. In the autumn season, marginal farmers earned more per rupee than large, medium, small, and landless farmers, It was highest in the landless category during the winter, followed by small, marginal, medium, and large, while in the spring season, marginal farmers earned more per rupee than small, landless, large, and medium farmers. In all seasons, statistical analysis revealed a significant difference among various groups of farmers (P ≤ 0.05).

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