



## Constraints of Milk Production: A Study on Cooperative And Non-Cooperative Dairy Farms in Kheda District of Gujarat

### KEYWORDS

cooperative, constraints, milk production

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### ABSTRACT

*The dairy sub-sector occupies an important place in the agricultural economy of India as milk is the second largest agricultural commodity in contributing to GNP. Currently, more than 80 per cent of the milk produced in the country is marketed by the unorganized sector (private organizations) and less than 20 per cent is marketed by the organized sector. But, both organized and unorganized sectors in the dairy industry of the district face a lot of constraints relating to production and marketing constraints as well as— infrastructural, technical, socio-psychological, economical with high or low severity to expansion of milk production in the district. Included availability of green fodder and concentrate, knowledge of balance feeding, Irregular sell of milk, Lack of time for marketing, Less knowledge about marketing strategies, No or less provision for advance payment for milk by society or Vendors, Delay in payment by unorganized sector, Inability to market for value added products, transportation, processing and marketing of milk, availability of veterinary facilities, lack of awareness on animal health care, training facilities for scientific dairying, etc. facing by cooperative and non cooperative members in kheda district of Gujarat. Above are the major causes of research. Therefore, a study of constraints in expansion of milk production facing by both cooperative and non-cooperative farms is considered essential.*

### Introduction

Milk is an important diet of Indian people. It is the only source of animal protein for a majority of the people. More so in Gujarat, where is large population of population is vegetarian. The milk production also constitute an important source of subsidiary income in many part of Gujarat. Kheda district is the central Gujarat is an important "pocket" of milk production. Apart from its fertile land and good quality of buffaloes is has another feature which commends this district for a more detailed study of milk production study. The dairy industry in the district maintains its dominant position in Gujarat. In kheda district 80 percent of the milk produced by the rural producer is handled by an unorganized sector and the remaining 20 percent is handled by an organized sector and both are facing major constraint to improving milk production. The study has suggested that for expanding milk production, the expansion of cooperative dairy farms other than non-cooperative dairy farms may overcome most of these difficulties. The findings from the study would help to identify the major constraints that both cooperative and non-cooperative dairy farms face in expanding milk production.

The dairy industry of the district face a lot of constraints relating to production and marketing constraints as well as— infrastructural, technical, socio-psychological, economical with high or low severity to expansion of milk production in the district. Included availability of green fodder and concentrate, knowledge of balance feeding, Irregular sell of milk, Lack of time for marketing, Less knowledge about marketing strategies, Low risk taking behavior, No or less provision for advance payment for milk by society or Vendors, Delay in payment by unorganized sector, Inability to market for value added products, transportation, processing and marketing of milk, availability of veterinary facilities, lack of awareness on animal health care, training facilities for scientific dairying, Unorganized sector, Lack of time due to busy in domestic / agricultural work etc. facing by cooperative and non cooperative members in kheda

district of Gujarat

Above are the major causes of research. Therefore, a study of constraints in expansion of milk production facing by both cooperative and non-cooperative farms is considered essential. The present study will identify the constraints that cooperative and non-cooperative dairy farms face in expansion of milk production at the micro level in the kheda district of Gujarat

### Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the research study are as below:

1. To Search the constraints experienced by milk producer members under cooperative and non cooperative farms in kheda district of Gujarat
2. To identify the major constraints that both cooperative and non-cooperative dairy farms face in milk production and its marketing.

### Size of sample:-

A Total three hundred twenty respondent are covered in the study.

The Primary data collecting out of the 8 villages from the 4 talukas of the district. talukas of the district are being selected on the basis of developed and non developed characteristics and villages are selected randomly out of the talukas. 40 household are selected from each village to make a comparative study under both cooperative and non co-operative dairy farms, thus total number of milk household are 320 in order to selected samples from co-operative and no cooperative primary milk producer societies

### Method of Collecting Data:-

Data is mainly two kinds. One is the primary data and the other is the secondary data

**Primary information:-**

The primary data is one in which the researcher himself with his own search or observation collects the data or he may collect data through his own selected persons. These data can be obtained in the following two ways:

**Direct search:-**

In this method the researcher himself visits his field of work, takes direct interview and collects data. The result received through this method is

**Question Method:-**

It is method in which the information is collected at limited cost and at a limited time from a very large field of work.

**Research tools:**

- Questioners
- Observation
- Interview method

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table-1 Constraints faced by milk producer members under cooperative and non-cooperative dairying in khesda district of Gujarat.**

No	Details	C	N	Total Respondents	
				C	N
<b>1</b>	<b>Infrastructural Constraints</b>				
1	lack availability of green dry fodder	41.25	41.25	160	160
2	insufficient Cattle Feed	23.46	26.25	160	160
3	Irregular Supply of Water	62.5	68.5	160	160
4	un availability of veterinary service	65	80.62	160	160
5	Lack of training facilities	95	100	160	160
<b>2</b>	<b>Economical Constraints</b>				
1	High cost of fodder seed	67.5	76.88	160	160
2	Delay in payment of milk	28.75	67.5	160	160
3	High cost of veterinary service	34.38	58.75	160	160
4	Low provision of loan in society or govt. for purchasing cattle	58.12	71.87	160	160
5	Low provision of bonus	19.38	93.12	160	160
<b>3</b>	<b>Marketing Constraints</b>				
1	Lack of time for marketing	12.5	13.12	160	160
2	Less knowledge about marketing	38.12	43.76	160	160
3	lack of cold storage facility	49.75	61.25	160	160
4	Lack of technical guidance			160	160
<b>4</b>	<b>Social Constraints</b>				
1	low purchasing power(100 to 200)	34.9	59.64	160	160
2	lack time for (0 to 1 hours)	41.25	46.87	160	160
<b>5</b>	<b>Technical Constraints</b>				
1	Poor knowledge about Artificial Insemination	67.5	85	160	160
2	lack Technical Guidance	50	69.38	160	160

Source: Field Survey, 2016-17

C= Cooperative dairy farms

N= Non-Cooperative dairy farms

**Infrastructural Constraints**

The infrastructural constraints faced by milk producer households from both farms are presented in Table .The overall analysis of milk producer households revealed that first and foremost constraint in infrastructural is lack of training facility which is experienced 95 percents of cooperative members and 100 percent of non cooperative members . Unavailability of Veterinary Services also found to be as major constraints with 65 and 80.62 percents of both farms respectively. Insufficient cattle feed face by both farms 23.46 and 26.25 percent. Whereas irregular supply of water is also found to be as 3rd major constraints of both farms .

**Economical constraints**

Economical constraints faced by both farm presented in number 2 in the table. The table clearly exhibits the High cost of fodder seed is major constraints faced by both farm which is 67.5 and 76.88 percents respectively. On the other hand low provision of bonus is 2<sup>nd</sup> major constraints found from both dairy farm which is 19.42 and 93.12 percentage. Similarly, delay in payment of milk (28.75, 67.5), high cost of veterinary service (34.38, 58.75) are also found to be constraints of both dairy farms respectively.

**Marketing Constraints**

The constraints of milk marketing faced by milk producer households of cooperative and non cooperative are depicted in Table with percentage. The analysis revealed that lack of cold storage facility is the first and major constraint in milk marketing which 49.75 percents of cooperative and 61.25 of non cooperative farms in the study area. Less knowledge about marketing which 38.12 and 43.76 percents, Lack of time for marketing is a also found to be as 3<sup>rd</sup> major constraints in marketing of milk which is 12.5 and 13.12 percents respectively.

**Social constraints:-**

Social constraints faced by both farm presented in number 5 in the table. The table shows that purchasing power is serious constraint faced by both farm. Most of the members earn only 100 to 200 rupees per day. Which is 34.9 percents members of cooperative and 59.64 percent of non cooperative respectively. On the other hand lack time for animal husbandry business is also found to be as constraint of both farms. 38.12 and 43.76 respondent of both farm spend only 0 to 1 hours which is very less.

**Technical Constraints**

Technical constraints in dairying faced by milk producer households are presented in number 5 in the table. The overall analysis revealed that the poor knowledge about Artificial Insemination is the most serious Constraints with 67.5 percents of cooperative and 85 percents non cooperative. and lack Technical Guidance for expanding milk production is also found to be as main constraints of both dairy farms here., which is 50 percents and 69.38 percents respectively.

**CONCLUSION:-**

The conclusion is that the major constraints faced by milk producer households from both farms is reported as lack of training facility, Unavailability of Veterinary Services, Insufficient cattle feed, , Delay in payment of milk. High cost of veterinary service, Low provision of bonus, lack of cold storage facility, Less knowledge about marketing, low purchasing power, Poor knowledge about Artificial Insemination, lack Technical Guidance respectively in study area. The study is shows that non-cooperative farms face major

constraints with high severity as compared to cooperative farms in expanding milk production.

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