

STUDY ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC AND BREEDING MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF DAIRY FARMERS IN SATYA SAI DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**P. Naga Ratna Kumari¹, D. Suresh Babu², M. Kalyana Chakravarthi³,
B.V. Subramanyam^{4*} and P Shobha⁵**

^{1,2} Department of Livestock Farm Management, College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati,

³AICRP on Pigs, Tirupati, ⁴Animal Husbandry Polytechnic, Palamaner,

⁵Dept of VAHEE, College of Veterinary Science, Prodatat

E-mail: manyamboddu@gmail.com (*Corresponding Author)

Abstract: Animal husbandry is playing a key role in the socio- economic upliftment of the rural poor since ages. The production potential depends mostly on the management practices under which the animals are reared. Proper breeding practices followed by the farmers will directly reflect on the overall production from the animals. This investigation was carried out to record the breeding management practices adopted by the dairy farmers in the selected four mandals of Sri Satya Sai district of Andhra Pradesh. The results indicated that majority of the respondents have utilized the subsidised schemes and Artificial insemination, treatment services from the veterinary hospitals, visiting veterinary hospitals for pregnancy diagnosis, getting treatment for anoestrus cattle and reported that majority of cattle calved in rainy season. But they were lagging behind in utilizing some departmental schemes like chaff cutters, milch animal supply and credit facilities. So intervention in these areas will improve the overall economic status of the farmers.

Keywords: Schemes utilization, Breeding management, Dairy farmers.

Introduction

Animal Husbandry activities are considered as major and subsidiary income sources by majority of the rural population in sustaining their economic status and providing additional gainful employment throughout the year. Knowledge of the contemporary issues and their handling procedures is essential to gain more benefit from this sector. Each component of management interacts either independently or in combination to affect the productivity of the livestock. Reproductive management is mostly ignored in the Indian dairy farms. However, better reproductive management facilities are decisive in enhancing the efficiency, sustainability and profitability of the dairy farm.

Methodology:

This research was conducted in Sri Satya Sai District of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 300 milk producers were selected from Four mandals namely Gandlapenta, Talupula, Nallamada and

1	Scheduled caste	41	0	16	25	20.50
2	Scheduled tribe	0	0	0	0	0
3	Backward caste	21	30	24	16	22.75
4	General	38	70	60	59	56.75
3. Education status						
1	Illiterate	20	15	21	11	16.75
2	Primary	55	33	53	52	48.25
3	High School	25	47	22	37	32.75
4	College	0	5	4	0	2.25
4. farming system						
1	Only Dairy	13	4	7	1	6.25
2	Agriculture & Dairying	87	96	93	99	93.75
5. land holding						
1	Landless	13	4	5	4	6.50
2	Marginal (upto 2.5 acre)	51	15	33	12	27.75
3	Small (2.5-5 acre)	33	55	56	56	50.00
4	Medium (5-10 acre)	3	26	6	28	15.75
5	Large (above 10 acre)	0	0	0	0	0.0
6. Herd size						
1	Small (upto -4 animals)	37	48	56	25	41.50
2	Medium (5-7 animals)	28	39	15	15	24.25
3	Large (> 7 animals)	35	13	29	60	34.25

Table 2: Utilization of technical services and inputs by the respondents

S.N o.	Technical Service/Input		Gandlapent a (N=75) %	Talupula (N=75) %	Nallamada (N=75) %	NP Kunta (N=75) %	Overall (N=300) %
1	Artificial insemination	Availed	100	97	96	99	98
		Not availed	0	3	4	1	2
2	Treatment for infertility	Availed	97	99	100	99	98.75
		Not availed	3	1	0	1	1.25
3	Treatment for sick animals	Availed	99	100	96	97	98
		Not availed	1	0	4	3	2
4	Subsidised	Availed	96	99	93	96	96

	fodder seeds/slips	Not availed	4	1	7	4	4
5	Subsidised concentrate feed	Availed	95	93	99	95	95.50
		Not availed	5	7	1	5	4.50
6	Subsidised mineral mixture	Availed	95	96	93	95	94.75
		Not availed	5	4	7	5	5.25
7	Subsidised chaff cutters	Availed	17	7	11	8	10.75
		Not availed	83	93	89	92	89.25
8	Subsidised cattle insurance	Availed	99	100	97	96	98
		Not availed	1	0	3	4	2
9	Supply of milch animals	Availed	1	3	1	3	2
		Not availed	99	97	99	97	98
10	Credit facility from bank	Availed	5	4	3	7	4.75
		Not availed	95	96	97	93	95.25

Table 3: Breeding management practices adopted

S. No	Breeding practices		Gandlapenta (N=75) %	Talupula (N=75) %	Nallamada (N=75) %	NP Kunta (N=75) %	Over all (N=300) %	χ^2
1	Heat detection by	Estrous symptoms	99	100	99	97	98.75	3.848
		Bulls	1	0	1	3	1.25	
2	Time of breeding of dairy animals	Early to mid-heat	0	0	1	1	0.50	2.010
		AM-PM method	100	100	99	99	99.50	
3	Method of breeding	Natural service	1	3	1	0	1.25	3.848
		Artificial insemination	99	97	99	100	98.75	
4	Post-partum service period	3-5 months	97	99	96	97	97.25	1.776
		After 5 months	3	1	4	3	2.75	
5	Pregnancy diagnosis	Adopted	96	99	96	95	96.50	2.665
		Not adopted	4	1	4	5	3.50	
6	Season of calving	Rainy	63	56	54	52	56.25	10.886
		Winter	32	44	43	47	41.50	

		Summer	5	0	3	1	2.25	
7	Treatment of anoestrous/repeaters	Adopted	93	96	95	93	94.25	1.246
		Not adopted	7	4	5	7	5.75	

Conclusion

It was found that artificial insemination facility, treatment for infertility, treatment for sick animals, subsidized fodder seeds/slips, concentrate feed, cattle insurance and subsidized mineral mixture were availed by almost all the respondents. Whereas, other technical services like subsidized chaff cutters, supply of milch animals, credit facility from bank were not availed by many of the respondents in the study area. Majority of the respondents were following better breeding management technics like heat detection, AM-PM method of breeding, pregnancy diagnosis by doctor. In the study area it is recommended to organize regular training programmes to sensitize farmers on the advantages and utilization of chaff cutters, different credit sources and all other departmental schemes regularly.

References

- [1] Kumari Hanna, M., Kalyana Chakravarthi, M., Sarjan Rao, K., Sakunthala Devi, K., and Anil Kumar, C. (2022). Socio economic characteristics of milk producers of irrigated and rainfed areas of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. *Indian Journal of animal production and management*, 36(3-4): 1–5.
- [2] Meskini, Z., Rechidi-sidhoum, N., Bounaama, K., Dahou, A.E., and Homrani, A. (2021). Management practices on dairy cattle breeding farms in northwest of Algeria. *Anim. Sci. Biotechnol*, 54: 237-242.
- [3] Ram, D.H., Kumar, R., Chaudhari, G.M., Vekariya, S.J., and Savsani, H.H. (2018). A socio-economic profile of the unorganized dairy farmers. *International Journal of Agricultural Science and Research (IJASR)*, 8(5): 49-54.
- [4] Rangamma, B., Jagadeeswararao, S., Prasad, R.M.V., and Raghavarao, E. (2016). A study on breeding and health management practices followed by buffalo milk practices in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. *Global Journal of Bio-Science and Biotechnology*, 5: 331-334.
- [5] Rangamma, B., Jagadeeswararao, S., Prasad, R.M.V., and Raghavarao, E. (2017). A study on social profile of buffalo milk producers in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. *International Journal of Science, Environment and Technology*, 6: 2291-2299.

- [6] Sabapara, G.P., Fulsoundar, A.B., and Kharadi, V.B. (2016). Profile of dairy farmers and relationship with adoption of improved dairy husbandry practices in southern Gujarat, India. *Livestock Research International*, 4(1): 36-40.
- [7] Sachan, R., Sankhala, G., Roy, R., and Manjusha, J. (2016). Adoption level of recommended buffalo husbandry practices by dairy farmers in Uttar Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Dairy Science*, 69(5): 613-616.
- [8] Satyanarayanarao, B.V.V. (2018). A study on dairy production system in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. M.V.Sc Thesis, Faculty of Livestock Production Management, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University.