CONSTRAINTS PERCEIVED BY MILK PRODUCERS IN PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF MILK TO COOPERATIVE AND PRIVATE ORGANIZED DAIRY SECTOR IN LUCKNOW REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was conducted on two randomly selected Lucknow and Hardoi district which in one hundred and sixty milk pourer farmers were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) from the list of producers who were supplying milk to organized cooperative or private dairies purely & exclusively from eight villages level milk chilling units at   Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur during 2014-2016. Realizationof milk value depends upon the system of marketing channel. Despite, the pourer members were encountering a lot of constraints in order tohave good production and supply of milk. 160 milk pourer farmers wereselected using probability proportional to size (PPS) from the listof producers who were supplying milk to any one of the agency fromeight villages level milk chilling units from two districts of studyarea. It was found that Economicconstrains (36.88%) were found to be the major constraint for allcategory of farmers followed by other (29.38%), technical (24.38%) and infrastructural (19.38%) constrains for all category of farmers.High cost of feed and fodder, lack of purchasing power lack oftechnical knowledge and unavailability of emergency and otherveterinary services are the important major constraints identifiedunder different segment of constraints for pourer farmers tocooperative dairy units. Hence, initiatives towards making feeds available at lower prices, regular payment for milk to avoid delayed payments should be started by the milk procuring agencies. Training related to balanced rationing better health care and other veterinary services should be arranged by the institutions for the benefit of milk producing farmers.

Keywords: **Pourer farmers, economic, technical constraints, cooperativeand private dairy units**

India has the largest bovine population and ranks first in milk production in the world. In 2013-14, Indian milk production was about 138 million tonne taking the average per capita milk availability to 307g against recommended norms of 290 g/day/person. According to the 19th Livestock Census, there are about 300 million bovines of which, 190.9 million are cattle that includes 151.17 million indigenous and 39.73 million crossbred/exotic cattle. Indian dairy industry is contributing significantly in the country'seconomy besides improving the health standards. The output from dairysector has increased from Rs 8,500 billion in year 2000-2001 to Rs11,790 billion and is expected to cross Rs 20,000 Billion by the year2014-15. States like UP, Punjab, MP, Rajsthan, Maharshtra and Gujratcontributes about more than 50 per cent of total milk production ofthe country. Realization of milk value depends upon the system ofmarketing channel. Despite, the pourer members were encountering alot of constraints in order to have good production and supply ofmilk to different systems of marketing. This paper helps to study thevarious constraints encountered by them in the process.

Materials and Methods

One hundred and sixty milk pourer farmers

were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) from the list of producers who were supplying milk to organized cooperative or private dairies purely & exclusively from eight villages level milk chilling units from two randomly selected Lucknow and Hardoi district during 2014-2016. The producers were then categorized into small medium and large category based on theiranimal heard size. Farmers were interviewed about their milkproduction, disposal pattern and constraints encountered by themduring the process. The constraints perceived by milk producers were analysed using tabularanalysis, simple arithmetic mean percentage and rank. The milkproducing farmers and were asked to respond as per the level ofdifficulties and problems what they are facing in the business. Incase of responding more no of constraints they were asked to choosethe important one. Such a list of constraints were then categorizedinto four major category namely infrastructural, economic, technical,and other constrains, these constraints were further ranked (I, II,III) based on response received from (small medium and large)category wise milk producing farmer and presented in the tableseparately for cooperative and private organized agencies.

Results and Discussion

Byobserving Table no 1 it can be said thateconomicconstrains were found to be the important constraint irrespective ofproducer and constraints category which was coming around to be(32.69), (42.86) and (35.00) per cent for small, medium and largefarmers respectively. Technical constraints (26.53) per cent wereobserved to be the second important constraint for small categoryfarmer whereas, for medium and large category farmers it was otherconstraints (23.81) (25.00) per cent. It is very much obvious thatthe farmers of medium and large category were largely connected withthe network of state government / technical and other educationalinstitutions to fetch and acquire better technical education and information as compare to the small producer farmers. Infrastructuralconstraints (22.45) per cent were found to be the third importantconstraints for small category farmers, technical constraints (21.43) per cent for medium category, technical as well as infrastructuralconstraints (20.00) percent were at par for large category farmers.Creating infrastructure demands fund which directly associated withbetter economy and technical knowhow thus it may suppose to depictclear picture of social status of small farmers in the study area.

Table-1: Constraints being encountered by dairy farmers in production and supply of milk to cooperative and Private organized dairy

CONSTRAINTS	Farmers category			
	Small (1-2)	Medium (3-4)	Large (5&>)	Total
InfrastructuralConstraints	22 (22.45)	5 (11.90)	4 (20.00)	31 (19.38)
Economic constraints	34 (34.69)	18 (42.86)	7 (35.00)	59 (36.88)
Technical constraints	26 (26.53)	9 (21.43)	4 (20.00)	39 (24.38)
Other constraints	16 (16.33)	10 (23.81)	5 (25.00)	31 (29.38)

Table-2 revealsthat those farmers who were pouring milk to cooperative organizedunits has responded un-availabilityof vaccine & emergency veterinary serviceswas ranked first followed by pooravailability of semen at AI centers and lack of improved instrumentscollectively were ranked second and Irregularand inadequate supply of cattle feed was ranked third for smallfarmers. Similarly, un-availability of vaccine and emergency veterinary services, poor availability of semen at AI centers and lack of improved instruments were adjudge at par by the medium farmer in the category of infrastructure constraints.

Higher cost of cattlefeed and fodder seed was observed first followed by delayed paymentsand Lower incentives as bonus for milk supply second and highercharges of veterinary services was placed third rank for smallfarmers. All other constraints except higher cost of animals, medicine and feed supplements was first ranked followed by highercost of cattle feed and fodder seed second for medium and delayedpayments for large was considered at par by medium and large categoryfarmers. Poor knowledge ofscientific feeding and healthcare and lack of technical knowledgewere considered first rank for small and medium category farmersrespectively. Poor conception rate of AI and improper housingmanagement were found at par across all categories in technicalconstraints. Lack of cooperation, Lack of purchasing power and Lower social and economic condition wereranked as first second and third.

Table-2: Constraints being encountered by dairy farmers in production and supply of milk to cooperative organized dairy sector.

S.N.	CONSTRAINTS	Farmers category			
		Small (1-2)	Medium (3-4)	Large (5&>)	Total
A	**Infrastructural Constraints**	**10**	**3**	**1**	**14**
	Lack of improved instruments	2	1	-	3
	Irregular and inadequate supply of cattle feed	1	-	1	2
	Un-availability of vaccine & emergency veterinary services	5	1	-	6
	Poor availability of semen at AI centers	2	1	-	3
B	**Economic constraints**	**18**	**9**	**4**	**31**
	Higher cost of cattle feed and fodder seed	6	2	1	9
	Prices offered for milk are not reasonable	1	1	-	2
	Delay in payments	4	-	2	6
	Higher cost of animals, medicine and feed supplements	-	4	1	5
	Higher charges of veterinary services	3	1	-	4
	Lower incentives as bonus for milk supply	4	1	-	5
C	**Technical constraints**	**11**	**6**	**1**	**18**
	Lack of technical knowledge	3	4	-	7
	Poor conception rate of AI	2	1	-	3
	Poor knowledge of scientific feeding and health care	4	-	1	5
	Improper housing management	2	1	-	3
D	**Other constraints**	**12**	**5**	**3**	**20**
	Lower social and economic condition	3	-	2	5
	Lack of purchasing power	4	4	-	8
	Lack of cooperation and coordination	5	1	1	6
	TOTAL	**51**	**23**	**9**	**83**

Table-3 statesabout constraints perceived by milk producers supplying milk to Private Orgainsed dairies. Lack of improved instruments and Poor availability of semen at AI centers were found ranked first and second for all categories in Infrastructural Constraints. Delayed payments, Prices offered for milk are not reasonable and Lower incentives as bonus were ranked first, second and third in Economic constraints for all category of farmer. Lack of technical knowledge, Poor conception rate of AI Poor knowledge of scientific feeding were found ranked first, second and third forTechnical constraints

Table -3: Constraints being encountered by dairy farmers in production and supply of milk to Private organized dairy sector

S.N.	CONSTRAINTS	Farmers category			
		Small (1-2)	Medium (3-4)	Large (5&>)	Total
A	**Infrastructural Constraints**	12	2	3	17
	Lack of improved instruments	5	-	-	5
	Irregular and inadequate supply of cattle feed	2	1	1	4
	Un-availability of vaccine & emergency veterinary services	2	-	1	3
	Poor availability of semen at AI centers	3	1	1	5
B	**Economic constraints**	16	9	3	28
	Higher cost of cattle feed and fodder seed	1	1	2	4
	Prices offered for milk are not reasonable	4	2	-	6
	Delay in payments	5	3	-	8
	Higher cost of animals, medicine and feed supplements	2	1	-	3
	Higher charges of veterinary services	2	1	-	3
	Lower incentives as bonus for milk supply	3	1	1	5
C	**Technical constraints**	15	3	3	21
	Lack of technical knowledge	7	2	-	9
	Poor conception rate of AI	4	1	1	7
	Poor knowledge of scientific feeding and health care	3	-	2	5
	Improper housing management	-	-	-	-
D	**Other constraints**	4	5	2	11
	Lower social and economic condition	-	2	-	2
	Lack of purchasing power	2	1	-	3
	Lack of cooperation and coordination	2	2	2	6
	TOTAL	47	19	11	77

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