

## Research Note :

## CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE DISTRICT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY (DCS) MEMBERS

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Dairying have a crucial role to play in Indian economy. After several years of planning, the picture in the area of milk production is not very much encouraging. It is a fact that milk production is carried out in a traditional way. There is a considerable gap between the present practices of dairy farmers and available dairy husbandry technology. Unless this gap is go down and level of knowledge of farmers raised, the adoption of improved animal husbandry and dairying practices may not be possible among the cattle owners. The present per capita availability of milk in the country is 198 gms against the world's average of 300 gms. It is mainly because of non discript cattle and their low milk potential, shortage of feed and fodder resources and following improper management practices. This posses a serious process to Indian dairy industry. The present study was undertaken with objective.

To identify the constraints faced by members in adoption of recommended dairy management practices.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Shahpura block of Jabalpur district in Madhya Pradesh. The Shahpura block comprises of 17 registered Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS). Out of which 11 Des has been purposively selected because there DCS are functioning smoothly in the area. Eleven Des were selected from Shahpura block viz; Jamkher, Kukarkheda, Mankedi, Pipariyaka, Fohita, Kirsod, Fular, Matwara, Noini, Matanpur and Sundradehi.

There were 754 members of Des in those 11 Des. From the list of members of each Des, 15 per cent respondents were selected on the basis of proportionate random sampling method for the purpose of study. Thus the total of 115 respondents were the sample of study. The data were collected through the personal interview with the help of structure interview schedule.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Opinion of members on constraints in adoption of recommended dairy management practices have been obtained and their rank order are presented here.

Table 1. Shows the distribution of members according to the constraints perceived in adoption of recommended dairy management practices. It is evident for the data that of the total feeding practices constraints category, 64.53 per cent members reported that they cannot grown green fodder due to lack of irrigation facility followed by 53.04 per cent due to high cost of fodder and concentrate and 42.60 per cent due to lack of green fodder in the village.

**Table 1. Constraints perceived by the members in adoption of recommended dairy management practices. (n = 115)**

S. No	Constraints related to	No. ofx members	%	Rank
<b>A. Feeding practices</b>				
1.	Lack of green fodder in the village.	49	42.60	III
2.	High cost of fodder and concentrates.	61	53.04	II
3.	Non-availability of balanced feed at village leve	1.31	26.96	V
4.	Lack of good quality of fodder seeds.	38	33.04	IV
5.	Cannot grow green fodder due to lack of irrigation facility.	74	64.55	I
<b>B. Breeding practices</b>				
1.	High cost of improved animals	44	38.26	IV
2.	Non-availability of Improved breeding bull	81	73.04	I
3.	Non-availability of semon for artificial insemination in time.	58	50.43	II
4.	Unfavourable climate for exatic breeds	39	33.91	V
5.	Lack of artificial insemination in the village level.	46	40.00	III

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<b>C. Disease Control</b>				
1.	Lack of veterinary hospital in village and near by villages.	63	54.78	II
2.	Animals are not vaccinated at proper time.	88	76.52	I
3.	Costly medicines	36	31.30	V
4.	Improved breed are more susceptible towards the various infection disease.	51	44.34	IV
5.	Non-availability of Medical aid	60	52.16	IV
<b>D. General Management</b>				
1.	Lack of sufficient clean water around the year	110	95.65	I
2.	Lack of knowledge about proper management of animals	31	26.96	V
3.	Lack of incentives in terms of inputs from the governments dept.	36	31.30	III
4.	Lack of training of during management.	34	29.56	IV
5.	Non-availability of Veterinary Extension Workers.	38	33.04	II
<b>E. Marketing</b>				
1.	Lack of credit for purchasing dairy animals.	35	30.44	IV
2.	Dairy cooperative societies are not making timely payment of milk cold.	115	100.00	I
3.	Dairy cooperative societies are not giving resource rate of milk.	73	63.48	II
4.	Dairy cooperative societies are not properly running.	39	32.91	III
5.	Lack of transportation facilities.	15	13.04	V

near by villages and 52.16 per cent non availability of medical aid.

As regard to the constraints related to general management category, 95.65 per cent reported lack of sufficient clean water around the year followed by 33.04 per cent non availability of veterinary Extension Workers and 31.30 per cent lack of in continues in terms of inputs from the government department.

Similarly, the constraint reported by members in marketing, 100 per cent dairy cooperative society are not making timely payment of milk sold followed by 63.45 per cent dairy cooperative societies are not giving reasonable rate of milk and 32.91 per cent dairy cooperative societies are not properly running.

### CONCLUSION

The most constraints perceived by the members in extent of adoption of recommended dairy management practices were. Dairy cooperative society (DCS) are not making timely payment of milk sold lack of sufficient clean water around the year, animals are not vaccinated at proper time, cannot grow green fodder due to lack of irrigation facility and non-availability of improved breeding such in the village.

DCS are not making timely payment of milk sold by the members which was the important constraint felt by the members in adoption of recommended dairy management practices. Therefore, it is suggested that payment facilities should be timely made by societies. The arrangement may be make that the government milk scheme should purchase their surplus milk with higher rate so that they can receive higher price for milk. Individual respondent should be helped to source loans from cooperative bank and other assistance for sinking well so that they may grow green fodder and dairy business will become profitable.

Similarly, of the total breeding category, 73.04 per cent members reported non-availability of improved breeding bulk, followed by 50.40 per cent non-availability of somen for artificial insemination in time and 40.00 per cent lack of artificial insemination in the village level.

In the case of disease control constraint category 76.52 per cent reported that their animals are not vaccinated at proper time followed by 54.76 per cent lack of veterinary hospital in village and

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