

Assessment of the Status of Dairying and Potential to Improve Socio-Economic Status of the Milk Producers and Convergence of all Central & State Schemes at District Level in Rajasthan

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Animal husbandry and livestock is highly potential sector contributing a lot in Rajasthan, especially of rural economy. This sector has also the highest potential for rural self-employment generation at the lowest possible investment per unit. The present study was undertaken to assess the status of dairying and potential to improve socio economic status of the milk producers. The data were collected from selected 240 dairy producers. It was pronounced that the productivity of the buffaloes and local cows maintained by the all category of dairy farms were lower than crossbred cows. Feed cost represented one of the major cost components. The livestock services like artificial insemination/natural service, vaccination, de-worming, etc., are time-sensitive and government institutions are not able to deliver in time due to financial as well as bureaucratic constraints. The awareness about the dairy schemes as well as livestock insurance was very poor. The role of institutions in dairy needs to be strengthened. The major constraints faced by the selected primary dairy cooperative societies and private dairy units were high numbers of small producers, irregular and inadequate supply of milk, unavailability of fodder throughout the years and low average milk yield.

Constraints in Production and Marketing of Milk as Perceived by Dairy Owners Related to Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Dairy Federation

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To identify the various constraints viz. infrastructural, production, economic and marketing a sample of 120 dairy owners (15/village) from 8 villages (2 from each districts) in 4 potential districts viz. Raipur, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon and Durg was drawn in the vicinity of Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Dairy Federation. It is observed from the data that unavailability of cattle feed and fodder seed on credit (76.7 percent) followed by lack of training facilities (66.7 percent), infrequent visit of veterinary staff (64.2 percent) and occasional availability of semen at the Artificial Insemination Centre (48.3 percent) were found to be major infrastructure constraints in the area under study, while unavailability of green/dry fodder throughout the year (77.5 percent) and low average milk yield of the milk animals (68.8 percent) were main production constraints as reported by majority of respondents. As regards to the economic constraints high charges for