

CONSTRAINTS OF DAIRY MEMBERS IN ALWAR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

To identify the constraints faced by the members of dairy co-operative societies in receiving the services from the functionaries of dairy union, the present study was undertaken. Majority of the members were in conformity of their response that they face medium to high constraints. They were of the opinion that the price of milk offered by dairy co-operative society is unsatisfactory and the testing of milk fat was irregular and incorrect. They also opined that the facilities of emergency veterinary services are poor and vaccination facilities are not provided timely by dairy union.

INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan hold fourth position in the country for milk production, despite being the largest state. The availability of milk in Rajasthan is about 275 g/head/day as against 214 g/head/day in India. Rajasthan Co-operative Dairy Federation (RCDF) is the apex body in the state so far as procurement of milk is concerned. RCDF consist of 16 milk unions. District co-operative unions are engaged in milk procurement, processing, marketing and providing services.

Out of the sixteen milk unions, 'Alwar Zila Dugdha Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Limited' (Alwar Dairy union) was established in 1972 at Alwar city. At present this union consists of 469 registered dairy cooperative societies (DCS). The union provides reasonable rates of milk and timely payment to the milk producers. It also organizes training programs for members about improved dairy practices. It, in addition, provides clinical services as well as services for animal health care. The union provides low cost balance ration and improved seeds of green fodder crops. Thus, the officials of RCDF and district

dairy unions are doing all efforts to improve the socio-economic status of the milk producers through dairy co-operative societies. Regardless of that, the members of dairy co-operative societies are of the general opinion of not getting services from dairy union. Keeping this information in view the present study was undertaken to identify the constraints faced by the members of dairy co-operative societies in receiving the services from the functionaries of dairy union.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in purposively selected Alwar district of Rajasthan. A sample of 60 members of dairy cooperative societies (DCSs) was selected for the study. The respondents were selected randomly from 10 dairy co-operative societies of five selected milk procurement routes. The data were collected by personal interview technique with the help of a well structured and pre-tested schedule. The data were then classified, tabulated and statistically analyzed. Mean and standard deviation were applied for classification of the respondents.

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Table 1. Distribution of members of dairy co-operative societies on the basis of level of constraints

Sr. No.	Level of constraints	Frequency	Percent
1.	Low (<30)	11	18.33
2.	Medium (30 to 34)	34	56.67
3.	High (> 34)	15	25.00
	Total	60	100.00

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Level of Constraints

An attempt has been made to know the level of constraints perceived in receiving the services from dairy union by the member respondents. On the basis of the level of constraints, the respondents of the study group were grouped into (i) low constraints group, (ii) medium constraints group, and (iii) high constraints group. The distribution of respondents is presented in Table 1.

The data in Table 1 depicts that 56.67 percent member respondents were in the medium constraints group. Where as, one-fourth of the respondents perceived high level of constraints in receiving the services from dairy union. Rest 18.33 percent members of dairy cooperative societies were observed in the group of low constraints. The findings are in agreement with the findings of Sharma and Intodia (1992).

Ranking of Constraints

An effort has also been made to find out the priority of constraints perceived by respondents in receiving the services from dairy union. For this, mean percent scores for each constraint was calculated and ranked accordingly. The results of same have been presented in Table 2.

The data presented in Table 2 reveal that problem of unsatisfactory price of milk offered by dairy union was expressed as the most important constraint by the members of dairy co-operative societies. This was followed by irregular and incorrect testing of milk fat. The realization of these problems might be due to the fact that the price of milk offered by dairy societies may not be remunerative enough in view of the expenditure incurred by the members for production of milk.

Table 2. Constraints perceived by dairy members in receiving the services from functionaries of dairy union

Sr. No.	Constraints	MPS	Rank
1	Unawareness about the services available from dairy union	40.39	XIII
2	Irregular collection of milk by dairy union	22.11	XVI
3	Unsatisfactory price of milk offered by dairy union	80.27	I
4	Inconvenient mode of payment to the dairy members	35.00	XV
5	Non-availability of balanced cattle feed at milk cooperative societies in time	43.33	XI
6	Untimely distribution of green fodder seeds	38.31	XIV
7	Poor services of artificial insemination	45.33	X
8	Inefficient veterinary services at village level	64.11	V
9	Vaccination facilities are not provided at the right time	64.17	IV
10	Irregularity in visit of mobile team of veterinary doctors	54.22	IX
11	Facilities of emergency veterinary services are poor	70.44	III
12	Lack of trainings about improved dairy practices	60.20	VII
13	Awareness camps for women are inadequate	42.37	XII
14	Lack of awards & recognition by dairy union for motivation to dairy members	56.24	VIII
15	Exposure trips are not properly arranged	62.23	VI
16	Irregular and incorrect testing of milk fat	75.00	II

Table 3. Significance of difference in the constraints perceived by dairy members

Source of Variance	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.	F Cal.
Between villagers	9	206.30	22.92	0.159 NS
Within villages (Error)	50	7409.70	148.19	
Total	59	7616.00	171.11	

N.S. = Non-significant at 5% level of significance

: Mean Table :

Name of Villages	Mean Value	Name of Villages	Mean Value
1. Malakheda	33.00	6. Peenan	34.33
2. Sumel	28.16	7. Jhalatala	33.67
3. Patan	31.33	8. Malawali	35.33
4. Rainy	33.00	9. Laxmangarh	33.50
5. Doroli	32.33	10. Salampur	32.00

Similarly, though the dairy union claims for but the respondents felt that the facilities of emergency veterinary services are poor, vaccination facilities are not provided at the right time and veterinary services at village level are inefficient. The present findings are in line with findings of Pareek (1999) who also found the non-availability of timely veterinary services to be an important constraint by the respondents.

Analysis of Variance

In order to find out similarity in perception of the constraints by respondents, the test of analysis of variance was applied. The results of analysis of variance computed for this purpose are presented in Table 3.

The calculated 'F' value 0.159 in Table 3 depicts that there is no significant variation in the opinion regarding constraints faced by dairy members of selected dairy co-operative societies. This leads to conclude that constraints perceived by the dairy members of the selected dairy co-operative societies were more or less the same. The present findings are supported by the findings of Khajuria (2000), who found that there was non-significant difference between the farmers of the selected villagers with respect to the constraints perceived by them in adoption of sprinkler irrigation system.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that majority of the members were facing medium to high constraints. All the respondents were in conformity of their response for the constraints they face. The respondents were of the opinion that the price of milk offered by dairy co-operative society is unsatisfactory and the testing of milk fat by dairy cooperative society was irregular and incorrect. Further, they also opined that the facilities of emergency veterinary services are poor and vaccination facilities are not provided timely by dairy union.

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