PROBLEMS

It is clear from the study that study area has dominated by 54.45% of livestock rearers. Among them a vast majority of rural people either fully depends on livestock husbandry or on mixed (crop-livestock) farming system. Thus livestock development looks to ensure the welfare of people because this sector is highly livelihood intensive. All the constraints experienced by the sampled households followed by suggestions are incorporated here.

1. Livestock practice needs a number of services which is provided by government. But theses services is either not available at the doorstep of farmers or the services are unsatisfactory. Livestock farmers are, therefore, not able to take full advantages of these services to increase their production.

2. It was felt during field survey that the poor section of livestock farmers hardly have any access to the free services. However, the government maintains a large infrastructure on livestock services for small and poor livestock rearers and it is provided free.

3. The poor farmers particularly landless, marginal and small farmers are unable to get their loan from the bank due to the lack of high approach.

4. The farmers are unaware of the livestock insurance scheme which was approved in February 2006. The scheme aimed at protecting the farmers against losses due to the untimely death of animals. The central government is providing subsidy to the tune of 50% of the premium under the scheme of Government of India (Economic Survey, 2006-2007).

5. Animal shed is of very low quality of landless and marginal farmers. A portion of the residential house is converted to animal shed. The problem of shedding during rainy season increases and led to outbreak of diseases in animals.
6. It is observed during field survey that cost of feed and fodder is high. Landless, Marginal and Small farmers feel much burden to purchase feed grains and fodder.

7. It was also observed during field survey that salinity of water is also a hindrance in livestock husbandry. Some villages in Tappal block like Bairamganj dominated by high castes observed with saline water, causing reduction in livestock number.

8. Lack of awareness regarding livestock husbandry and proper knowledge of balanced feeding is another important constraint.

9. Exploitation of livestock farmers by milkman is very common in study area. The price of milk paid by milkmen is very less than the market price of milk. Landless, marginal and small farmers are much affected by the milkmen exploitation.

10. Late payment by the dairy centers to the farmers is also one of the problems which discourage them to sell the milk at dairy center. However the price of milk at dairy centers is more than the price of milkmen.

11. It was also investigated that interference of Dalal (broker/middleman) during selling and purchasing of livestock in livestock market is one of the problems in study area. The farmer can not sell their livestock without the help of middlemen. For this help, farmers have to pay some money to them (middlemen).