RESEARCH JOURNAL OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY SCIENCE (Apr. & Oct., 2011); 2 (1&2) : 86-89

RESEARCH PAPER

Received : May, 2011; ***Revised:*** Jul., 2011; ***Accepted :*** Sep., 2011

Constraints in adoption of scientific recommendation in feeding of dairy cattle

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ABSTRACT

In the present investigation, the efforts were made to inquire the constraints in adoption of scientific recommendation in feeding dairy cattle in Sindewahi Tahsil in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra. From the investigation, it was found that the adoption of scientific recommendation in feeding of animals was meagre. The main constraints involved in feeding of dairy animals were financial, situational, infrastructural ,personal, organizational and in technical aspects. Intensity of constraint was very high in small fallowed by landless, marginal, medium and large farmers.

KEY WORDS : Dairy cattle, Scientific management, Feeding, Constraints, Suggestions

Thakre, V.M., Shelke, R.R. and Gubbarwar, S.G. (2011). Constraints in adoption of scientific recommendation in feeding of dairy cattle, *Res. J. Animal Hus. & Dairy Sci.,* **2** (1&2) : 86-89.

INTRODUCTION

India owns one of the highest livestock population in the world. It accounts of worlds 16 per cent cattle population and 57 per cent buffalo population. India has livestock population of 185.2 millions cattle, 98 million buffaloes, 61 million sheep, 124.35 million goat and poultry 489.9 million (2003-04).

In many parts, the state nutritional management practices are not undertake which influence livestock population, shortage green and dry fodder and concentrate in all region which leads to under feeding of animal and thereby resulting poor performance in growth and milk production. Farmers are following the old traditional feeding practices and there is decline in production potential of milk animal (Lal *et al.,* 1996). Marwale *et al.* (1995) revealed that personal locality and personal cosmopolite had positive and significant correlation with extent of adoption of cattle feeding practices. Kulkarni *et al.*(1990) reported that the constraints in adoption of recommended dairy technology *viz.,* Non-availability of loan facilities, economical constraints and artificial insemination facilities in village and lack of knowledge. The main reason of low productivity is low feed availability, as 4.4 per cent of the cultivated land is under forage crops, therefore farming of forage crop need the great attention (Singh *et al.*1997).

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Objectives :

– To analyze the different constraints of scientific recommendation in feeding of dairy animals in Sindewahi Taluka and to suggest ways and means to overcome in constraints scientific recommendation in feeding.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data was collected from dairy cattle owners from randomly selected 09 villages and each village consist 15 farmers with personal interview with individual farmers. The interview specimen was prepared.

The information regarding utilization of land, feed and fodder, scientific recommended practices adopted and constraints in adoption of scientific feeding practices was collected by interview.

Size of sampling:

– Landless - 1 to 3 animals
– Marginal - 4 to 6 animals
– Small - 7 to 8 animals
– Medium - 8 to 10 animals
– Large - Above 10 animals

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of 135 dairy farmers according to