EXAMINE THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE IDENTIFICATION OF CATTLE SELECTION BY DAIRY CATTLE FARMERS

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ABSTRACT:

Proper cattle selection is the first and the most important step to be adopted in dairying. Cross-breed cattle with distinctive inheritance of about 50 percentage are most well known. This desire is primarily based on evaluation of the performance of the cattle with specific percent of wonderful inheritance. Fifty percent of the local germplasm is helpful to keep the adaptability. India is the most important milk manufacturer in the global, consequently role of dairy farmers will be very vital in dairy enterprise and socio-financial improvement of the society. On every occasion an cattle is purchased from a livestock fair, it need to be decided on based upon its breed characters and milk generating capability and Maximum yield is noticed till ninety days after calving. The most yields through dairy cows are observed for the duration of the primary 5 lactations. So normally choice must be achieved at some point of First or Second lactation and that too are month after calving. In this examine researcher took twenty nine variables, subsequently diagnosed four main factors to evaluate about have a look at the factors influencing the identification of cattle selection by means of dairy farm cattle farmers.

**Keywords:** Cattle Identification, Cattle selection practices, Periodical test.
Introduction:

A study was conducted in Salem district of Tamilnadu, India to know identification of cattle selection by dairy cattle farmers a sample size 150 respondents was selected for present study. Sampling techniques to be adopted by Snowball sampling using the method of Exploratory Factor Analysis. Majority of the respondents possessed different level of farming. identification of cattle selection practice with periodical test in cattle. In the relational analysis it was found that the most of the selected socio economic variables found to be positively significantly related with cattle selection by dairy cattle farmers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

(Ayeneshet, Wondifraw, & Abera, 2017) Breeding goal is the choice of farmers to which animals are mainly bred for assuming to genetically upgrade the next technology of animals in phrases of their performance in relation to their determine generation, and specializing in one or greater trends is the principle of breeding goal. Breeding strategies should don't forget the present breeding practices, management structures, and trait desire of farmers. Exploring indigenous information for managing the herd, setting of breeding objectives, and finally designing appropriate mating structures with complete participation of farmers is paramount significance to reap farmers breeding objective.

(Herath & Mohammad, 2009) The AI centres are typically authorities-operated or run via non-public companies which are gotten smaller with and monitored by means of the government authentic accountable for animal improvement. In a few instances, non-governmental corporations also offer AI services. Organized non-public AI carrier, independent from the relevant authorities, is also to be had in some countries and is often closely related with a cooperative milk advertising device.
The AI shipping device operated with the aid of Anand Milk Cooperative Union Limited in India is a good example. The Union runs an AI centre at Anand and sends semen to AI subcentres at village milk societies. Secretaries of these societies who also are skilled in AI supply the carrier free of rate for members of societies in addition to for non-individuals who in flip end up individuals. A subsidy is given through the union to every society which affords AI centers. The union operates a loose mobile veterinary provider and assists farmers to domesticate fodder for his or her animals.

(Quddus, 2012) The dairy technologies embody using crossbred animals, improved feed generation and stepped forward management (Mohamed et al. 2004). But livestock farming in rural Bangladesh are constituted especially from smallholder farming machine being managed in traditional ways. The impact of several technical (breeds, artificial insemination, vaccination, and so on) and socio-demographic factors might be beneficial to improve the dairy production. Understanding the elements affecting farmers' adoption of dairy technology is critical to fulfillment of development and implementation of guidelines and programmes in dairy industry development. Previous adoption-oriented research has tested the use and diffusion of dairy-associated technologies (Metz et al. 1995, Nicholson et al. 1999; Mohi and Bhatti 2006; Mekonnen et al. 2009) and the factors affecting adoption on smallholder farms (Irungu et al. 1998; Jera and Ajayi. 2008).

(Johnson, 2012) This study well-known shows the problem does no longer have a simple solution, because lowering call for for fluid milk isn't always a Maryland phenomenon; it is a nationwide `fashion. There are several motives for this. Milk charges have definitely been rising due to an growth in manufacturing expenses on the farm degree.
Corn, the number one feed for farm animals, is facing growing call for use in ethanol production. Thus dairy farmers need to pay corn farmers more to not sell their crop to ethanol plant life.

(Patel, Patel, Badodia, & Sharma, 2014) This look at exhibits a sustainable and financially possible dairy farming, which will generate earnings and self employment through entrepreneurship, is the want of the day (Shah et al., 2003). In the prevailing generation, it is being realized that entrepreneurship contributes to improvement of a country in numerous ways, via assembling and harnessing the various inputs, bearing the dangers, innovation and imitating the strategies of production to lessen the fee and boom its exceptional and quantity, increasing the horizons of the market and coordination and coping with the producing unit at various tiers.

Majority of dairy farmers have been discovered to have medium degree of entrepreneurial behavior followed by using high and occasional level of entrepreneurial conduct. Hence, unique consideration is needed to increase the entrepreneurship in dairy farmers.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To identify the factors influenced by dairy cattle farming practices.
2. To examine cattle selection and periodical test in dairy cattle farming.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Identifying cattle by way of including branding or other markings has been practiced for years and years ago. Initially, identification was applied to particularly valuable cattle, cattle
identification and traceability have become widely recognised as essential tools for ensuring the safety of livestock products and facilitating veterinary disease surveillance and control.

The demands of consumer preference have had considerable consequential impacts upon the attitudes towards cattle identification and tracing adopted by large multinational practice of livestock cattle.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A Semi-structured questionnaire was purpose of the study. Using snowball sampling method to adopt sample size Questionnaire responses were coded and entered into the Statistical Package for Social Science using Exploratory factor analyses to summarize farmers responses. Reliability analysis was undertaken to determine the internal consistency of data. Cronbach’s alpha, if greater than 0.830 is accepted which indicate the internal consistency. For the present study, value of alpha obtained was 0.895 indicating high degree of internal consistency. Cronbach’s alpha test shows that the data is valid and reliable for further analysis.
### Rotated Component Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Reproductive efficiency</th>
<th>Milk yield</th>
<th>Tick and disease resistance</th>
<th>Scroatal circumstance</th>
<th>Aggression and mating behaviour</th>
<th>Body condition score</th>
<th>Body size and confirmation</th>
<th>Quantity of concentrate green fodder and dry fodder fed to the cattle</th>
<th>Feeding the cattle based on milk production</th>
<th>Optimum time of feeding the cattle</th>
<th>Allowing the new born calf for colostrums feeding</th>
<th>Conducting filed level mastitis detection test</th>
<th>Washing the hands before &amp; after milking</th>
<th>Right time of inseminating the cattle after showing hear signs</th>
<th>Right time of inseminating the cattle after calving</th>
<th>Religious belief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution level of fodder supply to cattle</td>
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<td>Adding salt regularly in the cattle feed</td>
<td>.668</td>
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<td>Deworming of calf</td>
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<td>Using chaff cutter to cut grass and feed the animals</td>
<td>.672</td>
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<td>Practice of artificial insemination(AI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutting the green fodder manually and feed the animals</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Right time of inseminating the cattle after showing hear signs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Providing calcium in the form of lime water to avoid milk fever</td>
<td>.693</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Testing the cattle for pregnancy</td>
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<td>Feeding the cow immediately after milking</td>
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<td>Right time of inseminating the cattle after calving</td>
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</table>

### Reliability Statistics

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<tr>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha</th>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items</th>
<th>N of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.895</td>
<td>.903</td>
<td>29</td>
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</table>
KMO and Bartlett's Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy</td>
<td>.800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approx. Chi-Square</td>
<td>2800.181</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bartlett's Test of Sphericity</td>
<td>Df</td>
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<td>406</td>
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<td>Sig.</td>
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FINDINGS:

Finally grouping among the variables to evaluate four major factors. In this four factors almost correlated with other relevant variables

- Determine of the appropriate number of factors concerned with solutions. The number of factors to be retained can be based on eigenvalues.
- Specifying the nature of relationship between the factors. Factors can be deemed to be correlated.
- Naming the factors using emotional knowledge to provide a meaningful understanding of the common feature among the relevant items.
- Periodical test has been made by farmers after six months of new born calving.
- While purchasing the new cattle they have to check the Reproductive efficiency of the particular cattle.
- Maximum number of cattle farmers have to adopted artificial insemination method to increase their cattle milk production.

SUGGESTIONS:

- Cattle selection knowledge is one of the important task for cattle farmers while they buying a new cattle, farmers should aware of cattle selection follow the knowledge based activities.
- Cattle feeding traits is most influenced by all level of cattle farming practices include quantity of fodder fed to cattle, optimum level usage of fodder supply to the cattle etc.
Distribution level of fodder supply to cattle is regular practice by using calcium oriented water using lime water to avoid milk fever for cattle while they have an pregnancy

Common knowledge to identify periodical test to every cattle while they growing time.

Conclusion:

Conclude of this study farmers should aware and caution while they dairy cattle farming practices, cattle farmers mainly focus to identification of cattle selection while they buy a new cattle with good health condition and also reproductive efficiency to follow Body condition score Body size and confirmation with the help of disease resistance.

Reference:


