



Research Article

# Constraints experienced by dairy farmers in management of dairy enterprise

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**SUMMARY :** The present study on constraints faced by dairy farmers in management of dairy enterprise was undertaken in Hingna and Kalmeshwar Tahsils of Nagpur district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state with sample size of 100 dairy farmers from 20 villages. The exploratory research design of social research was used in the present investigation. Dairy farming plays an important role in social and economical livelihood of the farmers. The constraints faced by dairy farmer while management of dairy enterprise, in case of infrastructural constraints cent per cent of dairy farmers expressed as major constraints such as unavailability of green fodder throughout the year. In case of economic constraints, major constraints expressed by dairy farmers were high cost of fodder, seed and high cost of cross breed cow. The major technical constraints expressed by dairy farmers were lack of technical guidance and poor knowledge about feeding and health care. Nearly cent per cent of the dairy farmers expressed under socio-psychological constraints like unavailability of time due to busy in domestic / agricultural work. However, more than three fourth of dairy farmers expressed poor rapport to extension agencies and less information about Government schemes pertaining to dairy enterprise as communication constraints.

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**KEY WORDS :**

Constraints,  
Dairy farmer,  
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## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Livestock plays an important role in Indian economy, animal husbandry output constitutes about 30 per cent of country's agricultural output. Livestock sector provides regular employment to 11 million in principal status and 9 million in subsidiary status. India owns one of the largest livestock populations in the world (485 million). It accounts for 16 per cent cattle population and 57 per cent of buffalo's population of world. Thus, India has occupied a major place on the germplasm of world's livestock. Livestock are the source of various products like milk, meat, bones, hooves, horns, skins etc. which can be used to produce a variety of byproducts. Manures can be used as a source of nutrients for various crops (Punde, 2008).

**Objective :**

The present study was planned with the

following objective :

-To study the constraints faced by dairy farmer in management of dairy enterprise.

## RESOURCES AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in 20 villages of Hingna and Kalmeshwar Tahsils of Nagpur district of Maharashtra state. A sample of 100 dairy farmers from these villages was selected by using random sampling technique in this study.

The 100 dairy farmers were selected on the basis of having 5 or more than 5 milch animals each. Thus, from 20 villages 100 dairy farmers practicing dairy were selected by proportionate random sampling methods and these 100 farmers were considered as sample in present study. An interview schedule was prepared in view of the objective of the study

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and data were collected by personal interview from the selected dairy farmers. It was measured with the help of scale developed by Chaudhari *et al.* (2007) with some modification.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The constraints faced by dairy farmers with regards to dairy management were summed under the infrastructural,

**Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to the constrains faced in dairy management**

(n=100)

Sr.No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
<b>A</b>	<b>Infrastructural constraints</b>		
1.	Lack of improved equipments	81	81.00
2.	Irregular and inadequate supply of cattle feed	97	97.00
3.	Unavailability of emergency veterinary services	55	55.00
4.	Infrequent visit of veterinary staff	77	77.00
5.	Unavailability of vaccines	55	55.00
6.	Occasional availability of semen at the AI centre	68	68.00
7.	Lack of training facilities	42	42.00
8.	Unavailability of green fodder throughout the year	100	100.00
9.	Low average milk yield of the milk animals	68	68.00
10.	Unavailability of cattle feed and fodder seed on credit	59	59.00
<b>B</b>	<b>Economic constraints</b>		
1.	High cost of fodder seed	94	94.00
2.	Delay in payment of milk	52	52.00
3.	Low price of milk offered	60	60.00
4.	High cost of cross-bred cow	88	88.00
5.	High cost of veterinary medicines	77	77.00
6.	High cost of cattle feed and mineral mixture	85	85.00
7.	Low provision of loan in society or government for purchasing cattle	69	69.00
8.	High charges of emergency veterinary services	67	67.00
9.	High charges for cattle insurance	37	37.00
<b>C</b>	<b>Marketing constraints</b>		
1.	Irregular sale of milk	43	43.00
2.	Lack of time for marketing	59	59.00
3.	Less knowledge about marketing strategies	60	60.00
4.	Low risk taking behaviour	53	53.00
5.	Less provision for advance payment for milk by society or venders	89	89.00
6.	Inability to market for value added products	37	37.00
<b>D</b>	<b>Technical constraints</b>		
1.	Lack of technical guidance	85	85.00
2.	Unavailability of high genetic bull	73	73.00
3.	Poor conception rate through artificial insemination	54	54.00
4.	Poor knowledge about feeding and health care	84	84.00
5.	Lack of knowledge about cheap and scientific housing of animals	74	74.00
<b>E</b>	<b>Socio-psychological constraints</b>		
1.	Poor socio-economical condition	85	85.00
2.	Poor purchasing power	65	65.00
3.	Lack of time due to busy in domestic/agricultural work	97	97.00
4.	Lack of co-operation and co-ordination among members	50	50.00
5.	Milk of cross-bred cow has poor acceptability by family members	82	82.00
<b>F</b>	<b>Communicational constraints</b>		
1.	Inadequate access to training programme	73	73.00
2.	Poor transport and communicational facilities	23	23.00
3.	Poor rapport to extension agencies	78	78.00
4.	Low social mobility of dairy farmers.	49	49.00
5.	Inadequate information about government schemes pertaining to dairy enterprise	78	78.00

economical, marketing, technical, socio-psychological and communication constraints. These constraints were tabulated and the result were presented in Table 1 revealed that, in case infrastructural constraints cent per cent of dairy farmer expressed the major constraints such as unavailability of green fodder throughout the year, followed by 97.00 per cent of respondents faced the constraints of irregular and inadequate supply of cattle feed.

Whereas, other infrastructural constraints expressed by dairy farmers were lack of improved equipments (81.00%), in frequent visit of veterinary staff (77.00%) low average milk yield of the milch animals (68.00%), occasional availability of semen at AI centre (68.00%) and unavailability of cattle feed and fodder seed credit (59.00%). While equal percentage of the dairy farmers (55.00%) faced constraints with respect to unavailability of vaccines and unavailability of emergency veterinary services. Whereas, 42.00 per cent of dairy farmers had constraints of lack of training facility.

In case of economic constraints, major constraints expressed by dairy farmers were high cost of fodder seed (94.00%), followed by high cost of cross breed cow (88.00%), high cost of cattle feed and mineral mixture (85.00%), high cost of veterinary medicines (77.00%), low provision of loan in society or government for purchasing cattle (69.00%). Whereas, low price of milk offered (60.00%) followed by delay in payment of milk (52.00%) and high charges of cattle insurance (37.00%).

In case of marketing constraints, major constraints expressed by dairy farmers were less provision for advance payment for milk by society or venders (89.00%), followed by less knowledge about marketing strategies (60.00%) lack of time for marketing (59.00%), low risk taking behaviour (53.00%) and irregular sale of milk (43.00%).

The major technical constraints expressed by dairy farmers were lack of technical guidance (85.00%), followed by poor knowledge about feeding and health care (84.00%) lack of knowledge about cheap and scientific housing of animals (74.00%) and unavailability of high genetic bull (73.00%).

The major socio psychological constraints of dairy farmers were, unavailability of time due to busy in domestic / agricultural work (97.00%), followed by poor socio-economic condition (85.00%), milk of cross breed cow has poor acceptability of family members (82.00%), poor purchasing power (65.00%) and lack of co-operation and coordination among members (50.00%).

The major communication constraints were equal percentage of dairy farmers (78.00%) expressed constraints of poor rapport to extension agencies and less information about government schemes pertaining to dairy enterprise, followed by inadequate access to training programme (73.00%), low

social mobility of dairy farmers (49.00%). Only 23.00 per cent of dairy farmers expressed poor transport and communication facilities. Some of the similar constraints have identified by Chaudhary and Intodia (2000), Aravindkumar and Vasantakumar (2003) and Manoharan *et al.* (2003).

### Conclusion :

The majority constraint experienced in management of dairy enterprise, in case of infrastructural constraint 100 per cent dairy farmers were facing the problem of unavailability of green fodder throughout the year, in case of economic constraint major constraints expressed by dairy farmers were high cost of fodder seed (94.00%). In case of marketing constraints, major constraints expressed by dairy farmers were less provision for advance payment for milk by Society or venders (89.00%), major technical constraints expressed by dairy farmers were lack of technical guidance (85.00%). While major socio psychological constraints of dairy farmers were, unavailability of time due to busy in domestic / agricultural work (97.00%), major communication constraints were equal percentage of dairy farmers (78.00%) expressed constraints of poor rapport to extension agencies and less information about government schemes pertaining to dairy enterprise.

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