



# Adoption of improved dairy husbandry practices by the tribal in Dangs district

P.D. VERMA, M.K. YADAV AND G.R. PATEL

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## INTRODUCTION

Dairy business has a crucial role in our economy. Despite the facts, that milk production in our country is characterized in a traditional way. That resulted low productivity of milch animals and clearly affects the per capita availability of milk in the country. The present per capita availability of milk in the country is 110gm against the world average 300 g. It is mainly because of rearing non-descriptive breed of animals and their low milk potential, shortage of feeds and fodder and improper management practices. However, India has large animal population. The situation in the hilly region like Dangs is very alarming in this regard. The average milk productivity in Dangs is only 3-5 Liter/day/ animal. Still there exists a wide gap between the technology available at the research juncture and its adoption particularly in animal rearing. For increasing the milk production and making the dairy business more remunerative, it is essential to go for the adoption of improved dairy husbandry technologies in the field of health care, feeding, breeding and management. Hence, the study is planned with the following objectives:

### Objectives :

- To study the profile of the respondents.

### MEMBERS OF RESEARCH FORUM

#### Address for correspondence :

P.D. Verma, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari Agricultural University, Dediapada, NARMADA (GUJARAT) INDIA  
Email : dpramodkumarverma@yahoo.com

#### Associated Authors' :

M.K. Yadav and G.R. Patel, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari Agricultural University, Dediapada, NARMADA (GUJARAT) INDIA

- To know the extent of adoption of selected dairy husbandry practices .
- To examine the relationship between dependent and independent variables.
- To identify the constraints in dairy husbandry faced by the live stock owners.
- To suggest the remedial measures to overcome the constraints in dairy husbandry.

Present study was conducted in 10 villages of Dang district where HF and cross breed cows are kept by the live stock owners. Out of 10 selected villages, 100 livestock owners' were selected *i.e.* 10 farmers from each village by using random sampling technique. To measure adoption of dairy husbandry technologies, one score was given for adoption of particular technology and Zero score for non adoption. Recommended technologies were selected with the help of experts in the concerned field as well as review of literature. The information was collected through personal interview methods with the help of well structured schedule. The statistical tools like correlation, regression were used to interpret the result.

### Major findings :

Majority of the respondents were belonged to young and middle age group, educate up to primary and secondary level, marginal to small land holding,, agriculture with dairy as main occupation, rearing animals up to 5, high level of selling pattern index of milk, 76 per cent of the respondents were obtained highest yield up to 15 liter/day and medium level of adoption with a mean score of 10.96.