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Constraints Faced by Indigenous Cattle Owners under Field Conditions in Western Maharashtra

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The indigenous nondescript female cattle population has increased by 10% in 2019 as compared to previous census. While rearing cattle socio economic status play an important role like family size to overcome labor problem, formal education of cattle owners influences his attitude and enhance his ability and skills. Education is most important to adopt new technologies and techniques to improve dairy business profitable. Annual income is important for adaptation new technology also other improved dairy management practices. Social participation is helpful to get more updated knowledge from the society, land holdings to met fodder requirements, when occupations are inter related it will be more helpful to get more profit in less time with less effort, etc. Our indigenous breeds like Sahiwal, Gir, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar and Rathi are known as famous milch purpose breeds. While rearing these breeds cattle owners face so many problems it is very important to know the problems faced by cattle owners to increase production performance of cattle and at the same time it will contribute a lot to the economic growth of the cattle owners and national economy also.

The data for present investigation " constraints faced by indigenous cattle owner under field conditions in western Maharashtra" was collected from the different cattle owners from the Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Pune and Solapur district of Maharashtra who was rearing indigenous cattle mainly Sahiwal, Gir, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi and Rathi breeds which are mainly famous as milch purpose breeds during the year 2021-22.

Method of sampling : A comprehensive questionnaire was prepared to collect data from the individual cattle owner through personal interview method.

Size and selection of cattle owners : The 30 cattle owners from each district i.e., total 150 cattle owners were selected randomly.

Selection and formation of groups : All 150 cattle owners were selected and grouped in 4 groups according to herd size in the herd size there was all groups of cattle were included i.e., calf, heifers, cow and bull also. In group I- less than 5 cattle, in group II- 5- 10 cattle, In group III- 10-20 cattle and in group IV -more than 20 cattle were there.

Statistical analysis : The collected data were classified, and simple tabular analysis followed for analyzing data, where the comparisons was redundant there only frequency and percentage were calculated.

Constrains faced by the cattle owners in adopting scientific feeding and housing management practices : Constrains faced by indigenous cattle owners while rearing cattle were presented in following Table-1. From the present investigation it was observed that about 94.00 per cent cattle owners did not have much knowledge about processing of milk and they did not have awareness about market value for Indigenous cattle originated products. About 84.67 per cent cattle owners had lack of knowledge of scientific management of cattle and faced problem of non-availability of technical person which can lead in lower down production performance and as well as scientific methods for management. Similar results were found in (1, 2, 3).

Most of indigenous cattle owners were from rural area and in rural area they fetch low price for milk as compare to urban area hence 72.67 per cent cattle owners faced problem of low market prices for their products. The 65.33 per cent cattle owners faced problem of non-availability of improved seed of fodder. Most of the indigenous cattle owners i.e., 64.67 per cent were residents of small villages some of that villages were away from the cities hence transportation was very difficult for them. About 64.00 per cent cattle owners faced reproduction problems in their cattle. The present results are supported by (4). About 52.00 per cent cattle owners faced problem of non-availability of grazing land. By grazing animal get variety of wild feed and get enough body exercise which can direct impact on production performance. Results were in line with (5, 6). Loose housing system is the best housing system in dairy farming but lack of land or space availability 48.67 per cent cattle owners faced problem of loose housing system. And 44.67 per cent cattle owners faced problem of lack of knowledge about processing and preservation of fodder.

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Table-1 : Constrains faced by the cattle owners in adopting scientific feeding and housing management practices.

Sr. No.	Constrains faced by the cattle owners	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Lack of knowledge of processing of milk and other products from cow dung and urine	141	94.00
2.	Lack of knowledge of scientific management practices of cattle and non-availability of technical person	127	84.67
3.	Low market prices	109	72.67
4.	High cost of improved seed of fodder	98	65.33
5.	Difficulties in transport facilities	97	64.67
6.	Reproduction problems	96	64.00
7.	Non-availability of grazing land	78	52.00
8.	Non-availability of land for loose housing	73	48.67
9.	Lack of knowledge of processing and preservation of fodder	67	44.67

Conclusions

Majority of cattle owners were from the middle age, having higher secondary education, small famers with medium annual income and dairy + agriculture was the main occupation. Most of the cattle owners facing numbers of constrains while adopting scientific feeding and housing management practices in that majority of cattle owners facing problem of lack of knowledge of processing of milk and other products from cow dung and urine from they can earned more profit, costly veterinary medicine, non-availability of grazing land, lack of knowledge about processing of fodder, non- availability of technical person and high cost of fodder seed, low market price for milk in rural area.

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