



# Constraints faced by the dairy farmers in management of dairy enterprise

R.T. Koli, D.M. Mankar and P.P. Bhople

**ABSTRACT :** Regarding financial constraints 96.50 per cent has expressed the constraints about high cost of mineral mixture. Constraints regarding to feeding practices 97.00 per cent respondents had constraint about inadequacy of green fodder round the year. As regards to fodder production constraints, about 46.00 per cent respondents has expressed about lack of technical guidance for fodder production. In situational constraints lack of knowledge about machineries was the major constraint faced by 90.00 per cent respondents. In technical constraints majority *i.e.* 95.00 per cent of the respondents have encountered constraint like high cost of the technologies. As regards to breeding constraints 36.50 per cent respondents had faced constraints about distantly located AI centre. In selling of milk, 99.00 per cent of the respondents have expressed constraint about low price of milk.

**KEY WORDS :** Dairy farmers, Dairy enterprise

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## INTRODUCTION

Dairying is an important source of subsidiary income to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. In addition to milk the manure from animals provides good source of organic matter for improving soil fertility and crop yields. The gobar gas from the dung is used as fuel for domestic purpose as also for running engines for drawing water from the wells. Almost all drought power for farm operations and transportation is supplied by bullocks. Since agriculture is seasonal there

is a possibility of finding employment throughout the year for many persons through dairy farming. The dairy farming also provides employment throughout the year. The main beneficiaries of dairy programmes are small, marginal and landless labourers.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was conducted during the year 2018-19 in Akola and Amravati districts in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. The Akola and Amravati districts were selected purposively considering the significant number of dairy farmers and dairy co-operatives in division and as per the regionwise milk production is highest in Amravati region (708.95 tonnes) than Nagpur region (626.13 tonnes). The present study was based on Ex-post-facto-Research Design of Social Research. A list of villages adopting highest dairy farming and milk production was obtained from respective district dairy development officer. From the list 20 villages were

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selected purposively. A list of dairy farmers was obtained from the respective milk collection centers of villages. A dairy farmer means a farmer maintaining the animals for milch purpose and sell to the milk collection centers from related villages. 200 dairy farmers who have at least 3 or more number of milch animals kept for 5 years and selling the milk to retail, hotels, industry, firm, procurement centres and use for preparing milk products were selected by random sampling method.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The figure in the Table 1 shows the Constraints Faced by the Dairy Farmers in Management of Dairy Enterprise.

### Financial constraints:

Regarding financial constraints 96.50 per cent has expressed the constraints about high cost of mineral mixture followed by 95.00 per cent respondents expressed about high cost of labour and 94.00 per cent respondents expressed about high cost of quality concentrate feeds, while 60.00 per cent respondents expressed about high cost of green fodder.

The present results are similar with the findings of Pisure *et al.* (2015) and Jeelani *et al.* (2015).

### Feeding practices constraints:

Constraints regarding to feeding practices 97.00 per cent respondents had constraint about inadequacy of green fodder round the year followed by 34.50 per cent and 34.00 per cent respondents are facing non-availability of feed on subsidized basis and credit basis, respectively.

The present results are similar with the findings of Pawar (2001) and Gour (2002).

### Fodder production constraints:

As regards to fodder production constraints, about 46.00 per cent respondents has expressed about lack of technical guidance for fodder production followed by 31.00 per cent respondents who expressed the constraint about non-availability or inadequacy of land for fodder production and 34.00 per cent respondents are facing non-availability of seeds at proper time.

The present results are similar with the findings of Singh *et al.* (2004).

### Situational constraints:

In situational constraints lack of knowledge about

machineries and non-availability of labour were the major constraints faced by 90.00 per cent and 88.00 per cent respondents, respectively followed by 58.00 per cent

**Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to the constraints faced by the dairy farmers (n=200)**

Sr. No.	Constraints	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
<b>Financial constraints</b>			
1.	High cost of quality concentrates feeds.	188	94.00
2.	High cost of labours.	190	95.00
3.	High cost of green fodder.	120	60.00
4.	High cost of mineral mixture.	193	96.50
<b>Feeding practices constraints</b>			
1.	Inadequacy of green fodder round the year.	194	97.00
2.	Non-availability of feed on credit basis.	68	34.00
3.	Non-availability of feed on subsidized basis.	69	34.50
<b>Fodder production constraints</b>			
1.	Non-availability of land for fodder production.	62	31.00
2.	Non-availability of fodder seeds at proper time.	68	34.00
3.	Lack of technical guidance for fodder production.	92	46.00
<b>Situational constraints</b>			
1.	Shortage of dry fodder.	116	58.00
2.	Non-availability of labours.	176	88.00
3.	Lack of knowledge about machineries.	180	90.00
<b>Technical constraints</b>			
1.	Lack of scientific knowledge about improved dairy farming practices.	92	41.00
2.	High cost of technologies.	190	95.00
<b>Breeding constraints</b>			
1.	Unavailability of Artificial insemination services at proper time.	34	17.00
2.	Distantly located artificial insemination centre.	73	36.50
<b>Selling of milk</b>			
1.	Low price of milk.	198	99.00
2.	Irregular payment of procuring agency.	32	16.00
3.	Lack of transport facilities.	56	28.00
<b>Other constraints</b>			
1.	Non-availability of improved breeds.	153	76.50
2.	Lack of training centres near to villages.	88	44.00
3.	Lack of markets in the area.	178	89.00
4.	High cost needed for purchasing crossbreed animals.	194	97.00
5.	Non-availability of credit facilities.	102	51.00
6.	Non-availability of space for proper housing.	89	44.50
7.	Higher initial investment for proper housing.	198	99.00
8.	Wastage of milk due to non-availability of cold storage facilities.	48	24.00

respondents who have noted shortage of dry fodder.

The present results are similar with the findings of Dhaka *et al.* (2017).

#### Technical constraints:

In technical constraints majority *i.e.* 95.00 per cent respondents faced the constraint regarding high cost of technologies and 41.00 per cent of the respondents have encountered constraint like lack of scientific knowledge about improved dairy farming practices.

The present results are similar with the findings of Kumar (2006).

#### Breeding constraints:

As regards to breeding constraints 36.50 per cent respondents had faced constraints about distantly located AI centre followed by 17.00 per cent respondents faced constraint about unavailability of AI services at proper time.

The present results are similar with the findings of Kumar and Kumar (2010) and Gami *et al.* (2013).

#### Selling of milk:

In selling of milk, 99.00 per cent of the respondents have expressed constraint about low price of milk followed by 28.00 per cent and 16.00 per cent of the respondents who were facing lack of transport facilities and irregular payment from procuring agency, respectively.

The present results are similar with the findings of Sawant and Siddiqui (2003).

#### Other constraints:

In other specific constraints faced by the dairy farmers were found to be higher initial investment for proper housing (99.00 %) followed by high cost needed for purchasing of crossbreed animals (97.00 %). Majority of the dairy farmers (89.00 %) have reported lack of the markets in the area and 74.00 per cent of respondents reported non-availability of improved breeds as the main constraints. More than half of the dairy farmers (51.00 %) had constraint of non-availability of credit facilities, while 44.50 per cent and 44.00 per cent of respondents had faced constraint of non-availability of space for proper housing and lack of training centres near to villages, respectively. However 24.00 per cent respondents expressed wastage of milk due to non-availability of cold storage facilities as their constraint.

In all the farmers in the study area were mostly facing the financial problems especially for the cost of inputs, crossbreed animals and infrastructural cost. Non-availability of labour for dairy works was also critical problem faced by the dairy farmers, because it requires more drudgery and timely attention. Lack of knowledge about machineries required in the dairy business was also the major constraints. Almost all the dairy farmers had express their displeasure about low price for milk. Cost of inputs increases the production cost of milk that could be minimize the profit of margin in the dairy business. Hence, policy decisions needs to favour the dairy farmers in this regards because dairy farming can sustainably provide the livelihood support to the farmers as well as strong contingent supporter in the integrated farming with agriculture.

These observations are in close association with the observation of Sankhala *et al.* (2006), Sasane *et al.* (2013) and Mooventhan *et al.* (2017).

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