



CONSTRAINT FACED BY CATTLE OWNERS IN ADOPTION OF SCIENTIFIC CATTLE FARMING PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in two villages of Jabalpur district adopted by NDVSU, Jabalpur. All the cattle owners (n=115) of two adopted villages were selected for the study. The data were collected by the help of a well structured interview schedule by personal interview method. For the measurement of the constraints, the respondents were asked to give answer on two point i.e. yes and no and the weight age of 1 and 0 was assigned, respectively. Cattle farmers were then grouped into three categories *viz.*, low, medium and high level of constraint using the equal distribution methods. The study data revealed that 55.65 per cent of the farmers faced High level of constraint followed by medium (30.43%) and low (13.91%) in all five major areas of scientific cattle farming practices. Whereas item-wise constraint analysis revealed that the major constraints faced by the farmers were high illiteracy rate (87.82%) in selected villages, high cost of mineral mixture(84.34%), non availability of A.I. facilities (85.21), high cost of construction of animal shed (84.34%), high incidence of diseases among livestock (87.82%) and inadequate market intelligence (80.86%), respectively.

KEYWORDS: Constraints, Cattle farmers, Equal distribution methods, Mineral mixture.

INTRODUCTION

A cattle farming is an important source of income and employment in rural areas. This sector plays a critical role in the welfare of India's rural population. Among cattle farming, dairying has largely been considered as subsidiary to agriculture, however, during the last three decades, cattle production had undergone a major transformation thus resulting into a substantial increase in milk production and dairying has become a viable tool to diversify the agricultural production thus helping our country to achieve top position in milk production in the world which could be attributed to increase in the population of high yielding crossbred cattle with launching of various breed improvement programmes by the government as well and as different research and development organizations. Milking animals are the earning members of the dairy herd. The factors affecting farmer's adoption of dairy technology is critical to success of development and implementation of policies and programmes in dairy industry development. Increasing the income and employment of marginal and small farmers and landless agricultural labour house-holds through dairying is in conformity with the national objectives. On the basis of above discussion the present study was taken up to analyze the various constraints inhibiting the adoption of cattle farming practices in Jabalpur district.

1. To study the constraints faced by the farmers for adoption of cattle management in cattle farming practices.
2. To seek the suggestion to overcome the constraints faced by the cattle owners in cattle farming practices.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The present study was conducted in two villages (namely

Chatarpur and Kailwas) of Jabalpur district of M.P., Which were adopted by the Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur in the year 2015-16. All cattle owners were selected from each adopted village to study the constraints faced by Cattle Owners in adoption of improved technology regarding cattle farming. The villages namely; Chatarpur, Kailwas had 50 and 65 number of cattle owners as respondents, respectively. Thus, the final sample size was 115. The data were collected through personal interview method with the help of pretested well structured interview schedule. A list of 45 constraints was prepared under five different sub heads *viz.*; socioeconomic, breeding, feeding, management, health care and marketing constraints. For the measurement of the constraints, the responses were asked to give answer on two point *i.e.* yes and no and the weight age of 1 and 0 was assigned, respectively. The scores for each item were worked out thereafter and all scores were added and taken as total constraints score of that respondent. In the present study the total score of constraints was 45. Cattle farmers were then grouped into three categories *viz.*, low, medium and high constraint using the equal distribution methods.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

Constraints and degree of seriousness of constraints perceived by the cattle farmers:

Level of constraints perceived by cattle farmers in adoption of scientific cattle farming practices: The data given in Table 01 reveals that maximum percentage of respondents (55.65%) faced High level of constraint followed by medium (30.43%) and low (13.91%) in all five major areas of scientific cattle farming practices.

TABLE 01: Level of constraints perceived by cattle farmers in adoption of cattle farming practices (N=115)

Aspects	Category	Frequency	Per cent
Constraints	Low (Up to 16)	16	13.91
	Medium (16-32)	35	30.43
	High (>32-48)	64	55.65

Item-wise constraint of cattle farming practices faced by the respondents and its rank order: The data presented in Table 02 reveals the item -wise constraint of cattle farming practices faced by the respondents and its rank order-

- A. Socio-economic Constraints:** In the categories of socio-economic constraints, illiteracy (87.82%) was the major constraints with Ist rank followed by lack of marketing facilities in village and occupied second rank.
- B. Feeding Constraints:** It is revealed that among the feeding constraints the major problem was high cost of mineral mixture (84.34%) faced by the farmers followed by high cost of feed and fodder (83.47%), Non availability of mineral mixture (77.39%) and Non availability of concentrate feed (69.56%) and got rank II, III and IV, respectively.
- C. Breeding Constraints :** Moreover data analysis was further revealed that the major breeding related constraints faced by the farmers was non availability of A.I. facilities i.e. 85.21 per cent (rank I), non availability of improved sire/breeding bull in village (rank II) and more charges for exotic breeding bull (rank III).

- D. Constraints related to Management practices:** In the categories of management practices the major problem was high cost of construction of animal shed (84.34%, rank I) followed by lack of knowledge about scientific management practice of cattle farming (80%, rank II) while lack of knowledge about clean milk production occupied third rank.
- E. Constraints related to cattle health care practices:** The further data analysis revealed that the inadequate/lack of fund for treatment of animal (87.82%) was the major constraint face by the farmers. Whereas distance location of Veterinary hospital was the second most important constraints among health care constraints faced by the farmers.
- F. Constraints related to Marketing:** It is revealed that 80.86 per cent of farmers face the problem was 'inadequate market intelligence and got first rank. The next in order was 'lack of organized/regulated markets for improved breed' (rank II) followed by problem of milk transportation to the market (rank III). The lack of minimum support price for milk (52.19%) were found as least constraint among marketing practices and thus occupied the last (rank VI).

TABLE 02: Constraint of cattle farming practices faced by the respondents and its rank order (N=115)

S.No.	Constraints	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
A. Socio-economic constraints				
1	Illiteracy	101	87.82	I
2	Small land holding size	88	76.52	III
3	Less transportation and communication facility	75	65.21	IV
4	Lack of marketing facilities in village	95	82.60	II
B. Constraints related to feeding practices				
1	Non availability of green fodder	76	66.08	IX
2	High cost of feed and fodder	96	83.47	II
3	Lack of knowledge about balance feeding	70	60.86	VII
4	Lack of knowledge about preservation of feed and fodder	76	66.08	V
5.	Challenging feeding of milch animals due to paucity of funds	71	61.73	VI
6	Non availability of mineral mixture	89	77.39	III
7	High cost of mineral mixture	97	84.34	I
8	Non availability of concentrate feed	80	69.56	IV
9	Lack of drinking water sources for cattle	65	56.52	XI
10	Inadequate / no area for fodder cultivation due to small size of land holding	60	52.12	X
C. Constraints related to breeding practices				
1	Non availability of improved sire/ breeding bull in village	90	78.26	II
2	Distant location of A.I. centre and hospital	71	61.73	IV
3	Low productivity of cattle	65	56.52	VIII
4	Non availability of A.I. facilities	98	85.21	I
5	No A.I. facility available on holidays	56	48.69	IX
6	Use of non descriptive bulls by the farmers	46	40.00	X
7	More charges for exotic breeding bull	78	67.82	III
8	More charges for breeding through A.I.	76	66.08	V
9	Inadequate knowledge to detect heat signs in cattle	71	61.73	VI
10	Lack of knowledge detect of silent heat in cattle	67	58.26	VII

D Constraints related to Management practices				
1	High cost of construction of animal shed	97	84.34	I
2	Lack of knowledge about scientific management in livestock	92	80.00	II
3	Lack of knowledge about clean milk production	81	70.00	III
4	Lack of dairy cooperative society in village	86	74.78	IV
5	Lack of training facilities about scientific bovines management at the farmers door step	73	63.47	VI
6	Reluctance of family members for animal management	50	43.47	VII
E Constraints in cattle health care practices				
1	High incidence of disease among livestock	101	87.82	I
2	Distant location of Veterinary hospital	96	83.47	II
3	High cost of animal disease treatment	52	45.21	VII
4	Lack of knowledge about animal disease	81	70.43	III
6	Lack of awareness about the Govt. services and facilities for health care	45	39.13	VIII
7	Inadequate / untimely supply of vaccines	30	26.08	X
8	Lack of knowledge about vaccination	73	63.47	V
9	Inadequate / lack of funds for treatment of animal	55	43.82	VI
10	Non availability of veterinary doctors in odd hours / holidays	40	34.78	IX
F Constraints related to Marketing practices				
1	Lack of organized / regulated markets for improved breed	90	78.26	II
2	Inadequate market intelligence for marketing of bovines	93	80.86	I
3	Lack of minimum support price for milk	60	52.17	VI
4	Problem of milk transportation to the market	83	72.17	III
5	Defunct milk producers cooperative society for milk procurement	79	68.69	IV
6	Lack of refrigeration facilities at cooperative societies	71	61.73	V

Majority of the cattle farmers reported that the illiteracy, High cost of mineral mixture and feed/ fodder, non availability of AI facilities, low productivity, high cost of construction of animal shed, lack of scientific knowledge of cattle farming practices, high incidence of animal diseases, distance location of veterinary hospital and inadequate marketing intelligence for bovines were the major constraints face by the farmers in study area. Suresh and Jayaramaiah (1995) and Sivanarayana and Reddy (1995) also highlighted the poor productivity of the indigenous breeds is a major constraint faced by the farmers. Similar findings were also reported by Sagari (2001). There was a need to guide the farmers about enrichment and conservation of the fodder for future use by treating it with various additives and nutrients. The farmers also pointed out about the high cost of medicine and treatment services related to health care is an constraint. Similar findings were also reported by Gangil and Dabas (2005).

CONCLUSION

Majority of the cattle farmers reported that the illiteracy, High cost of mineral mixture and feed/ fodder, non availability of AI facilities, low productivity, high cost of construction of animal shed, lack of scientific knowledge of cattle farming practices, high incidence of animal diseases, distance location of veterinary hospital and inadequate marketing intelligence for bovines were the major constraints face by the farmers in study area.

Establishment of more marketing facilities, enhancing fodder cultivation, provision of loans to livestock farmers with subsidy and conducting awareness programmes among farmers on various scientific livestock management practices will lessen the prevailing constraints in dairy farming, which in turn improve the dairy industries.

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