

Original Research Article

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## Constraints Faced by Dairy Farmers while Adopting Animal Management Practices in Dhar District of Madhya Pradesh, India

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

Constraints, Dairy enterprises, Project proposal, Scientific dairy managements, Deworming, Deticking, and vaccination

#### Article Info

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The present study was conducted to analyse the constraints faced by the dairy farmers in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. This study was conducted in four villages of three blocks of Dhar district by personally interviewing 80 dairy farmers. Here as regards the dairy enterprises majority of respondents states their constraints as Low price of Milk and Milk products (83%), Lack of Technical Knowledge to manage the dairy (78%), Lack of Storage Facility of Milk (75%), High cost of construction (74%), and Lack of Knowledge to prepare project proposal (67.5%). As regards scientific dairy managements their major constraints are they have not superior breed of animal, Vaccination against contagious diseases, deworming and deticking, Maintenance of dairy management records, follow full hand method of milking, selling of value added dairy products. 68% respondent stated inadequate lack of loan facility where as 90% farmers do not adopt cattle insurance policy.

### Introduction

India has highest cattle and buffalo population there for it also have highest milk producer (105.42 million tons) in the world but per animal milk productivity is very less in the country (19<sup>th</sup> livestock Census 15 Oct. 2012).

The average productivity of Indian cow is only 987kg per lactation as against the world average of 2038 kg per lactation. It is due to farmer does not adopt improved dairy management practices at the desired level. Keeping the above problem in view we need to increase the per animal milk production rather than increase in population. Many

constraints exist simultaneously in several stages of production under field condition.

Constraints imply the problems or difficulties faced by dairy farmers while adopting day-to-day animal husbandry practices in their dairy enterprises. If these constraints are identified, they are helpful to bridge the gap between dairy technology and its adoption by dairy farmers (Rathod *et al.*, 2014). Present study was under taken with the objective to identify the major Constraints faced by milk producer to adopt dairy enterprises and for improvement of scientific dairy management practices

**Materials and Methods**

The present study was conducted Tirla, Nalchha and Dhar blocks, district Dhar of Madhya Pradesh. 80 farmers were selected randomly from four Villages, (Dilabra, Raipuria, Lunheraand, Labrabda), 20 dairy farmers from each village are respondent. The interview was conducted personally and Data were collected by using pre prepared queries related to constraint of dairy farmers like Dairy enterprises and scientific management of their management. All together 35 constraints were identified and responses were scored as yes=1 and no=0.

**Results and Discussion**

Constrains are the problems that come in the way of adoption of technology. Here constraints are studied under three categories i.e. dairy enterprises, scientific management of dairy animals and other marketing related constraints.

**Constraints related to dairy enterprises**

Here Total 9 constraints are enlisted rank wise like Low price of Milk and Milk products (83%), Lack of Technical Knowledge to manage the dairy (78%), Lack of Storage

Facility of Milk (75%), High cost of construction (74%), Lack of Veterinary Facility in Village (70%), Lack of Knowledge to prepare project proposal (67.5%), Inadequate Bank Finance to purchase milch animals (64%), Distant Location of AI centre (42.5%), High investment for establishing an enterprise (41%) (Table 1).

**Constraints related to scientific management of dairy**

An attempt has been made to identify various improved practices in the area of breeding, feeding, disease control and health care, other management and marketing practices. The results have been tabulated and presented under various headings as follows: Table 2.

**Constraints related to breeding practices**

72.5(%) respondents do not have cross breed/superior animals hence it is a major constraints in the Dhar district. 45(%) farmers not follow AI, 51(%) farmer not confirm the pregnancy by registered practitioner and 61(%) farmer do not Follow Veterinary hospital for Animal Breeding and The Findings were in some similarity with the observatory of Meena (1993) and Kumar (1995).

**Table.1** Constraints in management of their enterprises

S. No.	Dairy Enterprises	Yes (%)	Ranks	No (%)
1	Low price of Milk and Milk products	83	I	17
2	Lack of Technical Knowledge to manage the dairy	78	II	22
3	Lack of Storage Facility of Milk	75	III	25
4	High cost of construction	74	IV	26
5	Lack of Veterinary Facility in Village	70	V	30
6	Lack of Knowledge to prepare project proposal	67.5	VI	32.5
7	Inadequate Bank Finance to purchase milch animals	64	VII	36
8	Distant Location of AI centre	42.5	VIII	47.5
9	High investment for establishing an enterprise	41	IX	59

**Table.2** Constraints in scientific management of dairy

S. No.	Dairy Husbandry Practices	Yes (%)	No (%)
<b>A</b>	<b>Breeding Practices</b>		
1	Maintain Crossbred/Superior Animals	27.5	72.5
2	Follow AI in Dairy Animals	55	45
3	Pregnancy Diagnosis	49	51
4	Follow Veterinary hospital for Animal Breeding	39	61
<b>B</b>	<b>Feeding Practices</b>		
1	Feed Recommended quantity of Concentrate	56	44
2	Feed Green Fodder /roughages	63	37
3	Feed dry Fodder	100	--
4	Feed Chaffed Fodder	38	62
5	Use of Mineral Mixture/Common Salt	36	64
6	Extra Dose of Feed to Pregnant Animals	22	78
<b>C</b>	<b>Disease Control and health care practices</b>		
1	Regular Cleaning / Grooming	29	71
2	Vaccination Against Contagious Diseases(FMD/HS/BO)	59	41
3	Hygienic steps before cleaning	54	46
4	Cleaning of cattle shed	80	20
5	Isolation of sick Animals	40	60
6	Deworming and Deticking of Dairy Animals	65	35
<b>D</b>	<b>Management practices</b>		
1	Maintenance of Dairy Management record	12	88
2	Follow Cattle Insurance Practices	10	90
3	Pucca Cattle shed	54	46
4	Feed colostrum to newly born calf	85	15
5	Follow full hand method of milking	15	85
6	Cleaning of newly born calf just after birth	78	22

**Table.3** Constraints related to marketing practices

E	Marketing Practices		
1	Regular selling of milk	73	27
2	Selling of milk to Dairy Co-operative Society	61	39
3	Selling of Value added Dairy products	10	90

**Constraints related to feeding practices**

Feeding of balance ration is essential to give high economic return by the dairy animals. Daily feed offered to an animal is considered balanced when it contains the essential nutrients needed by the animals in the right proportions. 78% respondent do not give extra dose of concentrate to pregnant animals, 64% farmer do

not Use Mineral Mixture/Common Salt in their feed 62% farmer do not Feed Chaffed Fodder 64% respondent do not Feed Recommended quantity of Concentrate. Similar findings were reported by Dabas *et al.*, (2000) and Pal (2006). KVK Dhar encourages the farmer for scientific feeding managements by their trainings, OFT, FLD, FLDs, and other extension activities.

### **Constraints related to disease control and health care practices**

On examining the Table 2, maximum number of farmers (71%) said that they do not follow Regular Cleaning / Grooming of our animals, This was followed by Isolation of sick Animals and Hygienic steps before cleaning 60%, and 46% respondents respectively. 41% farmers stated that they do not follow the Vaccination Against Contagious Diseases (FMD/HS/BO), 35% farmers not properly follow the deworming, that animals suffer a lot of ectoparasite on their body and 20 % farmer not Clean the cattle shed.

### **Constraints related to management practices**

Highly faced constraints in adoption of Cattle Insurance Practices (90%), Maintenance of Dairy Management record (88%) and full hand method of milking (85%) (Table 2).

The study indicated that a Low price of Milk and Milk products, Lack of Technical Knowledge to manage the dairy, Lack of Storage Facility of Milk, High cost of construction and Lack of Veterinary Facility in Village are the most important constraints perceived by the dairy farmers in adoption of dairy enterprises there after it was noticed that Maintain Crossbred/Superior, Animals Follow AI in Dairy Animals, Follow Veterinary hospital for Animal Breeding, Extra Dose of Feed to Pregnant Animals, Use of Mineral Mixture/Common Salt, Feed Green Fodder/roughages throughout the year, Regular Cleaning / Grooming, Isolation of sick Animals, Vaccination Against Contagious Diseases (FMD/HS/BO), Hygienic steps before cleaning, Follow Cattle Insurance Practices, Maintenance of Dairy Management record, Follow full hand method of milking are the major constraints in

the area of scientific breeding, feeding, disease control and health care practices and other management practices. In the area of marketing Selling of Value added Dairy products is the major constrain perceived by the dairy farmers in adoption of dairy enterprises (Table 3).

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