A study on constraints perceived by Dairy Farmers of Banda district in Bundelkhand Region

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Abstract

The study was carried out to identify the constraints perceived by dairy farmers in Banda District. The sample size of 160 dairy farmers was randomly selected for the study and data were collected through personal interview method during 2019-20. Multi stage random sampling technique was adopted for the study with the Ex-Post Facto research design. Banda consists of eight blocks, out of which two blocks were selected randomly viz. Badokhar Khurd & Tindwari. From the selected blocks, four villages were selected randomly from each and 20 Dairy farmers selected from each selected village. Study reveals that about 90 percent respondents believed, location of veterinary health centers as the major constraints which is followed by lack of knowledge about balanced feeding is another major (81.45%). Other major constraints were high cost disease treatment and lack of knowledge about scientific dairy management in the study area.

Introduction

Milk production in India, is by far the domain of small farmers in a mixed farming system. To maximize the production and thereby profit, the farmer depends on his limited resources available viz., inputs, potential of the animal and feed quality. As per reports of GoUP (2014–15), among the Bundelkhand districts, Banda and Jaluan are leading in milk production. But studies show the possible reason behind this is higher population of buffaloes and cross-bred cattle. Milk Productivity is comparatively low in Banda District. In spite of increase in number of milch animals and total milk production over the years, productivity of milch animals is not very encouraging in the state. To enhance the production potential of milch animals the possible ways are to make availability of developed technologies for mass adoption, to create the required infrastructural facilities vital for adoption and to minimise the constraints. According to Oxford dictionary, Constraint is a thing that limits or restricts something. The constraints perceived by the dairy farmers should be taken into consideration while formulation of strategies for upliftment of dairy farming in the state. Scientific

manegement and skill of the farmer can definitely augment the profit. Still Dairy farmers face a lot of constraints of milk production, breeding, feeding, health management, infrastructural, technical, socio-psychological, economic and marketing with high or low severity to expansion of milk production in the country. Keeping in view, the present study was conducted with the specific objective of identifying the constraints perceived by the dairy farmers in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh.

Methodology

The study was carried out to identify the training needs of dairy farmers in Banda District. The Sample size of 160 dairy farmers was randomly selected for the study and data were collected through personal interview method during 2019-20. Multi stage random sampling technique was adopted for the study with the Ex-Post Facto research design. Banda consists of eight blocks, out of which two blocks were selected randomly viz. Badokhar Khurd & Tindwari. From the selected blocks four villages were selected randomly from each and 20 Dairy farmers selected from each selected village. The well structured interviews schedule was used for collection of data and the data was analyzed by using appropriate statistical methods such as percentage (%), mean and standard deviation. The detailed information required for the study was collected from randomly selected dairy farmers & then the data collected were tabulated and analyzed in accordance with percentage scores. Later they are sorted in descending order.

Results and discussion

For ascertaining the constraints faced by dairy farmers, list of major constraints are selected by proper consultation from Dairy Department, Review papers and KVK, Banda which also leads to proper understanding of farmers. Distributions of constraints faced by the dairy farmers is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Constraints faced by the respondents with score

S.No.	Constraints	Score
1.	Inadequate knowledge of breeding practices	44.66%
2.	High cost of superior quality bull/ cross breed animals	59.79%
3.	High cost disease treatment	79.16%
4.	Poor vaccinations facilities in villages	75%
5.	Distant location of veterinary health centres	90%
6.	Lack of knowledge to control and treat animal disease	70.8%
7.	Poor irrigation facilities for growing green fodder	58.98%
8.	Lack of knowledge about scientific dairy management	78.75%
9.	Lack of knowledge about preservation of feed and fodder.	46.25%
10.	High cost of animal shed construction	55.63%
11.	Lack of knowledge in weaning new born calves	42.91%
12.	Lack of knowledge about balanced feeding	81.45%
13.	Perception of AI as unnatural method	64.58%

14.	Lack of knowledge about full hand milking	50.41%
15.	High cost of cattle feed and feed supplement mineral mixture in village	75.41%
16.	Repeat breeding problem in animals	47.70%

Table 2. Sorting of according to their score of respondents' response

S.No	Constraints	Score	Rank
1.	Distant location of veterinary health centres	90%	I
2.	Lack of knowledge about balanced feeding	81.45%	II
3.	High cost disease treatment	79.16%	III
4.	Lack of knowledge about scientific dairy management	78.75%	IV
5.	High cost of cattle feed and feed supplement mineral mixture in village	75.41%	V
6.	Poor vaccinations facilities in villages	75%	VI
7.	Lack of knowledge to control and treat animal disease	70.8%	VII
8.	Perception of AI as unnatural method	64.58%	VIII
9.	High cost of superior quality bull/ cross breed animals	59.79%	IX
10.	Poor irrigation facilities for growing green fodder	58.98%	X
11.	High cost of animal shed construction	55.63%	XI
12.	Lack of knowledge about full hand milking	50.41%	XII
13.	Repeat breeding problem in animals	47.70%	Xiii
14.	Lack of knowledge about preservation of feed and fodder.	46.25%	XIV
15.	Inadequate knowledge of breeding practices	44.66%	XV
16.	Lack of knowledge in weaning new born calves	42.91%	XVI

In table 2, it is reported that major constraint for Dairy Farmers in Bundelkhand region is distant location of veterinary health centers, about 90 percent of the respondents revealed that. Lack of knowledge about balanced feeding is another major (81.45%).With 79.16 percent response, high cost disease treatment is the Third major constraint. Lack of knowledge about scientific dairy management and high cost of cattle feed and feed supplement mineral mixture in village with 78.75 percent and 75.41 percent respectively are the other top constraints. Other major constraints are Poor vaccinations facilities in villages, Lack of knowledge to control and treat animal disease, Perception of AI as unnatural method, High cost of superior quality bull/ cross breed animals and Poor irrigation facilities for growing green fodder for Dairy Farmer in the Bundelkhand region. Lack of knowledge in weaning new born calves ranked last among all the constraints.

Conclusion

The major constraints faced by the dairy farmers are Distant location of veterinary health centers, Lack of knowledge about balanced feeding, High cost disease treatment, Lack of knowledge

about scientific dairy management and High cost of cattle feed and feed supplement mineral mixture in village. The Government and concerning Line Departments must initiate adequate steps to improve the Veterinary Health centers in the area, so that dairy farmers can conveniently resolve the constraints through development and implementation of latest dairy technologies. The efforts must be done to improve health & productivity of the animals in the area.

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