

## Socio-economic Status of Dairy Entrepreneurs of Self Help Group

Narwade R.C<sup>1</sup>, S.P. Salame<sup>2</sup>, R.K. Bite<sup>3</sup>, A.P. Galande<sup>4</sup> and D.M. Mankar<sup>5</sup>

---

**ABSTRACT:** A study on Adoption of dairy management practices by dairy entrepreneurs of self help group in Akola district of Maharashtra was undertaken during 2013-14. Sample consisted of 100 dairy entrepreneurs of self help group member selected proportionately from randomly selected from Akola district. The investigation was carried out in Akola Panchayat Samiti of Akola district with the objectives To study the personal, socio-economic, communication and psychological characteristics of dairy entrepreneurs of self help groups and To study the constraints faced by self help groups member in dairy entrepreneurs. The results revealed that more than half of the respondents belong to middle age group (53.00%), and nearly half of the respondents were educated upto high school level. Majority of respondents (66.00%) were landless, more than one third of the respondents (43.00%) possessed dairy occupation. More than one third of the respondents (41.00%) had their annual income between Rs. 1,50,001 to Rs. 2,00,000. More than half of the respondents (55.00%) belong to middle category of herd size and more than one third of the respondents were medium training level (45.00%). More than half of the respondents (63.00%) had medium experience in dairying. Near about all respondent shows medium Economic motivation (95.00%), majority of the respondents (54.00%) had medium level of market orientation. More than half of the respondents (62.00%) were from medium sources of information group and more than half of the respondents (54.00%) had medium level of infrastructure facilities. More than half of the respondents (67.00%) were observed in medium level of risk preference.

---

### INTRODUCTION

Majority of respondents had major constrains like difficult loan procedure (78.00%) were the major constraints for over whelming majority of dairy entrepreneurs. This was followed by 77.00 per cent of dairy entrepreneurs constraints faced to high cost of veterinary medicines and high cost of concentrate and fodder (71.00%). Moreover, over half of the dairy entrepreneurs also expressed that non availability of veterinary aids and artificial insemination facilities at village level (65.00%). This was followed by 56.00 per cent of dairy entrepreneurs constraints faced to rate per liter of milk not remunerative, as well as non conduction of trainings for dairy entrepreneurs (30.00%). Non availability transport facilities at village level (21.00%) and lack of drinking water facilities at village level (13.00%) were the constraints for them.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is based on the 'Exploratory research Design' of the social research. The Swarnajayanti Gramswarojgar Yojana was under implementation in all seven Panchayat Samiti of

Akola District Out of these, Akola Panchayat Samiti was purposively select on the basis of larger number of dairy entrepreneurs of SHG's in the Akola Panchayat Samiti. Out of 196 villages 10 villages were identified by contacting DRDA and Extension Officer (SGSY) of Akola Panchayat Samiti., from the selected 10 villages having 13 SHGs, Thus, 100 dairy entrepreneurs of SHG's having minimum milch animal constituted the sample respondents.

In the present study, a constraint refers to the difficulties faced by dairy entrepreneurs of SHG's for adoption of selected dairy management practices. Constraints found during data collection as expressed by the respondents were classified into different categories. The frequency and percentage of each constraint were worked out for the interpretation.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The majority of the respondents (53.00%) were of middle, age followed by young age category (36.00%). More than one third of respondents (38.00%) were educated up to high school level. Majority of the respondents (66.00%) were landless. However, 21.00 per cent of them were small farmers.

Majority of the respondents (43.00%) possessed only dairy occupation followed by 34.00 per cent of them having farming + dairy occupation. Majority of respondents (55.00%) possessed medium size of herd i.e. 5 to 8 buffaloes with them. The annual income of the more than one third of the respondents (41.00%) was between Rs 1,50,001/- to Rs 2,00,000/- Majority of respondents (63.00%) had experience of dairying of 5 to 8 years. More than half of the respondents (52.00%) fell under medium category of economic motivation. Majority of the respondents (45.00%) had medium level of training received. More than half of the respondents (54.00%) had medium level of market orientation. Majority of respondents (62.00%) were from medium level of information sources. More than half of the respondents (54.00%) were from medium level of infrastructure facility. Majority of respondents (67.00%) were from medium level of risk preference.

### CONSTRAINTS

The constraints faced by respondents in adopting of dairy management practices have been furnished in Table 1.

It is observed from the Table 1, that and difficult loan procedure (78.00%) were the major constraints for over whelming majority of dairy entrepreneurs. This was followed by 77.00 per cent of dairy

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of the respondents according to the constrains faced in dairy management**

<i>Sr. Constraints No.</i>	<i>Frequency (n = 100)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. High cost of concentrate and fodder	71	71.00
2. High cost of veterinary medicines	77	77.00
3. Difficult loan procedure	78	78.00
4. Rate per liter of milk not remunerative	56	56.00
5. Non availability transport facilities at village level	21	21.00
6. Non availability of veterinary aids artificial insemination facilities at village level	65	65.00
7. Non conduction of trainings	30	30.00
8. Lack of drinking water facilities at village level	13	13.00

entrepreneurs constraints faced to high cost of veterinary medicines and high cost of concentrate and fodder (71.00%). Moreover, over half of the dairy entrepreneurs also expressed that non availability of veterinary aids and artificial insemination facilities at village level (65.00%). This was followed by 56.00 per cent of dairy entrepreneurs constraints faced to rate per liter of milk not remunerative, as well as non conduction of trainings for dairy entrepreneurs (30.00%). non availability transport facilities at village level (21.00%) and lack of drinking water facilities at village level (13.00%) were the constraints for them.

○○○