

Interview schedule was used for collection of data. The multiple regression and 't' test were used to measure influence of various factors and difference of marketed surplus of milk.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Difference in marketed surplus of milk.

The data in respect of difference in marketed surplus of milk of members and non-members are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 : Difference in marketed surplus of milk

Category	Number	Mean marketed surplus of milk (liters)	Sampling variance (S ²)
Members	35	16.73	274.93
Non-members	35	7.40	58.89

$$t = 3.02^{**} \quad d.f. = 68$$

Data in Table 1 show highly significance difference in marketed surplus of milk between members and non-members. The marketed surplus of milk of the members of milk co-operative society was higher than the non-members. This may be due to higher milk production of the members than the non-members.

2. Factors affecting marketed surplus of milk

An attempt was made in this study to know the effects of various factors viz. (i) size of land holding, (ii) total milk production, (iii) family size, (iv) educational level, and (v) annual income of the members and non-members on marketed surplus of milk. The data in this regard are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 : Factors affecting marketed surplus of milk.

Sr. No.	Factors	Coefficient partial regression 'b' & 't' values			
		Members		Non-members	
		'b' values	't' values	'b' values	't' values
1.	Size of land holding	0.1139	1.44	0.2283	0.639
2.	Total milk production	0.9223	77.68**	0.5688	5.352**
3.	Family size	-0.4340	- 5.55**	0.1624	0.709
4.	Educational level	-06854	- 1.21	2.8858	1.416
5.	Annual income	-4.0322	- 1.54*	-1.4600	-1.852
		R ² = 0.9956		R ² = 0.5608	

* Significant at 0.5 level of probability

** Significant at 0.01 level of probability

The results of the multiple regression analysis reveal that marketed surplus of milk of members was positively correlated with size of land holding and total milk production, and negatively with family size, educational level and annual income. In case of non-members, the marketed surplus of milk was positively correlated with size of land holding, total milk production, family size and educational level and negatively correlated with the annual income. Moreover, the contribution of five factors on marketed surplus of milk was 99.56 and 56.08 per cent in case of

members and non-members groups respectively.

3. Difference in adoption of improved animal husbandry practices :

For the present study, six practices of animal husbandry viz. (i) watering, (ii) feeding, (iii) housing, (iv) animal breeding, (v) animal health and care, and (vi) clean milk production were included. The distribution of the respondents according to their level of adoption of improved animal husbandry practices is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 : Distribution of the respondents according to their adoption level.

Level of adoption	Members		Non-members	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Low (upto 36 scores)	0	0.00	27	77.14
Medium (37 to 45 scores)	8	22.86	7	20.00
High (above 45 scores)	27	77.14	1	2.86
Total	35	100.00	35	100.00

Data in Table 3 show that majority of the members (77.14 per cent) were observed in high level of adoption, while only 2.86 per cent from non-members group were having high level of adoption. Majority of the non-members (77.14) per cent) were observed in low level of adoption, while none of the member was observed in low level of adoption category. It can

be seen from the data that 22.86 per cent members and 20.00 per cent non-members were observed in medium level of adoption.

The detailed analysis was carried out to know the difference in the overall adoption level of members and non-members by using 't' test. The analysis is presented in Table 4.

Table 4 : Difference in overall adoption level of members and non-members.

Category	Number	Mean score	Sampling variance(S ²)
Members	35	48.51	16.48
Non-members	35	34.09	21.16

$$t = 13.86 **$$

$$d.f. = 68$$

** = Significant at 0.01 level of probability.

The results clearly indicate that there was significant difference in overall adoption of improved animal husbandry practices by the members and non-members.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There was significant difference between members and non-members of milk producers' co-operative society in respect of marketed surplus of milk.
2. In case of members group, the total milk production, family size and annual income had significant influence on marketed surplus of milk, while in case of non-members group total
3. There was significant difference between members and non-members of milk producers' co-operative society in respect of overall adoption of improved animal husbandry practices.
4. The overall picture emerging from the findings of the study indicate that there is a good impact of milk producers' co-operative society on marketed surplus of milk as well as adoption of improved animal husbandry practices.

milk production has significant influence on marketed surplus of milk.

**No Man, for any considerable time, can wear one
face to himself and another to be multitude without
finally getting bewildered as to which may be the true.**

- Nathaniel Howhome