

Constraints faced by milk producers in management of dairy farm

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Anand Taluka of Gujarat state to identify the various constraints faced by milk producers in management of dairy farm. A random sample of 120 dairy farmers was selected from Anand Taluka and the constraints faced by milk producers in management of dairy farm were studied. The result of depicted that lack of knowledge of scientific animal feeding preservation practices, high construction cost of byre, lack of capital for purchase of milch animals and fodder, lack of knowledge of improved fodder, improved byre and first aid, non-availability of loan facilities for purchases of milch animals and fodder and no proper rate of milk produced were perceived as the most serious constraints faced by milk producers.

KEY WORDS : Constraints, Suggestions, Milk producer, Dairy farm

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the basis of village life in India on which seventy per cent of the Indian population depends for livelihood. In India, keeping milch animals has been never a separate occupation from agriculture. Thus, its rural economy is closely tied up with milch animals.

However, the milk productivity is very low as compared to other countries. This inspired the investigators to study various constraints faced by milk producers. Thus, the present study was undertaken with following objectives: to study the constraints faced by the milk producers in management of dairy farming and suggestions from the milk producers to overcome the constraints faced by them.

METHODS

Anand Taluka, where the researchers studied, was chosen for this study. Ten milk producing villages were randomly selected from it. From each related village, 12 milk producers who had minimum 3 years of experience in dairy farming were randomly selected to make a sample of 120 milk producers. For measuring constraints in management of dairy farming, a simple frequency system was applied. The respondents were asked to give the

information about the constraints countered by them in management of dairy farming and then frequency was ascertained from highest to lowest. The suggestions offered were ranked on the basis of number and percentage of respondents who reported respective suggestions.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

Constraints in management of new technology never end. However they can be minimized. The respondents were requested to express the constraints faced by them in management of dairy farm. Frequency and percentage for each constraint were calculated and on that basis of that, the constraints were ranked and are presented in Table 1.

As seen from Table 1, major constraints faced by milk producers were lack of knowledge of scientific animals feeding preservation practices (76.67 per cent), high construction cost of byre (74.17 per cent), lack of capital for purchase of milch animals and fodder (69.17 per cent), lack of knowledge of improved fodder, improved byre and first aid (65.83 per cent), non-availability of loan facilities for purchases of milch animals and fodder (60.00 per cent), no proper rate of milk produced (55.00 per cent),

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