Major problems in dairying faced by small and marginal farmers in Agra districts

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Abstract

The Present study was conducted in two villages in Bichpuri Block of Agra district. The data related to year 2011-12, 40 cases were study. (20 small farmers and 20 marginal farmers) The results indicated that the major problems reported by the farmers were related to breeding i.e. not availability of A.I. centres with in their approach and lack of good quality of service bull and another problems was related to feeding and management i.e. not availability of green fodder throughout the year and higher price of feed to be fed to animals and lower price of milk. Thus there is a need to remove these problems to increase dairy business through weaker section farmers to raise their income.

Key words: dairying, breeding, weaker section, marketing management

Introduction

India is endowed with huge livestock wealth and produces approximately 17 percent of the world's total dairy production. Over the last several years, India has experienced strong growth in demand for dairy products, which is estimated between 6 and 8 percent annually. Current milk production is over 119 million tones; however India's share in the global trade is less than 1% in spite of being largest milk producer. The major reasons for the dismal scenario are poor product quality and price competitiveness. Under WTO regime, in order to meet the international standards quality in terms of safety and wholesomeness is crucial. There is need to maintain quality of milk during entire production chain. To achieve this, bridging of gaps between dairy innovations and its adoption by dairy farmers is need of hour. The adoption rate of such technologies varies from place to place and region to region which is chiefly depends upon the socio-economic status of the community and community participation. There are many constraints exist simultaneously in several stages of milk production under field conditions. Constraints are nothing but the problems that come in the way of adoption of technology. 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). In Maharashtra state milk production and network of dairy cooperatives is well established and concentrated in western parts,

Methodology

The present study was conducted in two villages of Bichpuri Block of Agra district. The total number of cases under study was 40 (20 small and 20 marginal). The small farmers and marginal farmers were classified into three herd size groups viz I herd size farmers (having one milch animal), II herd size (having two milch animals), and III herd size (three and more milch animals). The number of cases falling in I, II and III herd size groups was 7, 5 and 8 respectively in small farm size group. The number of cases falling in I, II and III herd size groups was 9, 6 and 5 respectively in marginal farm size group. The data were related to year 2011-12.

Results and Discussion

(A) Problem of breeding:

The table 1 indicates that 50.00 percent cases in case of small farmers, 55.00 percent case in case of marginal farmers reported the problem of distantly located A.I. centres which ware not easily approachable. The highest percentage of farmers under HI herd size group reported such problem more.

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Table 1: The number of cases reported the problem of distantly located A. I. centre in different farm size groups under different herd size groups

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small Farmers			
I	7	2	28.57
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	5	62.50
Overall	20	10	50.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	4	44.44
II	6	3	50.00
III	5	3	60.00
Overall	20	10	55.00

Table 2: Number of cases reported the problem of non-existence of A. I. centre in different farm size groups as well as in different herd size groups.

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	2	28.57
II	5	1	20.00
III	8	2	25.00
Overall	20	5	25.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	4	44.44
II	6	3	50.00
III	5	3	60.00
Overall	20	10	50.00

Table 3: Number of cases reported the problem of non-availability of better bull in different farm groups as well as in deferent herd size groups

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	3	42.86
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	6	75.00
Overall	20	12	59.97
Marginal farmers			
I	9	7	77.78
II	6	4	66.67
III	5	4	80.00
Overall	20	11	55.00

Table 4: Number of cases reported the non availability of good breed of animals in case of small, and marginal farmers under different herd size groups.

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	3	42.86
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	4	50.00
Overall	20	10	50.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	4	44.45
II	6	3	50.00
III	5	4	80.00
Overall	20	11	55.00

Table 5: Number of cases reported the problem of insufficient quantity of cake and bran fed to animals under different groups as well as in different herd size groups.

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	4	57.14
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	3	37.50
Overall	20	10	50.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	6	66.67
II	6	4	66.67
III	5	4	80.00
Overall	20	14	70.00

Table 2 indicated that about 25.00 per cent cases in case of small farmers, and 50.00 percent cases in case of marginal farmers reported the problem of non-existence of A.I. centre in the area. Therefore, there is a need for opening of A.I. centres in the area. More percentage of farmers in III herd size group of marginal reported such problem.

The table 3: indicated that about 60.00 percent case in case of small farmers and 72.50 percent cases in case of marginal farmers reported the problem of non-availability of better bull. In such situation, the local breeds of bull services are utilized in the absence of A.I. centre service as well. This problem was more serious almost in all herd size groups.

The table 4: indicated that 50.00 percent cases in case of small farmers and 55.00 percent cases in case of marginal farmers reported the problem of non-availability of good breeds of milch animals. Thus there is a need for increasing the animal breeding facility in the area. The problem was more significant in case in all farm size groups.

(B) Problem of feeding

The table 5: indicates that 50.00 percent cases in case of small farmers, and 70.00 percent cases in case of marginal farmers reported the problem of Insufficient quantity of cake and bran to be fed to milch animals. It was manly due to lack of funds with the farmers. The seriousness of such problem was observed in III herd size of group of marginal farmers.

Table 5: Number of cases reported the problem of insufficient quantity of cake and bran fed to animals under different groups as well as in different herd size groups.

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	4	57.14
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	3	37.50
Overall	20	10	50.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	6	66.67
II	6	4	66.67
III	5	4	80.00
Overall	20	14	70.00

Table 6: Number of cases reported the problem of inad-equate availability of green fodder in different

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	3	42.86
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	5	62.50
Overall	20	11	55.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	5	55.56
II	6	5	83.33
III	5	3	60.00
Overall	20	13	65.00

Table 6 indicates that about 55.00 percent cases in case of small farmers, and 65.00 percent cases in case of marginal farmers reported the problem of inadequate quantity of green fodder availability. This problem was reported more in case of all herd size of small farmers and marginal farmers.

The table 7 indicates that about 75.00 percent cases in case of small farmers and 80.00 percent cases in case of marginal farmers reported the problem of higher cost of cattle feed. This problem was reported by all categories of milk producers in all categareis.

Table 7: Number of cases reported the problem of higher price of cattle feed in case of small, and marginal farmers under different herd size groups.

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	5	71.43
II	5	4	80.00
III	8	6	75.00
Overall	20	15	75.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	7	77.78
II	6	5	83.33
III	5	4	80.00
Overall	20	16	80.00

Table 8: Number of cases reported the problem of lack of knowledge of feeding of balanced ration in case of defferent farm size groups.

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	5	71.43
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	4	50.00
Overall	20	12	60.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	8	88.89
II	6	5	83.33
III	5	3	60.00
Overall	20	16	80.00

Table 9: Number of cases reported the problem of non-availability ofproper cattle shed facility to animals under defferent farm size groups.

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	4	57.14
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	4	50.00
Overall	20	11	55.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	6	66.67
II	6	4	66.67
III	5	3	60.00
Overall	20	13	65.00

The table 8 indicates that about 60.00% cases in case of small farmers, 80.00% cases in case of marginal farmers reported the problem of lack of knowledge of balance feeding of ration theirfore, the

majority of cases in case of small and marginal farmers reported such problem. Thus there is a need to educate the farmers regarding balanced ration to be fed to milch animals for better milk production.

Problem of management

I. Lack of proper cattle shed to animals

The table 9 indicates that about 55.00 percent cases in case of small farmers and 65.00 percent cases in case of marginal farmers reported the problem of non availability of cattle shed. The families of in all herd size groups in case of small farmers as well as marginal farmers reported this problem more.

Table 10: Number of cases reported the problem of lack of funds availability to manage dairy business

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	4	57.14
II	5	4	80.00
III	8	5	62.50
Overall	20	13	65.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	7	77.78
II	6	4	66.67
III	5	4	80.00
Overall	20	15	75.00

Table 11: Number of cases reported the problem of lack of cattle insurance facility available to the farmers.

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	3	42.85
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	4	50.00
Overall	20	10	50.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	5	55.55
II	6	4	66.66
III	5	3	60.00
Overall	20	12	60.00

II. Lack of financial facility

The table 10 indicates that about 65.00% percent in case of small farmers and 75.00% cases in case of marginal farmers reported the lack of funds with them, their problem was found more serious almost in all the herd size groups.

III. Lack of cattle insurance facility:

The table 11 reveals that 50.00 percent cases in small farmers and 60.00 percent cases in marginal farmers reported the problem of lack of insurance

Table 12: Number of cases in different farm size group reported the problem of lack of proper marketing facility for milk.

Herd Size	Sample Size	Cases Reported	% of Cases
Small farmers			
I	7	4	57.14
II	5	3	60.00
III	8	4	50.00
Overall	20	11	55.00
Marginal farmers			
I	9	6	66.67
II	6	4	66.67
III	5	3	60.00
Overall	20	13	65.00

facilities.thus efforts be made to provide them insurance facilitation to cover the risk.

Lack of proper marketing facility:

The farmers under study also reported the problem of lack of proper marketing facility of milk in the area .The following table shows the number of cases reported the problem of lack of proper marketing facilities of milk in the area.

The table 12 indicates that out 20 cases 11 cases (55.00%) cases in case of small farmers, reported the problem of lack of proper marketing facilities in the villages, while in case of marginal farmers out of 20 cases 13 farmers (65.00%) reported the problem of lack of proper marketing facilities It resulted in lower price of milk obtained by them from the private vendors who purchased the milk from the farmers, therefore, there is a need to develop a organized marketing facilities in the locality so that farmers may get proper price of the milk their milk.

It can be concluded that after removing these problems, the dairy can be a successful business to be followed by small and marginal farmers to raise their income.

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