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Constraints Faced by the Tribal and Non-Tribal Dairy Farmers in Adoption of Improved Dairy Management Practices

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to find out the entrepreneurial behaviour of dairy farmers. The present study was conducted in southern Rajasthan. There were two districts Udaipur and Chittorgarh selected purposefully for the research purpose. Out of which Udaipur districts was tribal dominated whereas Chittorgarh was a non-tribal district. The Udaipur district has total 20 panchayatsamities out of which, 11 are tribal dominated whereas, the Chittorgarh district has total 11panchayat samiti. Dairy entrepreneurs were selected randomly to form a total sample of 240 dairy entrepreneurs (120 male & 120 female) from the 16 selected villages, there were 15 respondents from each village.Personal interview method was used for data collection. Frequency distribution, percentage and standard deviation score were used for analysis of data. The overall constraints faced by the tribal and non-tribal respondents was less price of milk offered (27.50%), lack of veterinary facilities in the village (28.33, 25.82%), not getting fair price of milk (29.17%) and AI centres away from the village (37.50%) and unavailability of seeds of improved fodder crops (35.83%).

INTRODUCTION

Dairy farming has been an important part of the agricultural scenario for thousands of years. India being a predominantly agrarian economy has about 70 per cent of its population living in villages, where livestock plays a crucial role in socio-economic life. Livestock provides high-quality foods such as milk, cheese, butter, ghee, etc. India is not only one of the top producers of milk in the world, but also the largest consumer of milk and milk products in the world. Due to the shortfall in supply, we have to import significant amounts of milk products to meet internal demand. Agriculture and animal husbandry have a symbiotic relationship, in which the agricultural sector provides feed and fodder for the livestock and

animals provide milk, manure and draught power for various agricultural operations. The dairy sector is instrumental in bringing socio-economic transformation to India. It has created a lot of employment opportunities and also provides improved nutritional benefits.

India has a total livestock population of 536.76 million, of which major species are cattle (193.46 million, 36.04%), buffalo (109.85 million, 20.47%), goat (148.88 million 27.74%), sheep (74.26 million, 13.83%), and others (02.92%). The country possesses the largest buffalo population in the world, the second-largest cattle population, and the third-largest population of goats and sheep. A large population of cattle (more than 60%) and buffaloes (more than 43%) are still uncharacterised.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in southern Rajasthan. There were two districts Udaipur and Chittorgarh selected purposefully for the research purpose. Out of which Udaipur districts was tribal dominated whereas Chittorgarh was a non-tribal district. The Udaipur district has total 20 panchayatsamities out of which, 11 are tribal dominated whereas, the Chittorgarh district has total 11panchayat samiti. Dairy entrepreneurs were selected randomly to form a total sample of 240 dairy entrepreneurs (120 male & 120 female) from the 16 selected villages, there were 15 respondents from each village.Personal interview method was used for data collection. Frequency distribution, percentage and standard deviation score were used for analysis of data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Background information of the respondents

The profile of the respondents revealed that 27.08 per cent respondents belonged to the age group of 18- 30 years followed by 41.25 per cent respondents who were in the age group of 31-45 years whereas, 24.58 per cent respondents were in the age group of 46-60 years and only 7.08 per cent respondents were in the age group of 60 and above. Majority of the respondents (57.50%) were from ST/SC caste category. whereas, 32.08 and 10.41 per cent respondents fell under OBC and upper middle class, respectively. more than thirty seven per cent respondents (37.08 %) had enterprise as their main family occupation, 28.33 per cent were farm labour, while 21.66 and 12.91 had to farming and service, respectively.

Constraints faced by dairy farmers in adoption of improved dairy management practices

Table 1: Economic Constraints faced by the tribal and non-tribal dairy farmers

n=240

Statements	Tribal		Non-Tribal	
	f	%	f	%
Animal price of food	21	17.50	21	17.50
High price of cross breed milch animals	27	22.50	27	22.50
High charge of veterinary charges	15	12.50	18	15.00
Difficulty in loan process	12	10.00	11	09.16
Non-availability of proper loan from the bank to buy milch animals	9	7.50	6	05.00
Delay in payment of milk	13	10.83	4	3.33
Less price of milk offered	23	19.17	33	27.50
Total	**120**	**100**	**120**	**100**

It is depicted from Table 1 that major constraint were faced by the dairy respondents of tribal community were overall analysis reported that majority 22.50 per cent of the tribal community faced constraints were high price of cross breed milch animals, followed by 19.17 per cent were less price of milk offered, 17.50 per cent were animal price of food, 12.50 per cent had high charge of veterinary charges, 10.00 per cent were faced related to difficulty in loan process and only 7.50 per cent reported that non-availability of proper loan from the bank to buy milch animals.The major constraints perceived by non-tribal community respondents were high charge of veterinary charges (15.00%), difficulty in loan process 9.16 per cent, non-availability of proper loan from the bank to buy milch animals 5.00 per cent and only 3.33 per cent were reported delay in payment of milk. The overall major three constraints faced by the non-tribal community less price of milk offered 27.50 per cent, high price cross breed milch animals 22.50 per cent and last but not least animal price of food 17.50 per cent.

Similar findings are line with the Kolekar*et al.* (2013) reported that important constraints ranked by contract dairy farmers were faulty grading of milk (64.90%), delay in arranging inputs (51.90%) and lack of credit of milk production (46.70%). It was also observed that some constraints like poor service delivery by firm (40.80%), lack of quality inputs (32.30%) and lower price for milk produce (30.00%) were being faced by contract dairy farmers.

The present findings similar with the Chaurasiya*et al.* (2017) stated that major economic constraints faced by farmers in dairy management were high cost of crossbreed cow/buffalo (60%) followed by low

provision of loan (51 25%) and high cost of veterinary medicines (41.2596) In case of technical constraints, majority of the farmers had lack of veterinary facilities in the village (68.75%), followed by poor conception rate in dairy animal (61.25%), lack of technical knowledge to manage the dairy enterprise (58.75%), whereas only 28.75 per cent farmers had lack of veterinary literature in the villages.

TECHNICAL

Table 2: Technical constraints faced by the tribal and non-tribal dairy farmers

n=240

Statement	Tribal		Non-tribal	
	f	%	f	%
Lack of veterinary facilities in the village	31	25.82	34	28.33
Highly Expensive Consulting Services by Private Practitioners	17	14.17	23	19.17
Lack of availability of veterinary journals in the village	17	14.17	13	10.83
Lack of technical knowledge in dairy farming	35	29.17	29	24.17
Decrease in AI of dairy animals	20	16.67	21	17.50
Total	**120**	**100**	**120**	**100**

Above findings line with the Singh *et al.* (2015) indicated problems associated with adoption of feeding and health care practices were rank first (61.80%), followed by constraints in adoption of milking practices (58.30%), breeding practices (51.00%) and housing practices (48.80%). Inadequate facilities of artificial insemination centre (71.1%), high price of concentrate mixture (84.40%), lack of capital for housing (66.70%), low economic gains (80.00%) and non-availability of adequate veterinary services (77.80%) were major stumbling block in adoption of the improved breeding, feeding, housing, milking and health care practices, respectively.

The majority of the respondents were reported that lack of technical knowledge in dairy farming is most prominent constraint faced by them. While, 23.33 per cent reported that another major constraint were lack of veterinary facilities in the village, 16.67 per cent were reported highly expensive consulting services by private practitioners, 15.00 and 11.67 were reported that decrease in Artificial Insemination of dairy animals and lack of availability of veterinary journals in the village, respectively. In case of female major constraints which were faced by them that lack of technical knowledge in dairy farming, 29.17 per cent, lack of veterinary facilities in the village 25.82,decrease in Artificial Insemination of dairy animals 16.67 per cent, lack of availability of veterinary journals in the village and highly expensive consulting services by private practitioners 14.17 per cent, respectively.

The major technical constraints of faced by the respondents of non-tribal community were reported that the lack of veterinary facilities in the village were 28.33 per cent by the respondents. Regarding the lack of technical knowledge in dairy farming and highly expensive consulting services by private practitioners were 24.17 and 19.17 per cent constraint faced by the community, respectively. Likewise, the extent of constraints of decrease in Artificial Insemination of the dairy farmers, and lack of availability of veterinary journals in the village had 17.50 and 10.83 per cent, respectively.

Similar findings have been reported by Chaurasiya*et al.* (2017) reported in case of technical constraints, majority of the farmers had lack of technical knowledge to manage the dairy enterprise (58.75%), whereas only 28.75 per cent farmers had lack of veterinary literature in the villages.

MARKETING

Table 3: Marketing constraints faced by the tribal and non-tribal dairy farmers

n=240

Statement	Tribal		Non-tribal	
	f	%	f	%
Lack of time for marketing	3	02.50	8	06.67
Low risk-taking behaviour	30	25.00	24	20.00
Less information about marketing strategies	16	13.33	10	08.33
Not getting fair price of milk	32	26.67	35	29.17
Marketing problem in shipping out milk	7	05.83	20	16.67
Difficulty of storing milk in summer	25	20.84	18	15.00
Competition from large units	7	05.83	5	04.16
Total	**120**	**100**	**120**	**100**

Data accommodated in Table 3 indicate that the extent of not getting fair price of milk was 26.67 per cent among the tribal community and ranked first. The extent of low risk-taking behaviour was 25.00 per cent and ranked second by the respondents. In the case of difficulty of storing milk in summer, it was 20.84 per cent and ranked third by the tribal community respondents.

Analysis of table further shows that less information about marketing strategies, marketing problem in shipping out milk, competition from large units and lack of time for marketing were used by the respondents with the extent of 13.33, 5.83, 05.83 and 2.50 per cent, respectively

A perusal of data presented in Table 3 reveals that the majority of the non-tribal respondents faced constraint were not getting fair price of milk with 29.17 per cent and it was first ranked by respondents. This was followed by the statement that low risk taking behaviour, marketing problem in shipping out milk, difficulty of storing milk in summer, less information about marketing strategies, lack of time for marketing and competition from large units with 20.00, 16.67, 15.00, 8.33, 6.67 and 4.16 per cent respectively.

Minhaj *et al.* (2019) a study was conducted in Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir state to study the constraints perceived by the farmers regarding the adoption of improved animal husbandry practices. In general constraints in improved scientific animal husbandry for management practices was lack of finance for animal husbandry management practices perceived as most serious constraint followed by high cost of raw material for dairy animal shed and inadequate housing. Lack of proper knowledge of milk production economics was perceived as least serious constraint. In case of feeding practices high cost of feed supplements or mineral mixture was perceived as the most serious constraint followed by high cost of dry fodder and non-availability of pasture land. Where as in case of recommended breeding practices the repeat breeding problem in dairy animals was perceived as most serious followed by poor conception rate of A.I. and lack of availability of breeding stock. Inadequate knowledge to detect heat signs in dairy animals was perceived as least serious by the respondents. In case of health care practices high cost of treatment was perceived as most serious constraint by the respondents.

NORMAL CONSTRAINTS

Table 7: Normal constraints faced by the tribal and non-tribal dairy farmers

n=240

Statement	Tribal		Non-tribal	
	f	%	f	%
AI centres away from the village	45	37.50	38	31.67
Lack of adequate means of irrigation for fodder crops	13	10.83	18	15.00
Unavailability of seeds of improved fodder crops	42	35.00	43	35.83
Lack of knowledge of silage making process	20	16.67	21	17.50
Total	**120**	**100**	**120**	**100**

Analysis of overall table 4further shows that AI centres away from the village with 37.50 per cent and ranked first by the tribal community. The next important constraints reported by the respondents were unavailability of seeds of improved fodder crops, lack of knowledge of silage making process and lack of adequate means of irrigation for fodder crops which ranked second, third and fourth with 35.00, 16.67 and 10.83, respectively.

It is evident from Table that unavailability of seeds of improved fodder crops, AI centres away from the village, lack of knowledge of silage making process and lack of adequate means of irrigation for fodder crops with 35.83, 31.67, 17.50 and 15.00 respectively.

Conclusion

The major constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of improved dairy management practices the Artificial Inseminationcenters away from the village, unavailability of seeds of improved fodder crops, lack of knowledge of silage making process and lack of adequate means of irrigation for fodder crops, not getting fair price of milk, marketing problem in shipping out milk, difficulty of storing milk in summer, less information about marketing strategies. Hence, in order to motivate the tribal dairy farmers to adopt the improved dairy management practices it is upmost important to educated and train them regarding dairy practices. Further, there is a need to pay due attention towards the constraints faced by the dairy farmers in adoption of recommended technologies.

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