



ISSN (E): 2277-7695
 ISSN (P): 2349-8242
 NAAS Rating: 5.23
 TPI 2023; SP-12(11): 1791-1794
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www.thepharmajournal.com
 Received: 11-09-2023
 Accepted: 18-10-2023

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Constraints encountered by the women in dairying enterprise

Deepanka, R Shehar, A Singh and S Singh

Abstract

Constraints is something that imposes a limit or restriction or that prevent something from occurring, thus the constraints perceived by the respondent was measured as cognitive, institutional, input, extension services, feeding and breeding and marketing constraints. The result revealed that majority of respondents 84.90 per cent perceived constraints in institutional category, 80.49 percent had perceived constraints in extension services 70.18 per cent constraints in marketing category, 68.25 per cent in cognitive category, 67.22 percent in breeding category, 66.50 per cent in input category, In feeding category 54.79 per cent, least constraints perceived as the highest adoption of scientific practices in feeding category by the respondents. Considering the escalated production cost, milk production was not perceived economical by the farm women.

Keywords: Constraints, farm women, extension services, adoption of scientific practices

Introduction

In India livestock is an important source of supplementary income for over 70 million rural house hold. The contribution of women to national development in the current context to its potential is of greater significance. In India more than 85 per cent of the rural families are dependent on agriculture and the livestock rearing for their livelihood. Women plays a critical and potentially transformative role in animal husbandry growth in developing countries, but they face persistent obstacle and economic constraints limiting further inclusion in animal husbandry. Women constitute about 69 percent of work force engaged in livestock sector. India is the worlds largest milk producing country with a share of about 16 per cent in the worlds total milk production. Women plays a great role in milk production but they had face many hurdles in their day to day life whether it is with medical or technical hurdle or while operating any equipment or with adoption of new advance technologies, so the main objective of this article was to identifying the constraints encountered by the women in dairy farming.

Methodology

Ex post facto research design was used for the present study as the phenomena has already occurred. This study was conducted in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh a total of 120 women entrepreneurs from four randomly selected block selling more than 50.00 per cent of produced milk for more than 150 days in a year were selected as respondent for the present study. the constraints perceived by the respondents was measured as cognitive constraints, institutional constraints, input constraints, extension services, feeding constraint and breeding constraints, marketing constraints. This constraint analysis is done by Garrette Ranking technique. By using this technique, the order of merits given by the respondents was changed into ranks by using the following formula:

$$\text{Percent position} = \frac{100(R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

Where, R_{ij} – Rank given from i^{th} factor by j^{th} individual.
 N_j – Number of factors ranked by j^{th} individual.

The percent position of each rank was converted into scores by referring table given by Garrette (Garrette and Woodworth, 1969) [12].

Result and Discussion

The result regarding the constraints perceived Table 1 and Figure 1 by the respondents indicates that institutional constraints (84.90%), followed by extension services constraints (80.49%) and constraints related to the marketing

(70.18%) ranked as first, second and third based upon their seriousness respectively. It was further stated that cognitive constraint, breeding constraint, input constraints and feeding constraint were ranked fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh respectively.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to the pooled constraints perceived (n=120)

SL. No.	Category	Garrette Score	Rank
1.	Cognitive	68.25	IV
2.	Institutional	84.90	I
3.	Input	66.50	VI
4.	Extension services	80.49	II
5.	Feeding	54.79	VII
6.	Breeding	67.22	V
7.	Marketing	70.18	III

The relative ranking of constraints by women farmers was presented in table 2. The major cognitive constraints perceived by the respondents were inadequate information about silage making, inadequate information about disease management, and inadequate information about improved breed which ranked first, second and third respectively.

The result reveals that in institutional category procedure for getting claim in livestock insurance, loan/credit from financial institution and inadequate financial institution in rural areas are the major constraints.

The major constraints that the respondent faced in input category were cost of improved breed /varieties, cost of basic input like feed, medicine and equipment and labour availability which ranked as first, second and third respectively.

The results also state that advice by unqualified person on solving repeat breeding problem, inadequate entrepreneurship development oriented training, high feeding cost, methods for preparing balance ration and unavailability of green fodder were also major constraints faced by the respondents.

Table 2. Shows that quality breedable bulls for natural service, poor conception rate of animals and higher incidence of reproductive disorders are the major constraints faced by them in breeding category which ranked first, second and third respectively.

The important constraint faced by the respondent in marketing category were low price of milk (86.67), proper market facility (77.92), unavailability of milk cooperatives (77.08) and inadequate transport facilities to transport the milk (75.00) respectively.

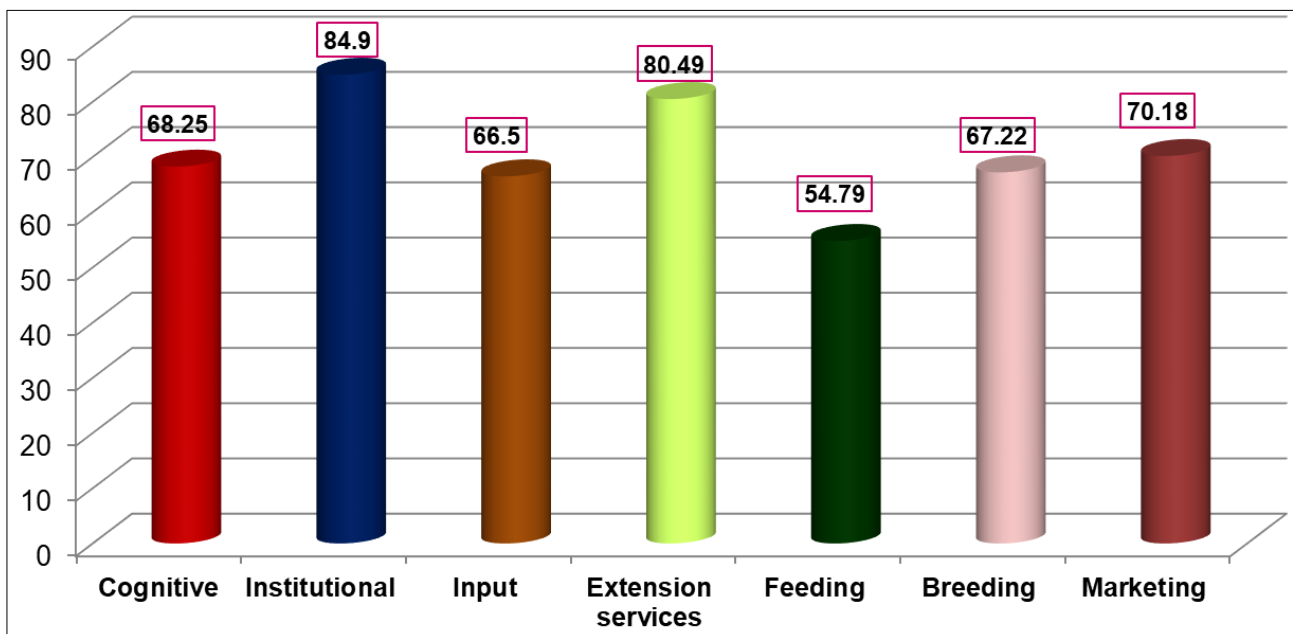


Fig 1: Distribution of respondents according to the constraints perceived

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to the constraints perceived (n=120)

SL. No.	Variables	Garrette mean Score	Rank
1.	Cognitive		
i.	Inadequate knowledge about the management of disease in animal	72.92	II
ii.	Inadequate knowledge about improved breed	64.17	III
iii.	Inadequate knowledge about silage making	93.75	I
iv.	Inadequate knowledge about feeding of mineral mixture	54.58	V
v.	Difficulty in keeping milk during summer	55.83	IV
2.	Institutional		
i.	Inadequate financial institution in the rural areas	77.50	IV
ii.	Difficulty in getting loans	80.83	III
iii.	Difficult procedure for getting loan from bank	87.08	II
iv.	Difficult procedure to get the claim for animal insurance	94.17	I
3.	Input		
i.	High cost of improved breed /varieties	87.92	I
ii.	High cost of feed ingredient, equipment and medicine	85.00	II
iii.	Unable to prepare proper records for dairy animal	55.83	IV
iv.	Inadequate availability of labour for dairy farm	59.17	III
4.	Extension services		
i.	Inadequate veterinary hospitals in the village	67.08	VI
ii.	Inadequate artificial insemination center	75.00	V
iii.	Inadequate entrepreneurship development oriented training	85.83	II
iv.	Advice from unqualified person on solving repeat breeding	89.58	I
v.	Unawareness about the improved dairy farming practices	82.50	IV
vi.	Inadequate programme for enhancing the knowledge for farmers	82.92	III
5.	Feeding practices		
i.	Inadequate availability of green fodder	35.83	III
ii.	High cost of concentrate feed	76.25	I
iii.	Inadequate availability of dry fodder	34.58	IV
iv.	Unable to prepare balanced ration for dairy animals	72.50	II
6.	Breeding practices		
i.	Poor conception rate and treatment of repeaters is not rewarding	81.25	II
ii.	Inadequate knowledge and poor appreciation for AI services	60.42	V
iii.	Lack of good breedable bulls for natural service	85.00	I
iv.	High incidence of reproductive disorders	80.83	III
v.	Scarcity of resources to maintain crossbreed/ superior breed of milch animals	78.33	IV
vi.	Problem with heat detection	17.50	VI
7.	Marketing practices		
i.	Lack of proper marketing facility	77.92	II
ii.	Low price of milk	86.67	I
iii.	Lack of proper knowledge about clean milk production	65.42	V
iv.	Non availability of dairy cooperative societies	77.08	III
v.	Lack of knowledge in making value added dairy products	46.25	VII
vi.	Delay in payment by unorganized sector	61.67	VI
vii.	Inadequate transport facilities	75.00	IV

Conclusion

Majority of the cattle farmers reported that the, high cost of mineral mixture and feed/ fodder, non availability of AI facilities, low productivity, high cost of construction of animal shed, lack of scientific knowledge of cattle farming practices, high incidence of animal diseases, distance location of veterinary hospital and inadequate marketing intelligence for bovines were the major constraints face by the farmers in study area. The result indicated that majority of respondents 84.90 per cent perceived constraints in institutional category, 80.49 per cent had perceived constraints in extension services, 70.18 per cent had perceived constraints in marketing ranked III, 68.25 per cent in cognitive category ranked IV, 67.22 per cent in constraints in breeding category ranked V, 66.50 per cent constraints was perceived in input category ranked VI, in feeding category 54.79 per cent VII, least constraints perceived as the highest adoption of scientific practices in feeding category by the respondents. Considering the escalated production cost, milk production was not perceived economical by the farm women. To be economical, milk price

need to be commensurate with production cost. This is why farm women perceived price of milk and milk products to be not satisfactory. The observations of Patel *et al.* (2014) ^[13] agree with that of present study.

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