



Research Paper

Constraints and suggestions of milk producers in Pune district

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ABSTRACT : Data pertained to the year 2010-2011 in order to study constraints and suggestions of milk producers in Pune district of Maharashtra. Frequency and percentage was used to analyze the constraints and suggestions of milk producers. The results revealed that the high cost of feed and fodder was savior problem which was expressed by 97.91 per cent. Unavailability of labours was next major problem which was expressed by 95.83 per cent. Non-availability of green fodder thought out the year was obtained by 89.16 per cent. In regard to suggestions it was observed that 95.83 per cent of dairy unit owners suggested the production of required quantity of green fodder at home. Similarly, adoption of mechanization for dairy unit was suggested by 91.66 per cent of dairy unit owners.

KEY WORDS : Milk, Constraints, Suggestions, Milk producer, Green fodder

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INTRODUCTION :

Dairying is one of the fastest growing enterprises in the country and recognized as an important farm activity for enhancing farmers' income level in our country. It acts as a supplementary or complementary enterprise especially to millions of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. Scope for developing dairy enterprise in India is increasing day by day, as an integral part of rural economy. Dairying is well known to agricultural system and farms. Milk production can be made profitable through and establishment of organized markets for milk to bring a remunerative price to the milk producers. In milk production the producers are facing production as well as marketing problems. They are unable to get sufficient quantity of green fodder. The skilled labours are not easily available in the locality. In view of

this present study has been undertaken as it is necessary to overcome these constraints it has to take the suggestions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS :

Multistage sampling design was adopted for selection of districts and milk producers. At the first stage Pune district was selected purposely based on availability dairy units. Whereas, Baramati of Pune district was selected on high cross bred cow population. In the third stage, 8 villages were selected at random while in the fourth stage, 6 dairy unit owners were selected in similar manner. The Cross sectional data were collected from sample dairy unit owners by personal interview method with the help of pretested schedule. Frequency and percentage was used to analyze the constraints and

suggestions of milk producers. Data pertained to 2010-2011.

RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS :

Constraints faced by dairy unit owner were calculated in frequency and percentage form and are presented in Table 1. The results revealed that the high cost of feed and fodder was a major problem which was expressed by 97.91 per cent. Unavailability of labour was next major problem which was expressed by 95.83 per cent. Non-availability of green fodder throughout the year was obtained by 89.16 per cent. Unavailability of veterinary facilities was also found one of the major problems which was expressed by 83.33 per cent. In next order, high cost for cross-breed cows was expressed by 79.16 per cent. Inadequate knowledge about management practices was expressed by 66.66 per cent. In short unavailability of A.I. centers in village, inadequate loan facilities for purchase of milch animals, unavailability of

preservation facilities and low milk rate given by society also considerable problems of dairy unit owners.

Results are in conformity with results obtained by Rathore *et al.* (2009) regarding constraints in milk production, Kauthale and Sale (2009) regarding non-availability of green fodder throughout the year, Singh and Chauhan (2005) major constraints in respect of breeding were poor conception rate, repeated breeding and ineffective treatment of repeater and anestrus animals followed by inadequate knowledge of A.I., lack of Pedigree bull for natural services and A.I. centres.

Suggestions of milk producer :

Suggestions of milk producers were calculated in the form of frequency and percentage (Table 2). It was observed that 95.83 per cent of dairy unit owners suggested the production of required quantity of green fodder at home. Similarly, adoption of mechanization for dairy unit was suggested by 91.66 per cent of dairy unit owners. In next order, increase area under green fodder

Table 1: Constraints of milk producer

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency (n=48)	Percentage
1.	High cost of feed and fodder	47	97.91
2.	Unavailability of labour	45	95.83
3.	Non-availability of green fodder throughout the year	43	89.16
4.	High cost of cross-breed cows	38	79.16
5.	Unavailability of veterinary facilities	40	83.33
6.	Inadequate knowledge about management practices	32	66.66
7.	Unavailability of A. I. centers in village	29	60.41
8.	Inadequate loan facility for purchase of milch animals	20	41.66
9.	Unavailability of preservation facility	25	52.08
10.	Low milk rate given by society	18	37.50

Table 2 : Suggestions of milk producer

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency (n=48)	Percentage
1.	Produce required quantity of green fodder at home	46	95.83
2.	Adopt mechanization for dairy unit	44	91.66
3.	Increase area under green fodder and make silage	42	87.50
4.	Grow breadable heifers from young one at home	38	79.50
5.	Purchase first aid at own or in co-operative farms	39	81.25
6.	Take at least one training from dairy science and technology	30	62.50
7.	Establish A. I. center at veterinary hospital nearby place	28	58.33
8.	Provision of loan with low interest rate from financing agency	18	37.50
9.	Cold storage made available	23	47.91
10.	Sale milk direct to consumer	15	31.25

and make silage, purchase first aid at own or in co-operative dairy farms and grow breedable heifers from young one at home was suggested by 87.50, 81.25 and 79.16 per cent of dairy unit owners, respectively. Similar results were also obtained by Choudhary (2007); Dang *et al.* (2004); Kavathalkar *et al.* (2007) and Kumar (2002).

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