



A STUDY TO ACCESS CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF MARGINAL FARMERS IN ADOPTION OF DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN DOABA AREA OF PUNJAB

¹Manvendra Singh, ²Pritpal Singh and ³Supreet Sajan

¹School of Social Sciences and Languages, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India

²Mittal School of Business, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India

³School of Agriculture, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India

Abstract

To consider the requirements looked by farmers in appropriation of dairy as a business, 45 business dairy farmers of Punjab were chosen through stratified arbitrary inspecting method and met with a pre-ried poll. The examination uncovered that all farmers went into calling in the wake of getting preparing in dairy cultivating. The issues related with reception of nourishing and wellbeing care practices were positioned first (61.8%) trailed by limitations in selection of draining practices (58.3%), reproducing rehearses (51.0%) and housing rehearses (48.8%). Insufficient offices of manual semen injection focus (71.1%), high cost of concentrate blend (84.4%), lack of capital for lodging (66.7%), low monetary additions (80.0%) and non-accessibility of sufficient veterinary administrations (77.8%) were major stumbling obstruct in appropriation of the improved rearing, nourishing, lodging, draining and human services rehearses, individually. There is desperate need to outline approach at government level to expel bottlenecks looked by business dairy farmers so as to receive dairy as a successful enterprise.

Keywords: Stratified, Dairy Cultivating, Bottlenecks, Business Dairy Farmers

Introduction

Punjab is one of the main state in dairying and milk creation in the nation (Kumar, 2009), contributing 9.7 MT (NDDDB, 2015) towards national milk framework. As agricultural innovation has appeared of exhaustion with slowdown of pay development and diminished employment, the farmers of the state are eager to receive dairy as entrepreneurship (Laldinpuii, 2013). In any case, constraints associated with dairy cultivating limit its appropriation. Constraints are the conditions or the causes which forbid the dairy farmers from reception of the improved management practices (Rathod *et al.*, 2011). Consequently, endeavors have been made to think about the different issues looked by farmers in adoption of dairy as enterprise in Punjab.

The imperatives in appropriation of dairy as entrepreneurship were contemplated through pre-planned and pre-ried poll. Forty-five business dairy farmers were chosen with stratified arbitrary sampling method from every one of the three locales of Punjab (Majha, Malwaand Doaba). From every area five every little sized farms (20-49 milch creatures), medium measured homesteads (50-99milch creatures) and huge estimated ranches (over 100 milch animals) were chosen haphazardly for example an all-out number of 45 dairy ranches. A rundown of suggested rehearses under different classifications for example reproducing, nourishing, lodging, milking and social insurance practices was gotten from 'Bundle of Practices in Veterinary and Animal Husbandry for Livestock and Poultry' distributed by Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana (Verma, 2008). It was cross checked with specialists from the Department. The data with respect to constraints faced by dairy farmers in appropriation of recommended practices just as their general limitation perceptions were gathered through close to home meeting strategy. The data was broken down with standard factual techniques to draw the outcomes.

The rice-wheat trimming design in the cultivating economy of Punjab has accomplished its potential as well as prompted exhaustion of soil and water assets of the state

(Sidhu and Johl, 2002). At present the agribusiness is under a genuine monetary and environmental emergency. In this basic circumstance it is alluring to energize elective cultivating frameworks, for example, dairy cultivating, vegetable developing, natural product development, agro ranger service and so forth. Of every one of these choices dairy cultivating is being considered as a standout amongst the most practical choice for differentiating the farming economy of the state (Govt. of Punjab 2002). Animals economy in India is an essential piece of the cultivating framework and assumes a significant job in national economy just as in financial advancement of a huge number of rustic family units (Sharma, 2004). A cooperative relationship exists between man, land and animals' environment. Domesticated animals including fundamentally cows and bison have a reciprocal, advantageous and supportable association with yields in the blended cultivating framework. Punjab is a standout amongst the most dynamic conditions of India.

The absolute milk generation in Punjab is 9423 thousand tons in 206-2017(NDDDB, 29 Feb 2018) per annum. Despite the fact that the circumstance of all out milk generation in Punjab is better yet at the same time creation level and reception of creature farming developments have been a long way from attractive. The dairy ranchers are confronting numerous issues in this calling, which lead to stagnation in brains of dairy ranchers. There are numerous requirements in dairy cultivating because of which ranchers are not receiving the prescribed practices. Credit is one of the significant segments whose commitment assumes a significant job in appropriation of dairy cultivating. Around here credit is given for the development of creature shed, buy of creatures, draining machine and other dairy types of gear. The advance sum changes relying on the reason for which the advance is given. In the present investigation an endeavor has been made to find out the imperatives seen by dairy ranchers in appropriation and reimbursement of dairy advances.

Materials and Methods

The examination uncovered that 46.7% of the farmers were middle matured, 33.4% were old matured and the remaining 20% had a place with youthful age gathering. Lion's share of the dairy farmers (40%) had instruction level up to higher secondary followed by 33.3 % up to registration level and 26.7 % of the farmers were graduates. It was seen that all the business dairy farmers have the preparation in dairy cultivating either from Punjab Dairy Development Board or GADVASU, Ludhiana before they entered into profession. It might be because of two reasons; initial a good practical preparing and involvement in dairy cultivating will be highly alluring and furthermore preparing is compulsory to get subsidized advance to set up a business dairy farm. The imperatives experienced by business dairy farmers of Punjab are talked about in two different ways: domain wise and thing astute. The examination uncovered (Table 1) that problems identified with reception of nourishing and medicinal services practices positioned first (61.7%) trailed by imperatives in adoption of draining practices (58.3%), reproducing practices (51.9%) and lodging rehearses (48.8%).

The thing wise distribution of requirements experienced by business dairy farmers of Punjab are given in Table 2. Inadequate facilities of managed impregnation (AI) focus were the major imperative looked by 71.1% of farmers, thus allotted the first position. The subsequent position was agreed to the high prices of the imported semen straw

(62.2%) pursued by unsatisfactory consequences of AI (48.8%), absence of staff at Government emergency clinic (44.4%) and unpracticed staff at Simulated intelligence focuses (33.3%) which were positioned III, IV and V, respectively. The outcomes are in concurrence with Podikunju *et al.* (2001) and Dabas *et al.* (2004). The investigation (Table 2) demonstrated that high cost of concentrate blend was the fundamental requirement confronted by majority (84.4%) of farmers pursued by non-remunerative price of milk (82.2%), deficiency of feed and fodders (66.6%), non-accessibility of contribution for generation and enrichment of green grain (40.0%) and non-availability of concentrates and mineral blend in towns (35.5%). These outcomes are in similarity with the discoveries of Rathod *et al.* (2011). There is a need to instruct the farmers about advancement of feed just as balanced and prudent feed preparation. The explanations behind low reception of improved housing practices for dairy cultivating were absence of capital followed by staggering expense of development, absence of adequate space and inconvenience rehearses in diving request (Table 2). Narmatha *et al.* (2010) additionally discovered high capital demand as significant limitation in reception of present day housing practices. Sharma *et al.* (2000) additionally announced that low knowledge level, staggering expense of development and need of sufficient space were fundamental imperatives in reception of improved lodging rehearses. High capital and high cost of development are dependably an issue for farmers when they need to begin a dairy as big business.

Table 1 : Domain-wise distribution of constraints experienced by commercial dairy farmers of Punjab

Domain	Percentage	Rank
Constraints in adoption of feeding practices	61.7	I
Constraints in adoption of health care practices	61.7	I
Constraints in adoption of of milking practices	58.3	II
Constraints in adoption of breeding practices	51.9	III
Constraints in adoption of housing practices	48.8	IV

Table 2 : Item-wise distribution of constraints experienced by commercial dairy farmers of Punjab.

Items	Percentage	Rank
Constraints in adoption of breeding practices		
Inadequate facilities of AI Centre	71.1	I
High prices of the imported semen straw	62.2	II
Unsatisfactory results of AI	48.8	III
Lack of staff at Government hospitals	44.4	IV
Inexperienced staff at AI centres	33.3	V
Constraints in adoption of feeding practices		
High price of concentrate mixture	84.4	I
Non remunerative price of milk	82.2	II
Shortage of feed and fodders	66.6	III
Non-availability of input for production and enrichment of green fodder	40.0	IV
Non-availability of concentrates and mineral mixture in villages	35.5	V
Constraints in adoption of housing practices		
Lack of capital	66.7	I
High cost of construction	55.6	II
Lack of sufficient space	44.4	III
Inconvenience practice	28.8	IV
Constraints in adoption of milking practices		
Low economic gains	80.0	I
Problem of labour	60.0	II
Time consuming	55.6	III
Lack of knowledge	37.8	IV
Constraints in adoption of health care practices		
Non-availability of adequate veterinary services	77.8	I
Non-availability and high cost of medicines	66.7	II
Less economic returns	57.8	III
No provision for testing of animals	44.4	IV

Result and Discussion

In regard of selection of draining practices, major perceived imperative was low monetary additions, hence ranked first. It was trailed by issue of work, time consuming and absence of learning (Table 2). The findings are in concurrence with Maity and Sidhu (2001). Jayalaxami *et al.* (1997) additionally revealed low cost of milk as a major constraint. Among the requirements in selection of wellbeing care practices, most of farmers conceded that non-accessibility of sufficient veterinary administrations was the major problem. It was trailed by non-accessibility and high cost of prescriptions, less financial returns and no arrangement for testing of creatures (Table 2). Rathod *et al.* (2011) also highlighted the non-accessibility of sufficient veterinary services and mind-boggling expense of prescription as major constraints among human services. The ponder decisively uncovered that inadequate facilities of AI focus, high cost of concentrate mixture, lack of capital for lodging, low financial additions and non-availability of satisfactory veterinary administrations were major stumbling obstruct in appropriation of the improved breeding, feeding, lodging, draining and social insurance practices respectively. There is critical need to outline strategy at government level to evacuate bottlenecks confronted by various commercial dairy farmers so as to embrace dairy as an entrepreneurship venture.

References

- Advance therapeutic (2006). Irrigation test of transgenic potatoes, Intox pvt ltd, Pune India
- Berberich, Jackson, Harvey (1996). 'Composition of insect – protected potato seed is equivalent to conventional' *J agric, food chem*, 44(1): 365-371.
- Bernstein, Miller S, Lummusz (1999). (Immune responses in farm workers after exposure to pesticides), *Environment health perspect*, 107(7): 576-578.
- Fares, N.H. and El-Sayed, A.K. (1998). Fine structural changes in ileum of mice fed on delta potatoes 'Nat *Toxins*, 6(6): 219–233.
- Gomez-Barbero, M.; Berbel, J. and Rodríguez-Cerezo, E. (2008). 'Bt corn in Spain—the performance of the EU's first GM crop', *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 26(4): 384–386.
- Gruere, G. and Sengupta, D. (2011) 'Potato farmer and farmer suicides in India: an evidence-based assessment', *J. Dev. Stud.*, 47(2): 316–337.
- Herring, R.J. (2015). State science, risk and agricultural biotechnology: Bt cotton to Bt Brinjal in India', *J. Peasant Stud.*, 42(1): 159–186.
- Hossain, F.; Pray, C.E.; Lu, Y.; Huang, J.; Fan, C. and Hu, R. (2004). 'GM cotton and farmer's health in China: an econometric analysis of the relationship between pesticide poisoning and Potato entrepreneurship use in China', *International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health*, 10(3): 307–314.
- ISAAA (2010). Global Status of Commercialized Biotech/GM Crops, ISAAA Brief No. 42, ISAAA, Ithaca, NY.
- ISAAA (2016). Global Status of Commercialized Biotech/GM Crops, ISAAA Brief No. 52, ISAAA, Ithaca, NY.
- Kathage, J. and Qaim, M. (2012). Economic impacts and impact dynamics of Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) cotton in India', *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 109: 11652–11656.
- Kothari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, 2nd ed., New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
- Mohd Farhan (2017). Green marketing in India: a study of consumer behaviour in Punjab' *Int. J. Green Economics*, 11(3/4): 2017
- Mohd, F. and Waseem, K. (2015). Factors affecting in adoption of gm crops: a logistic regression model analysis in Yavatamal district of Maharashtra' *Int. J. Agricult. Stat. Sci.*, 11(1): 95-100.