The Pharma Innovation Journal 2022; 11(12): 1968-1970

www.ThePharmaJournal.com

The Pharma Innovation

ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2022; 11(12): 1968-1970
© 2022 TPI
www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 21-09-2022
Accepted: 25-10-2022

Bangar RU
Department of Agricultural Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

Lad AS
Department of Agricultural Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

Kadam RP
Department of Agricultural Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

Mahajan SK
Department of Agricultural Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author:
Bangar RU
Department of Agricultural Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

Constraints faced by dairy farm women in dairy farming

Bangar RU, Lad AS, Kadam RP and Mahajan SK

Abstract
The present investigation was carried out to ascertain the perceived constraints faced by farm women in dairy farming. The study was conducted in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state during the year 2021-22. Hingoli district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state selected randomly. Four talukas from selected district and from each taluka three villages were selected randomly, total 12 villages are selected from Hingoli District for study. An Ex-post-facto research design was followed for the study. Data was gathered using a well-structured interview schedule created with the study's objectives in mind. The collected data was analysed, classified and tabulated. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and coefficient correlation were used to interpret findings and draw conclusions. It is observed that, among the constraints faced by farm women while dairy farming, Non availability of concentrated feed, lack of technical guidance for fodder products, timely unavailability of AI services, improper detection of heat, inadequacy of green fodder round the year, non availability of crossbred bulls, non availability of veterinary services, lack of transport facilities for selling of milk, non remunerative price for milk, high cost of veterinary medicines.

Keywords: Constraints, dairy farm women, dairy farming, Marathwada region

Introduction
Livestock is an important source of supplementary income for over 70 million rural households in India, where over 15-20 percent families are landless and about 70 percent of the landholders belong to the category of small and marginal farmers, income from livestock accounts for about 15-40 per cent of total farm income of the rural households. The contribution of women to national development in the current context and its potential is of greater significance. In India having over 85% of the rural families are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Women play a critical and potentially transformative role in animal husbandry growth in developing countries, but they face persistent obstacles and economic constraints limiting further inclusion in animal husbandry. Women constitute about 69% of workforce engaged in livestock sector. India is the world's largest milk producing country with a share of about 16 per cent in world's total milk production.

Methodology
The present study was conducted in Hingoli district in Maharashtra. Total four talukas viz; Hingoli, Aundha, Kalmnuri and Vasmat were selected for present research investigation. The sample was selected by proportionate to population random sampling technique. Total 120 dairy farm women were selected purposively. The study was conducted during the 2021-2022. The data were collected through structured interview schedule and participatory observation technique. Interview schedule was developed to evaluate socio-economic, communication characteristics and constraints faced by women engaged in dairy farming. The descriptive research design was employed in the present investigation. The collected data was analyzed with help of suitable statistical test like frequency and percentage, mean, ranking.

Results and Discussion
Table 1 indicated that the distributional analysis pertaining to age of the farm women indicated that majority of the farm women were medium aged (63.34%), educated up to middle school level (33.43%), joint family type (72.50%), medium size family (76.67%), majority of married women (79.17%), medium herd size (67.50%), majority of occupation is agriculture and livestock (66.68%), medium dairying experience (76.67%), medium level of annual income i.e. Rs. 76,489 to Rs. 3,05,678 (78.34%), medium social participation (75.83%), medium extension contact (64.17%), medium mass media exposure (54.17%), medium economic motivation (61.00%).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their personal, socio-economic, psychological and communicational characteristics

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Farm women (n = 120)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	Young (Up to 30 years)	24	20.00
	Middle (31 to 47 years)	76	63.34
	Old (48 years & above)	20	16.66
2	Education		
	Illiterate (0)	17	10.00
	Primary school level (1^{st} – 4^{th} std)	37	30.84
	Middle school level (5^{th} – 10^{th} std)	40	33. 43
	High school level (11^{th} – 12^{th} std)	19	15.84
	Graduate (13^{th} – 15^{th} std)	7	05.84
3	Family type		
	Nuclear	33	27.50
	Joint	87	72.50
4	Family size		
	Small (up to 3 members)	5	4.16
	Medium (4 to 9 members)	92	76.67
	Large (above 10 members)	23	19.17
5	Marital status		
	Unmarried	2	1.67
	Married	95	79.17
	Divorce	12	10.00
	Widower	11	9.17
6	Herd size		
	Low (up to 4)	23	19.17
	Medium (5 to 10)	81	67.50
	High (above 11)	16	13.33
7	Occupation of family		
	Livestock	2	01.68
	Agriculture + Livestock	80	66.68
	Agriculture + Livestock + Services	6	05.00
	Agriculture + Livestock + Business	14	11.68
	Agriculture + Livestock + Others	18	15.00
8	Dairying Experience		
	Low (up to 3)	16	13.33
	Medium (4 to 12)	92	76.67
	High (13 & above)	12	10.00
9	Annual Income		
	Low (up to Rs. 76,488/-)	10	08.34
	Medium (Rs.76,489/- to Rs. 3,05,678/-)	94	78.34
	High (Rs.3,05,679/-)	16	13.34
10	Social Participation		
	Low (up to 2 years)	12	10.00
	Medium (3 to 13 years)	91	75.83
	High (14 & above)	17	14.17
11	Extension contact		
	Low (up to 8 years)	19	15.83
	Medium (9 to 13 years)	77	64.17
	High (14 years & above)	24	20.00
12	Mass media Exposure		
	Low (up to 4)	27	22.50
	Medium (5 to 7)	65	54.17
	High (8 & above)	28	23.34
13	Economic Motivation		
	Low (up to 20)	22	18.00
	Medium (21 to 25)	73	61.00
	High (26 & above)	25	21.00

Constraints faced by the dairy farm women in dairy farming and to obtain their suggestions

Constraints faced by dairy farm women in dairy farming

Constraints are the problem faced by farm women while performing dairy practices.

Constraints were listed out under important areas like breeding practices, feeding, health care, fodder production practices, general management practices, selling of milk.

The opinion of respondents were elicited on two point continuum i.e. whether they had faced particular constraints yes or no.

A thorough review of table 2. observed that, among the constraints faced by farm women while dairy farming, non availability of concentreted feed (85.00 %), lack of technical guidance for fodder products (83.34%), timely unavailability of AI services (82.20%), improper detection of heat (80.84%), inadequacy of green fodder round the year (80.00%), non availability of crossbred bulls (77.50%), non availability of veterinary services (72.50%), lack of transport facilities for selling of milk (71.66%), non remunerative price for milk (70.00%), high cost of veterinary medicines (68.34%).
The result is supported by findings of Punde (2008) and Rathod *et al*. (2011).

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to Constraints faced by farm women while performing various operations N=120

Sr. No	Constraints	F	%	Rank
1.	Timely unavailability of AI services	99	82.50	III
2.	Improper detection of heat	97	80.84	IV
3.	Non availability of crossbred bulls	93	77.50	VI
4.	Non availability of concentreted feed	102	85.00	I
5.	Inadequacy of green fodder round the year	96	80.00	V
6.	Non availability of veterinary services	87	72.50	VII
7.	Non availability of vaccine on time	79	65.84	XI
8.	High cost of veterinary medicines	82	68.34	X
9.	Lack of technical guidance for fodder products	100	83.34	II
10.	Non remunerative price for milk	84	70.00	IX
11.	Lack of transport facilities for selling of milk	86	71.66	VIII

Suggestions given by the farm women to overcome the constraints

On the basis of constraints the suggestions were obtain from the farmers to overcome them and they were presented in table 3. Suggestions were ranked according to their frequency and percentage**.**

Table 3 revealed suggestions given by dairy farm women viz., get technical guidance for quality fodder production (87.50%), quality concentrated fodder should be made available at low cost (85.84%), AI services should be made available at village level on time (85.00%), Get green fodder throughout the year (81.68%), Crossbred bulls should be made available (78.34%), good roads and transport facilities should be available for fast supply of milk (71.67%), veterinary medicines should be affordable (689.33%), for vaccination, the vaccine should be available at the village level primary health centre on time (67.50%), For vaccination, the vaccine should be available at the village level primary health centre on time (66.67%).

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to Suggestions given by farm women to overcome the constraints N=120

Sr. No.	Suggestions	F	%	Rank
1	AI services should be made available at village level on time	102	85.00	III
2	Crossbred bulls should be made available	94	78.34	V
3	Quality concentrated fodder should be made available at low cost	103	85.84	II
4	Get green fodder throughout the year	98	81.68	IV
5	For vaccination, the vaccine should be available at the village level primary health centre on time.	81	67.50	VIII
6	Veterinary medicines should be affordable	82	68.33	VII
7	Get technical guidance for quality fodder production	105	87.50	I
8	For vaccination, the vaccine should be available at the village level primary health centre on time.	80	66.67	IX
9	Good roads and transport facilities should be available for fast supply of milk	86	71.67	VI

Conclusions

The most important constraints were reported non availability of concentrated feed, lack of technical guidance for fodder products, timely unavailability of AI services, improper detection of heat, inadequacy of green fodder round the year, non availability of crossbred bulls, non availability of veterinary services, lack of transport facilities for selling of milk, non remunerative price for milk, high cost of veterinary medicines.

Suggestions given by the farm women to overcome the constraints get technical guidance for quality fodder production, quality concentrated fodder should be made available at low cost, AI services should be made available at village level on time, Get green fodder throughout the year, Crossbred bulls should be made available, good roads and transport facilities should be available for fast supply of milk, veterinary medicines should be affordable, for vaccination, the vaccine should be available at the village level primary health centre on time, For vaccination, the vaccine should be available at the village level primary health centre on time.

References

1. Punde RM. Training needs of farm women engaged in dairy farming (M. Sc. Thesis), Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola; c2008.
2. Rajpoot JS, Kirad KS, Badya AK, Chouhan SS. Constraints faced by dairy farmers while adopting animal management practices in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh, India. Int. J Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci. 2018;7(1):3163-3166
3. Rathod PK, Nikam TR, Landge S. Socio-personal profile and constraints of dairy farmers. Kamtaka Journal Agric. Sci. 2011;24(4):619-621.
4. Ram DH, Kumar R, Chaudhari GM, Vekariya SJ, Sasvani HH. A socio economic profile of the unorganized dairy farmers. International Journal of Agriculture. 2018;8(5):49-54.
5. Singh D, Lal N, Khode NV, Yadav R. Constraints faced by livestock owners in adoption of animal husbandry practices in KVK adopted and nonadopted villages in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. Journal of Krishi Vigyan. 2016;5(1):10-13.