

Constraints faced by milk producers in management of dairy farm

■ N.C. NEHETE, A.S. SAIYAD AND D.K. BADHE

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

How to cite this Article: Nehete, N.C., Saiyad, A.S. and Badhe, D.K. (2011). Constraints faced by milk producers in management of dairy farm, *Adv. Res. J. Soc. Sci.*, 2 (2) : 263-264.

Article chronicle : Received : 20.06.2011; **Sent for revision :** 10.09.2011; **Accepted :** 28.11.2011

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),

Author for correspondence:

N.C. NEHETE, Department of Extension Education, B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand Agricultural University, ANAND (GUJARAT) INDIA

Address for the coopted Authors:

A.S. SAIYAD, Extension Education Institute, Anand Agricultural University, ANAND (GUJARAT) INDIA

D.K. BADHE, Department of Extension Education, B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand Agricultural University, ANAND (GUJARAT) INDIA

Sr. No.	Constraints	Number	Per cent
1.	Non-availability of loan facilities for purchases of milch animals and fodder	72	60.00
2.	High construction cost of byre	89	74.17
3.	Lack of capital for purchase of milch animals and fodder	83	69.17
4.	No supply of improved cow breeds, buffaloes, breeding bulls and fodder from the society	46	38.33
5.	No pasture land	38	31.67
6.	Non-availability of artificial insemination facility	52	43.33
7.	No proper rate of milk produced	66	55.00
8.	Lack of knowledge of scientific animal feeding preservation practices	92	76.67
9.	Lack of knowledge of improved fodder, improved byre and first aid	79	65.83
10.	Lack of knowledge of improved breeds of buffaloes	54	45.00
11.	No transport facility for fodder and feed	41	34.17

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Number	Per cent
1.	Construction cost of byre be reduced through efficient managements	81	67.50
2.	Knowledge of improved fodder, improved byre and first aid be provided	92	76.67
3.	Loan facilities for purchases of milch animals be provided	72	60.00
4.	Appropriate knowledge about calf-rearing practices like deworming, dehorning, castration, weaning time of calf, colostrums feeding and vaccination be provided	68	56.67
5.	Regular training should be provided to milk producers	79	65.83
6.	Proper rate of milk produced be made available	65	54.17
7.	Veterinary doctor should visit regularly in the village	58	48.33
8.	Green fodder should be made available timely and at cheaper rate	49	40.83
9.	Proper transport facility be made available	34	28.33

lack of knowledge of improved breeds of buffaloes (45.00 per cent), non-availability of artificial insemination facility (43.33 per cent), no supply of improved cow breeds, buffaloes, breeding bulls and fodder from the society (38.33 per cent), no transport facility for fodder and feed (34.17 per cent) and no pasture land (31.67 per cent).

It can be concluded from Table 2 that the milk producers suggested that knowledge should be provided regarding improved fodder, improved byre and first aid (76.67 per cent), construction cost of byre be reduced through efficient managements (67.50 per cent), regular training should be provided to milk producers (65.83 per cent), loan facilities for purchases of milch animals be provided (60.00 per cent), appropriate knowledge about calf-rearing practices like deworming, dehorning, castration, weaning time of calf, colostrums feeding and vaccination be provided (56.67 per cent), proper rate of milk produced be made available (54.17 per cent), veterinary doctor should visit regularly in the village (48.33 per cent), green fodder should be made available timely (40.83 per cent), and proper transport facility for fodder and feeds be made available (28.33 per cent). Meena and

Fulzele (2004) made some observations on constraints experienced by the Meena tribes in adoption of improved dairy farming practices.

Conclusion:

Major constraints faced by milk producers were lack of knowledge of scientific animals feeding preservation practices, high construction cost of byre, lack of capital for purchase of milch animals and fodder, lack of knowledge of improved fodder. To overcome the constraints, they suggested that knowledge should be provided regarding improved fodder, improved byre and first aid, construction cost of byre should be reduced through efficient managements and regular training as well as loan facilities should be provided to milk producers.

LITERATURE CITED

Meena, H.R. and Fulzele, R. M. (2004). Constraints experienced by the Meena tribe in adoption of improved dairy farming practices. *J. Dairying, Foods & Home Sci.*, **23** (2): 94-99.