

Impact of front line demonstration on adoption of berseem fodder production technology by the farmers

BACCHU SINGH AND NAVAB SINGH

ABSTRACT : In this study researchers focused on the extent of adoption of berseem fodder production technology by the farmers. The investigation was concern with Krishi Vigyan Kendra Chittorgarh. The sample included 120 beneficiaries and 120 non-beneficiaries of front line demonstrations on berseem fodder cultivation. The results show that majority of beneficiary and non-beneficiary respondents belonged to age group (27- 41 years), herd size (4-10 animals), moderate participation in extension activities (4-7 extension activities), literate upto primary education and possessed small size of land holdings. Majority of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were found to have medium extent of adoption of berseem fodder production technology. Beneficiary respondents possessed maximum adoption regarding “Soil treatment and field preparation” with 83.30 MPS. While, non-beneficiary respondents indicated highest adoption regarding “irrigation management”, of berseem fodder production technology with 38.98 MPS. Similarly, they possessed least adoption regarding the “insect and disease management” (1.69 and 2.69 MPS) aspect of barseem fodder cultivation. There was a significant difference in extent adoption of beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers with regards to berseem fodder production technology.

KEY WORDS : Front line demonstration, Adoption, Berseem fodder production technology, Beneficiary, Non-beneficiary

Studies on organoleptic attributes and cost analysis of soy ice-cream

J. DAVID

ABSTRACT : With the current upward trend in nutritional and health awareness, the consumer demand is for high nutritive valuable product in the market with acceptable sensory characteristics. The present study was undertaken with different levels (10%, 20% and 30%) of soymilk used in ice cream preparation. Different samples of soy ice cream treatments and control were analyzed for fat, lactic acid, total solids, protein, ash and organoleptic characteristics (flavour and taste, body and texture, colour and appearance, overall acceptability). The data obtained on various parameters were statistically analyzed. It was observed that the soy ice cream prepared with 20 per cent (T_2) soymilk was highly acceptable in terms of flavour and taste, texture and overall acceptability as compared to the other experimental treatment combination.

KEY WORDS : Ice cream, Soymilk, Organoleptic attributes, Cost analysis

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Study of relationship between personal, situational, psychological and socio-economical characteristics with adoption of goat farming technology by the goat keepers

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ABSTRACT : The study revealed that majority of the goat keepers were from middle age group, most of them were illiterate having medium size of family, majority of them were landless having medium level of herd size and majority of them were having medium annual income, low level of social participation, medium use of information sources medium level of knowledge, medium level of scientific orientation and high level of economic motivation regarding improved management practices. It was observed that the characteristics namely, age, education, family size, annual income, social participation, source of information, knowledge, scientific orientation, economic motivation and proximity to urban area had positive and significant relationship with adoption level. However, the relationship between land holding and herd size with adoption level were found non-significantly related.

KEY WORDS : Personal, Situational, Socio-economic, Characteristics, Adoption, Goat farming technology, Goat keepers

Effect of different levels of Amla powder (*Emblica officinalis*) on the performance of broilers

AJAI KUMAR TIWARI, NEERAJ, KULADIP PRAKASH SHINDE AND SHAILESH KUMAR GUPTA

ABSTRACT : Amla powder (*Emblica officinalis*) is an important source of vitamin C. This research was done at Sundaresan School of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. The aim of this study was to determine weekly body weight and weekly feed intake supplemented with vitamin C powder in following different levels. A total of 45 day old chicks (DOC) of same hatch were distributed into five groups i.e. T₀ (Control), treatments T₁, T₂, T₃ and T₄ with three sub groups comprising of three birds. T₀ (control) were fed with standard ration recommended by NRC. The birds of T₁, T₂, T₃ and T₄ were supplemented ration with supplemented with 25g, 50g, 75g and 100g Amla powder /kg feed. In conclusion concluded that there was a beneficial effect of Amla powder supplementation in the diet of broilers on body weight and feed intake of broilers. From economic point of view ration supplemented with vit c @ 100g/kg feed was found the best compared to all the treatments.

KEY WORDS : Amla powder, Growth, Body weight, Broiler, Chicks

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Booroolo allele segregation in Garole Maluro and GM sheep

KAVITA P. PATIL, B.R. ULMEEK AND S. MANDAKMALE

ABSTRACT : Garole Sheep of west Bengal (India) is known to carry mutation in an autosomal gene *FecB* (Boraola allele or *FecB^A*) on ovine chromosome 6. The mutation is known to affect Ovulation rate and in turn litter size in Garole sheep. The mutated allele is hypothesized to be the original genotype of the breed and by this virtue the sheep produces twins, triplets and quadruplets. To incorporate the character of higher prolificacy in mutation type non-prolific Malpura sheep of semi-arid region of Rajasthan, Garole sheep was used as sire breed in *FecB* introgression programme started in 1997 at Central sheep and wool Research Institute, Avikanagar. Presence of *FecB* allele was detected in Garole and GM sheep. The genotype frequencies of homozygous carriers (*FecB^B*) were 0.41 and 0.11 in Garole and GM, respectively. The corresponding Figures for heterozygous (*FecB^B*) were 0.48 and 0.60 in Garole and GM, respectively.

KEY WORDS : Fecundity gene *FecB*, Garole, Gene frequency, Genotypic frequency, Sheep

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Natural fodder species and analysis for diet pattern in breeding tract of Kathani cattle in Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT : Most commonly available fodder species of breeding tract of Kathani cattle in Maharashtra are collected and nutritionally analyzed and found to have protein ranging from 4.73 per cent to 13.39 per cent, fibre from 23.57 per cent to 34.44 per cent, oil from 0.21 per cent to 10.21 per cent. Almost all samples have silica less than 5 per cent. This shows the tremendous variation in locally available fodder species. This also indicate the facts of fodder species available locally which we need to tell the farmers to adjust the feeding quantities according to the nutritional analysis and the availability of the fodder. This small study also shows the importance of forest in raising the cattle population with low inputs at farmers conditions.

KEY WORDS : Fodder species, Kathani cattle, Nutritional analysis, Vidarbha region, Maharashtra

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Impact of stages of lactation on the minerals of Jakhrana goat milk under field and farm rearing condition

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ABSTRACT : Goat milk as a source for minerals nutrition is an often overlooked benefit of this dairy treat. In fact, when it comes to calcium, potassium and selenium, goat milk is a real champ. It seems, however, that the amount of mineral is not the only nutritional factor. The study was conducted at the central institute for research on goats, Makhdoom, Mathura; under the division nutrition feed resources and products technology for the study of farm rearing condition. Milk samples were collected from Jakhrana goat under the farm and field rearing condition. Field samples were collected from different villages. The overall average calcium content was 0.146 ± 0.0019 per cent. Phosphorus percentage in the milk of Jakhrana goat breed under field and farm rearing conditions in early, middle and late lactation 0.122 ± 0.0011 and 0.124 ± 0.0010 and 0.124 ± 0.0012 and 0.126 ± 0.0011 and 0.126 ± 0.0010 and 0.128 ± 0.0011 per cent, respectively. The potassium content in the milk of Jakhrana goat breed under field and farm rearing samples in early, middle and late lactation was 0.112 ± 0.0006 and 0.113 ± 0.0009 , 0.111 ± 0.0009 and 0.112 ± 0.0008 and 0.110 ± 0.0009 and 0.111 ± 0.0008 per cent, respectively. The overall average magnesium per cent in all above samples either field or farm rearing conditions in all stage of lactation was 0.0146 ± 0.00015 . Chloride content in Jakhrana goat breed indicated that the effect of stage of lactation under field and farm rearing condition was found to be 0.100 ± 0.00058 and 0.103 ± 0.00050 and 0.104 ± 0.00059 and 0.107 ± 0.00054 and 0.114 ± 0.00061 and 0.114 ± 0.00054 in early, middle and late lactation, respectively. The selenium percentage in the milk of Jakhrana goat breed under field and farm rearing conditions in early, middle and late lactation was found to be 0.01681 ± 0.000053 and 0.01641 ± 0.000058 , 0.01695 ± 0.000055 and 0.01666 ± 0.000060 and 0.01709 ± 0.000057 and 0.01690 ± 0.000060 , respectively. The overall average selenium content was a 0.01667 ± 0.000058 . Stages of lactation had conspicuous effects on milk quality of goats under study.

KEY WORDS : Stages of lactation, Minerals, Jakhrana, Goat milk, Field, Farm

Extent of adoption of goat farming technologies and problems faced by goat keepers in adoption of goat farming technology

R.T. KOLI AND S.R. KOLI

ABSTRACT : The problems faced by goat keepers in adoption of goat farming technology were lack of knowledge regarding improved breeds, non-availability of improved breeds, lack of training centres, lack of grazing land, high mortality in kids, lack of markets and seasonal variation in goat prices, non-availability of credit facilities, high cost and non-availability of concentrate mixtures, non-availability of veterinary hospitals and doctors near to villages were the major problems faced by goat keepers. The study also revealed that majority of the respondent goat keepers had medium level of adoption on selected goat farming practices.

KEY WORDS : Problems, Goat farming technology, Goat keepers, Extent of adoption

Responsiveness of dairy research in generating improved dairy practices in West Shewa zone of Oromia, Ethiopia

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ABSTRACT : Dairy research has been undertaken since 1960s in Ethiopia. However, the majority of the farmers still continue to adopt traditional dairy practices. This study was made to look into the current status of dairy research in generating responsive improved dairy practices. To achieve the objective of the study, cross sectional survey was employed using 50 researchers in the area of livestock sector. A systematic sampling technique was employed to identify the sample respondents. Holistically, to capture all the relevant information, mixed methods such as focus group discussion, key informant interview, questionnaire and observation were used for data collection. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, content analysis and ranking. The study clearly indicated that the improved dairy practices generation process of the study area was less responsive mainly due to lack of clear dairy research strategy. Evidently, low dairy productivity and low level use of improved dairy practices are the key indicators. Likewise, inadequate laboratory equipments, inadequate laboratory facility (building) and inadequate budget support were the central constraints of the dairy research in order of their importance. Generally, in the dairy research efforts of several decades, the numbers of generated, disseminated and adopted improved dairy practices were not worth mentioning. It necessitates formulation of dairy research strategy that leads to the generation of responsive improved dairy practices which, in turn, brings significant impact on the dairy development.

KEY WORDS : Dairy research, Improved dairy practices, Livestock, Responsive



Indian journal of fisheries during 2000-2010: A bibliometric analysis

KUNDAN JHA

ABSTRACT : This paper mainly describes about the number of articles and notes published in the journal title, “Indian Journal of Fisheries” during the year 2000-2010. This paper analysis the year wise distribution of articles and notes, details of articles and notes cover page and authorship patterns of the journal.

KEY WORDS : Bibliometrics study, Library, Information science, Indian journal of fisheries

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Make use of advanced processing technologies to sustain dairy Industry

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ABSTRACT : The uses of advanced processing technologies discussed in with this are most effectual for inactivation of micro-organism and extension of shelf-life of milk and milk products. In addition, these technologies have no harm physico-chemical, nutritional and sensory qualities of milk and milk products.

KEY WORDS : Milk, Processing, Sustainable, Technology

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