

Indigenous animal husbandry practices of tribal farmers

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ABSTRACT: Indigenous knowledge is characterized as the sum of experience and knowledge for a given ethnic group, which forms the basis for decision making in regard to familiar and unfamiliar problems and challenges. It can play key role in designing of sustainable farming systems including animal husbandry practices thereby increasing the livelihood that rural populations would accept, develop and maintain innovations and interventions. The domain of traditional veterinary knowledge has attracted a considerable amount of interest amongst scientific community, policy planners and extension workers and development agencies in recent times. The present study is an effort to document the indigenous livestock and animal husbandry practices of the tribal farmers in the tribal region of Madhya Pradesh state. The study was conducted in one purposively selected agriculturally less progressive block, namely, Kundam of Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh state. A total of 60 tribal farmers served as respondents. The findings of the study would help the extension workers, policy makers and scientists to have an insight into the evolution of appropriate technology or practices for sustainable agriculture and bring participation for ultimate development, relation to socioeconomic uplidment of tribal farmers.

KEY WORDS: Indigenous knowledge, ITK, Tribal farmers, Animal health care, Ethno-veterinary medicines

HOW TO CITE THIS PAPER: Singh, D.P., Gour, Shashi and Gour, A.K. (2015). Indigenous animal husbandry practices of tribal farmers. Res. J. Animal Hus. & Dairy Sci., 6(1): 79-82.

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