



# Perceived utility of rearing of Red Kandhari cattle

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**ABSTRACT :** The present study was conducted in Nanded district, in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State in the year of 2011-12 with specific objective to study the perceived utility of cattle rearers regarding the rearing of Red Kandhari. From Nanded district, Biloli, Kandhar and Mukhed talukas were selected for study. It was observed from the study that majority of the cattle rearers under study were from low level of farming experience. Most of them were educated up to primary class, having small size of family, marginal annual income, cattle rearing+ farming occupation, high social participation, medium use of source of information, medium extension contact, having medium herd size and medium level of knowledge. Majority of the cattle rearers' *i.e.* 37.50 per cent were observed to be in medium level of perceived utility.

**KEY WORDS :** Red Kandhari cattle, Perceived utility, Cattle rearers

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## INTRODUCTION

India is basically a rural oriented and land based with 76.27 per cent of rural population, being an agricultural country with 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the world's population of cattle. The cows are the backbone of the agriculture and play a major role in the rural economy. Most of the poor with small holding of land which is cultivated with the help of the bullocks on which they depend for ploughing, planking, irrigation, mannuaring, threshing and transport of produce. A cow provides milk and milk products which are the only source of animal protein in vegetarian diet. Farmers whose economy is weak, the transport of agriculture products from village to the market is done by bullocks.

The Red Kandhari breed of cattle in purest form is found in Kandhar, Mukhed, Nanded, Biloli tahasils of Nanded district and some of other districts like Ahamadpur, Hingoli, Latur, Parbhani of Marathwada region.

Red Kandhari animal in impure form and its crosses with Deoni and non-descript are seen sporadically in all the seven districts of Marathwada. Red Kandhari is a medium sized,

strong and robust animal. The body is compact squarely built but not massive well proportionate limbs. The colour is uniform, deep dark red but variations form a dull red to almost dark brown. Bull as a rule is shade darker than cows. Forehead is broad between eyes and is slightly bulging; ears are long dropping side wise and rounded tips. Eyes are shining with black coloured rounded eyes.

## Objectives :

- To study the perceived utility of Red Kandhari cattle by the rearers.
- To study the problems faced by the Red Kandhari cattle rearers.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in Nanded district in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State in the year of 2011-12 with specific objective to study the perceived utility of cattle rearers regarding the rearing of Red Kandhari. From Nanded district, Biloli, Kandhar, Mukhed talukas were selected for study. From each taluka, four villages were selected which were having the considerable population of Red Kandhari cattle. A list of Red Kandhari cattle rearers from these twelve villages was obtained. Ten respondents from each village were selected randomly for the study comprising the total sample of 120 respondents. Mean, percentage, standard deviation, correlation

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co-efficient were used for the research study.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is observed from Table 1 that most of the respondents were having perceived utility about Red Kandhari cattle *i.e.* low initial investment (80.83%) in high useful, more efficient for farm work (draft purpose) (99.16%) in high useful, suitable for rearing in low and high temperature (98.33%) in high useful,

high disease resistance (87.50%) in high useful, earlier calving age as compared to other indigenous cows (30 to 45 months) (89.17%) in high useful, less dry period as compared to other indigenous cattle (76.66%) in high useful, low daily milk production as compared to other indigenous cattle (79.16%) in high useful, high fat percentage in milk of Red Kandhari cattle (57.50%) in high useful, high average milk production (80.83%) in useful, rearing of Red Kandhari cattle is not suitable in drought

Sr. No.	Statements	Highly useful frequency (Percentage)	Useful frequency (Percentage)	Not useful frequency (Percentage)
1.	Low initial investment for rearing of Red Khandhari cattle	97 (80.83)	23 (19.17)	00 (00.00)
2.	More efficient for farm work (drafting purpose)	119 (99.16)	01 (0.84)	00 (00.00)
3.	Suitable for rearing in any low or high temperate	118 (98.33)	02 (1.67)	00 (00.00)
4.	High disease resistance power so have less percentage of diseases	105 (87.50)	15 (12.50)	00 (00.00)
5.	Require special type of feed	20 (16.66)	60 (50.00)	40 (33.34)
6.	Earlier calving age of cows as compared to other indigenous cows (30 to 45 months)	107 (89.17)	13 (10.83)	00 (00.00)
7.	Less dry period for is minimum as compare with other indigenous cattle	92 (76.66)	27 (22.50)	01 (0.84)
8.	Low daily milk production, lower than other indigenous cattle of Maharashtra	24 (20.00)	95 (79.16)	01 (0.84)
9.	High fat percentage in milk of Red Kandhari cattle compared to indigenous breed of M.S.	69 (57.50)	51 (42.50)	00 (00.00)
10.	Average milk production of Red Kandhari cattle is higher than other indigenous cattle	21 (17.50)	97 (80.83)	02 (1.68)
11.	Rearing of Red Kandhari cattle is not suitable breed in drought prone area	22 (18.34)	6 (5.00)	92 (76.66)
12.	Daily cow dung production of Red Kandhari (5 to 6 kg)	113 (94.17)	7 (5.83)	00 (00.00)
13.	Low Red Kandhari bulls required less feed at the time of development period	26 (26.66)	92 (76.66)	02 (01.68)
14.	Fedding of concentrates to Red Kandhari at the time of development period (2.5 to 3 years)	119 (99.16)	01 (0.84)	00 (00.00)
15.	Acts as a dual purpose breed	120 (100.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
16.	Similar average milking period of Red Kandhari cattle (240 to 270 days)	114 (95.00)	6 (5.00)	00 (00.00)
17.	Cost benefit ratio of rearing Red Kandhari (higher)	103 (85.83)	17 (14.17)	00 (00.00)

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Low (up to 43)	33	0.50
Medium (44 to 45)	45	37.50
High (46 and above)	42	35.00
Total	120	100.00

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Less area of grazing land	120	100
2.	Shortage of fodder	119	99.17
3.	Problems in getting needed veterinarian services	70	58.33
4.	Problems in getting sufficient and timely availability of loan	117	97.50
5.	Non-availability of market near to village	65	54.17
6.	Problems in getting good price to cattle in market	84	70.00
7.	Problems of transportation	63	52.50
8.	Problems of high cost requirement for veterinary aids	92	76.68
9.	Problems of high cost requirement for concentrates of cattle	102	85.00

prone area (76.66%) in no useful, daily cow dung production (5 to 6 kg ) (94.17%) in high useful, feeding of concentrate to bull at the time of development period (76.66%) in useful, less age of he calf for working as bullocks (2.5 to 3 years) (99.16%) in high useful, acts as an dual purpose breed (100%) in high useful, similar average milking period (240 to 270 days ) (95.00%) in high useful, cost benefit ratio of Red Kandhari (85.83%) in high useful.

Results of Table 2 indicate the distribution of Red Kandhari cattle rearers. Majority of respondents were of medium category (37.50 %) followed by high (35.0 %) and low category (27.50%) The important problems reported by cattle rearer were shortage of grazing land, problem about getting loan in time and insufficient amount, problems in getting veterinary services, in getting price to cattle at selling due to the butchers and middleman which create the chain, Near the problem of transportation of cattle to sell in the market in big cities. As regards the cost of veterinary aids and problems, 76.67 per cent reported about high cost requirement of veterinary aids. 85.00 per cent of the cattle rearers were facing the problems of high cost requirement for concentrates of cattle (Table 3).

Rajput (2007) and Salunke (2011) have also made some observation on cattle rearing practices and utility preception of goat rearers, respectively.

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