



ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2022; SP-11(10): 561-563
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www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 16-08-2022
Accepted: 19-09-2022

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Constraints faced by the dairy co-operative members related to Chhattisgarh state co-operative dairy federation limited in Raipur district (C.G.)

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/tpi.2022.v11.i10Sh.16176>

Abstract

Chhattisgarh traditionally known as rice bowl of India is now also trying very hard to earn a name for itself in the dairying arena by augmenting milk production nearing levels achieved by Gujarat. The Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Dairy Federation is one of the largest Cooperative Dairy Federations in Chhattisgarh. The State Dairy Federation was formed in the year 2013 which was previously known as Raipur Duddh Sangh (a part of MPCDF of undivided Madhya Pradesh). Thereafter its business was taken over by the federation to set up two-tier system and it is now planning for three-tier system based on Gujarat's Anand district pattern. The study was conducted in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh state. Data were collected from 150 DCS member with the help of structured interview schedule. 15 DCS members were chosen from each selected village thus constituting a sample size of 150 by simple random method. The aim of this study was to better understand the constraints that dairy cooperative members confront from the perspectives of financial, animal health care, animal breeding, and other diverse constraints. The results revealed that the major constraints experienced by dairy cooperative members were the unavailability of green fodder throughout the year, low average milk yield of the milch animals, high cost of feed, irregular payment of milk by the societies, infrequent availability of veterinary health care facilities, lack of improved breeds, and the inability to obtain artificial insemination facilities at the appropriate time.

Keywords: Constraints, co-operative society, dairy farming

1. Introduction

India produces the most milk overall in the world, and is ranked number one. (Reference: FAO) The nation produces overall 198.44 million tonnes of milk. Over the previous year, the milk output increased by 5.69 percent. There is 406 gm of milk per person available per day. The top five states for milk production are Uttar Pradesh (16.06%), Rajasthan (12.89%), Madhya Pradesh (8.62%), Gujarat (7.71%), and Andhra Pradesh. They collectively generate 52.96 percent of the nation's total milk production. The milk production has been rising steadily over time. From 187.75 million tonnes in 2018-19 to 198.44 million tonnes in 2019-20, milk output were increased by 5.69 percent. In 2011-12, milk was also available per person @ 281 gm/day. Since 2014-15, the per capita availability of milk has been steadily rising. The per capita availability increased from 319 gm/day in 2014-15 to 406 gm/day in 2019-20.

State wise analysis of the growth pattern of milk production throughout the 2019-20 period. It has been noted that 10 states have had increases in milk production of more than 6.00%. 11 states (Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Punjab) have seen milk production increase which greater than the 5.69 percent national average.

According to an integrated sample survey, Chhattisgarh was produce overall 1620.59 thousand tonnes of milk in 2019-20, of which 393.90 thousand tonnes was received from buffalo, 136.57 thousand tonnes was received from exotic breeds of cattle, and 1086.11 thousand tonnes was received from native breeds of cattle.

The milk output has been rising steadily over time. From 1511.90 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 to 1620.59 million tonnes in 2019-20, milk output was increased by 7.18 percent. India became largest milk producing country due to the efforts of millions of small holder producers and several other policy matters.

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Therefore, in India dairying is still a part of rural life instead of industry. There are many of problems existing in Indian dairy industry. These problems as well as their solutions are being discussed in this study.

2. Methodology

The study entitled "Study on impact of Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited on socio economic status among co-operative members in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh" was conducted in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh. 10 villages were selected from 2 selected blocks viz. Arang and Dharsiwa. 15 DCS members were chosen from each selected village thus constituting a sample size of 150 by simple random sample method. Data were collected from 150 DCS member with the help of structured open ended interview schedule. Dairy cooperative members were asked to put their comments on constraints faced by them and suitable suggestions for overcoming the constraints regarding financial, technological, health care and other. Data were collected through structured interview schedule and collected data were subjected for content analysis and used appropriate

statistical tools viz., frequency and percentage.

3. Results and Discussions

Constraints in dairy farming were collected from the dairy cooperative members of Raipur district. Multiple responses were taken to ascertain the constraints faced by the dairy cooperative members regarding dairy farming and were analyzed by content analysis, frequency, and percentage. Commonly occurring constraints were enlisted related to financial, animal health care, animal breeding, and miscellaneous. Table 1 shows that the majority of members (96.99%) faced high cost of feed, followed by irregular milk payment by societies (76.66%), very low cost of per litre milk taken by CGCDF (74.66), Credit for the purchase of high-yielding animals and/or equipment is not available except through government schemes (61.33%). DCS members face major health care constraints such as infrequent veterinary health care facilities (94.66%), lack of emergency health services (88.66%), and lack of knowledge about feeding and health care (64.66%).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents on the basis of constraints faced by them

S. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Financial constraints		
1	High cost of feed	145	96.66
2	The cost of per litre milk is taken by CGCDF very low.	145	76.66
3	Irregular payment of milk by the societies.	115	76.66
4	Credit for purchase of high yielding animals and / or equipment is not accessible except under government schemes.	92	61.33
B.	Health care constraints		
1	Infrequent veterinary health care facilities	144	94.66
2	Lake of emergency health services	133	88.66
3	Poor knowledge about feeding and health care	97	64.66
C.	Breeding constraints		
1	Lack of improved breed	135	90.00
2	Unavailability of A.I facilities for timely insemination	112	76.66
3	Problem in observation of heat period	96	64.00
D.	Miscellaneous constraints		
1	Un-availability of green fodder throughout the year	150	100
2	Low average milk yield of the milch animals	146	97.33
3	Less training organized by DCS on cooperative functioning and management aspects.	142	94.66
4	Un-availability of milk preservation facilities at DCS level	76	50.66

The major breeding constraints expressed by the respondents were the lack of improved breeds (90.00%) due to the fact that the majority of respondents used A.I., where they had no possibility to choose the breed which they want, because Jersey cross and Holstein Friesian cross are the main breeds marketed by A.I. Some farmers are requesting alternative good breeds of cattle that are not currently accessible, followed by the unavailability of A.I facilities for timely insemination (74.66%) and the problem in observation of heat period (64.00%). The major miscellaneous constraints expressed by the DCS members were: Un-availability of green fodder throughout the year (100%), followed by low average milk yield of the milch animals (97.33%), less training organised by DCS on cooperative functioning and management aspects (94.66%), and Un-availability of milk preservation facilities at DCS level (50.66%).

4. Conclusions

Accordingly, it can be inferred from result of the study that the major problems faced by cooperative milk producers in the areas of Financial, animal health care, animal breeding,

and miscellaneous were: un-availability of green fodder throughout the year (100%), low average milk yield of the milch animals (97.33%), the cost of per litre milk is taken by CGCDF very low (96.66%), high cost of feed (96.66%), less training organised by DCS on cooperative functioning and management aspects (94.66%), and lack of improved breed (90.00%). The study found that even while cooperative dairy farmers play a crucial and major part in the cooperative union's raw milk supply, they don't get much profit because of the low sale price of milk. It is necessary to take action to increase the price of milk taken by the cooperative societies and provide concentrates and minerals on subsidised rate. More training on deworming, immunisation, biosecurity precautions, farm record keeping, etc., should be organised for cooperative society members. The Co-operative Union ought to stay in touch with every farmer to inform them new methods and technologies and persuade them to join their co-operative society so that it can continue to expand.

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