



Problems faced in adoption of improved dairy farming practices by the dairy farmers of Raipur city

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ABSTRACT: This study was conducted in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh. A total of 130 respondents were randomly selected from the selected places of Raipur city for this study. The present study was undertaken to assess the problems and to seek the suggestions to overcome the problems in adoption of improved dairy farming practices. The problems and suggestions regarding improved dairy farming practices in the selected places which are taken into account include that the majority (96.15%) of the respondents were of the opinion that lack of sufficient green fodder in the market was the major problems followed by high cost of vaccine (88.46%), high cost of treatments (84.62%), high cost of animals and their maintenance (71.53%), lack of knowledge about proper diagnosis of disease (71.74%), etc. were the major problems in the adoption of improved dairy farming practices. 88.46 per cent of the respondents were suggested that the green fodder and concentrate should be available throughout the year at low cost. Vaccination facilities should be provided by the Government in proper time (85.38%) and medicine should be available at low cost (74.61%), about 66.15 and 50.00 per cent respondents suggested that number of veterinary hospital should be increased for better treatments of cattle and training should be given for better livestock managements, respectively.

KEY WORDS : Dairy practices, Problems, Suggestions, Dairy farmers

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INTRODUCTION

Farming is widely recognized as a hazardous occupation for all persons of all ages and the extent of animal related injury in the agricultural industry has been documented (Low *et al.*, 1996). Cow occupies an important place in Indian dairy industry as well as rural Indian economy. Most of the reproductive problems are due to mismanagement of feeding and poor nutrition leads to delayed puberty and reduced conception rate (Fleck *et al.*, 1980).

Dairying in India has been considered to be playing a crucial role in Indian economy. The level and speed of adoption of dairy innovation by farming community has been far from satisfaction though it has direct bearing on dairy farm production. The slow pace of adoption of improved dairy

practices is attributed to various factors. A firsthand knowledge of these factors to the extension personnel would create the speedy adoption of dairy innovations in the villages. The net performance of domestic livestock is the result of the combined influence of all these factors. Advance made in management and technological procedures adopted in most of the modern lives stock enterprises, have contributed enormously to make the livestock industry profitable, in several cases these attitudes have markedly influenced the health of animals and economy of lives stock form. It has been demonstrated in a study that there exists a close relationship between livestock farmers personal characteristics, attitude and management practices and farm performance (Tarabla and Dodd, 1990). Maintaining animal's good health is essential to ensure high production. In developing countries, cows are an important source of protein as well as income, but if not handled properly they can cause loss to the handler. Accordingly the research was considered as an effort to study the problems coming in way of adoption by the respondents. The low level of socio-economic status of villagers is the major hindrance and less number of improved breeds, lack of appropriate feeding of animal and good management points were the inhibitors for higher production

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