

Constraints in adoption of dairy management practices

R.P. KADAM AND S.D. WANGIKAR

See end of the article for authors' affiliations
.....

Correspondence to:

R.P.KADAM

Department of Extension
Education, College of
Agriculture, Marathwada
Agricultural University,
PARBHANI (M.S.) INDIA

Accepted : July, 2008
.....

ABSTRACT

The study was confined to the Parbhani District during the year 2007-08 as there are significant number of SHGs in this district. Out of Nine talukas of this district, three namely, Sonpeth, Palam and Gangakhed were drawn randomly by lottery method. Two villages from each talukas were selected. From each village, three such SHGs where the members of SHGs are following dairy management were chosen randomly by lottery method, and thus a final sample consisted of 108 respondents. Majority of the respondents (75.00%) were only the members of SHGs. As regards age of the respondents significant percentage (51.85%) of respondents were young could only read and write (40.74%) with an annual income of medium category (83.33%), having 5-8 members in their family (57.41%), and joint family holders (69.45%), hailing in upper caste (57.40%). Majority of the respondents wanted training for one week at village level in summer season. Three top most constraints expressed by the respondents were high prices of milch animal, higher prices of animal' feed and getting less prices for milk they sold.

Key words : Constraints, Adoption, Members of SHG, Duration, Season and time, Dairy management practice.

Dr. Md. Yunus, father of micro credit scheme and Nobel Prize winner has done an unequivocal work for empowering the poorest rural women in particular and poorest rural folk in general. This scheme propounded by Dr. Yunus has spread in different developing countries of the world, including India also. Under this scheme, SHGs of rural women occupies a strategic position. On the strength of finance received by the members of SHGs, the rural women as members have entered into different subsidiary occupations in relation to the realm of agriculture. Dairy management, sheep and goat rearing, sericulture are some of the important subsidiary occupations undertaken by rural women as members of SHG in a big way. In order the equip with latest knowledge and skill in this field, training to members of SHG is sine-qua-non. It is an appreciative point to note that in recent past, this subsidiary occupation has grown like any thing in rural areas and the specific objectives in focus are as under-

- To study the profile of the selected members of SHGs,
- To identify the duration, season and place of training as expressed by respondents and
- To know the constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of dairy management practices.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was confined to the Parbhani District during the year 2007-08 as there are significant

number of SHGs in this district. Out of nine talukas of this district three talukas namely Sonpeth, Palam and Gangakhed were drawn randomly by lottery method. From these talukas based on the discussion with the officers of Mahila Arathik Vikas Mandal located at Parbhani, two villages from each taluka were selected, which were according to these officers doing splendid work for furthering the subsidiary occupation like dairy management. Six selected villages were namely, Dighol, Dighol (T), Kerwadi, Shirpur, Muli and Khali.

From each village, three such SHGs where the members of SHGs are following dairy management were chosen randomly by lottery method for the purpose of study. From each SHG, six members were selected to gather the desired information by nth method, thus, a final sample consisted of 108 respondents. Training need of the respondents was assessed on the basis of their expression on three point continuum of Most important, Important and Not important and scores of 3,2,1 were given, respectively.

For collecting data in light of objectives, structured schedule was prepared and personal interview method was employed for collecting data. Simple statistical tools like frequency, percentage and co-efficient of correlation were used.

OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the respondents:

Distribution of SHGs according to their year of establishment :

It is observed from Table 1 that most of the SHGs (55.56%) were established between 3-4 years. Equal percentages of SHGs were established within 2 years