

Constraints Faced by the Dairy Farmers in Prayagraj District while Adopting Animal Management Occupation.

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ABSTRACT

A study was carried out to identify the constraints faced by the dairy farmers in Prayagraj district. This research was operated in 20 villages from Handia block of Prayagraj district by personally interviewing 320 dairy farmers. Here, most of the respondents 72.50% express their constraint as low milk production from the local breeds, 48.75% as especially of green fodder and 45.93% as reduction of clean water while 30.31% expressed scarcity of preservation facility as their constraint. Point out to other financial related constraints, Delay in milk payment, maximum 83.43% defendant expressed as their constraint, 60.31% as insufficient money and shortage of loan related facility. As examine technical constraints, knowledge of diseases not sufficient, their prevention and control, majority of the respondents i.e., 71.25% had expressed as their constraint while 60.62% had referred their constraint as unavailability of veterinary related services.

Keywords: Constraints, Dairy Farmers, Prayagraj District, Animal Management Practices.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dairy farming is branch of agriculture that encompasses the breeding, raising, and utilization of dairy animals, primarily cows, for the production of milk and the various dairy products processed from it. In subsidiary status 9.8 million people have regular employment by dairy sector in India, which together constitutes 5% workforce. The share of livestock output to the agriculture is 25.6 % of the total and 4.11 % GDP. In the agriculture economy of India, the dairy sub-sector occupied an important position, as milk is the second largest agriculture commodity contributing to the G.N.P, next only to rice. The contribution Rs. 4.7 trillion to the GNP of the country by only milk. Dairy farming is a crucial component of rural economy that has the highest potential of generating income and employment through amplifying productivity of milch (milk)

animals. In India, low animal productivity results due to climatic, social and economic factors. The enlargement in the number of animals rather than that of improved productivity is the reason of rapid growth milk production in India. Despite the exponential growth of the dairy industry, India is still facing challenges of poor milk quality, low yield, lack of infrastructure and a fragmented production. Keeping the above problems in view, the present study was taken up with the specific objectives to identify the constraints faced by the dairy farmers while adopting animal management practices.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present scrutiny was in Prayagraj district of Uttar Pradesh. Prayagraj district contains 8 tehsils and 20 blocks. It is the one of the leading areas in production of milk in Uttar Pradesh. In this district, Handia block was selected purposively because maximum number of dairy farm producer respondents. The randomly selected village such as Arai, Avran, Baboori Ban, Bamaila, Baraut, Bhati, Chaknandu, Chhini, Dhoura Hara, Dihakhas, Dalapur, Gondari, Harsarandpur, Hemapur, Jarahi, Jatapur, Kajipur, Katahara, Khanapur and Lamahi are choosing for dairy farm respondents. 320 were selected as defendant for the study. With respect to using questionnaire from dairy farmers and traders, data were collected by survey method through personal interview. The study was conducted in agriculture year 2021-2022.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to collect information related to constraints imply the problems or difficulties faced by dairy farmers while adopting day-to-day animal husbandry practices in their dairy enterprise. Here, constraints are studied under three categories i.e. situational, financial and technological constraints.

S.N.	Particulars	Percentage	Rank
I.	Situational Constraints		
1	Low milk production by local breeds.	72.50%	I
2	Especially shortage of green fodder.	48.75%	II
3	Reduction of clean water for management activities of animal.	45.93%	III
4	Scarcity preservation facility for milk.	30.31%	IV
II.	Financial constraints		
1.	Delay in milk payments from dairy co-operative societies.	83.43%	I
2.	Insufficient money and shortage of loan facility.	60.31%	II
3.	High cost of concentrate and other feeds.	56.44%	III
4.	Immense cost of high yielding breeds of animals.	54.06%	IV
5.	Costly medicines.	49.06%	V
III.	Technical constraints		
1.	Knowledge of diseases not sufficient, their prevention and control.	71.25%	I
2.	Unavailability of A.I. facility and timely veterinary services.	60.62%	II
3.	Non-availability of veterinary hospitals.	52.18%	III

In situational constraints, it was observed that majority of the respondents i.e. 72.50% were facing the constraint of low milk production by local breeds. This might be because of the fact that, most of the farmers in handia block have local breeds and because of poverty, they are unable purchase high yielding crossbreds. Whereas 48.75% respondents stated their constraint as especially shortage of green fodder during summer months or even if available, it costs more. 45.93% of the respondents conveyed their constraint about reduction of clean water for management activities of animal, whereas scarcity preservation facility for milk is stated as their constraint by 30.31% of respondents. About financial constraints, majority of the dairy farmers 83.43% experienced delay in milk payments from dairy co-operative societies, followed by 60.31% of the respondents as insufficient money and shortage of loan facility as their constraint. 56.44% of the respondents, conveyed their constraints as high cost of concentrate and other feeds, while 54.06% respondents stated immense cost of high yielding breeds of animals as their constraint while 49.06% of the farmers responded costly medicine as their constraint. Regarding technical constraints, 71.25% of the respondents, opined to have knowledge of diseases not sufficient, their prevention and control as their constraint, followed by 60.62% respondents to have constraint as unavailability of A.I. facility and timely veterinary services; whereas 52.18%

stated their constraint as non-availability of veterinary hospitals. Conclusion From the present study, it was concluded that:

With respect to situational constraints in dairy enterprise, most of the respondents manifested their constraints as low milk production by local breeds, especially shortage of green fodder, reduction of clean water and shortage of milk preservation facility in order of its nature and severity, and in rapport to financial constraints, majority of the respondents opined, delay in milk payment followed by insufficient money and shortage of loan facility, high cost of concentrate and other feeds, high cost of high yielding breeds of animals and costly medicines respectively as their constraints in descending order. As regards technical constraints, knowledge of diseases insufficient through prevention and control, followed by unavailability of artificial insemination facilities and timely veterinary services and non-availability of veterinary hospitals were responded as important constraints in order of its nature and severity.

IV. SUGGESTION AND IMPLICATIONS

In the areas such as animal health care and disease control, care and management of animal, breeding and management of animal, feeding and management of animal and clean milk production etc, there should be a special provision to endow frequent training to dairy farmers in the area with

which they are concerned in their day-to-day life based upon judicious evaluation and inspection of the training needs of the dairy farmers.

As per the responses recorded by the farmers training programmes should be formulated by as long as some important aspects like duration, time (season), place, month and interval of training. Despite if all facets charged, training fees should be minimum and affordable by the rural dairy farmers. Before distribution of loans, the government, co-operative or private institutes should organize training programme and provide guidance to rural dairy farmers through guidance centre or counselling centres via an extension agency.

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