

## RESEARCH NOTE

# Management practices followed by milk producers in Pune district

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### ABSTRACT

Data pertained to the year 2010-2011 in order to study management practices followed by milk producers in Pune district of Maharashtra. Frequency and percentage was used to analyze management practices followed by milk producers. Results revealed that feeding of cows was major management practice which was expressed by 100.00 per cent. Breeding and drying-off-a cow were next major management practices followed in dairy unit which was expressed by 97.91 per cent. Cleaning, washing, inspection and culling obtained by 95.83 per cent. Milking was also found one of the major practices followed in dairy unit which was expressed by 93.97 per cent.

**KEY WORDS :** Management practices, Frequency, Percentage, Milk producer, Crossbreed cows, Dairy unit

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New improved technology and various development programs give a rapid growth to the Indian dairy sector after operation flood. The dairy industry in India going through major changes with liberalization policies of government are the reconstructing of the economy. A large number of commercial dairy farms have cropped up in rural and urban areas. "White revolution" is the result of evolution of crossbred milch animals. The crossbreeding programme with Jersey and Holstein Frisian breed was

successful particularly in Western Maharashtra due to better irrigation facilities and large scale cultivation of sugarcane. The farmers are able to grow fodder and also use sugarcane top leaves as fodder. In view of this present study has been undertaken, as it is necessary to know the various management practices followed by the milk producers for high milk production.

Multistage sampling design was adopted for selection of districts and milk producers. At the first stage Pune district was selected purposely based on availability dairy units. Whereas, Baramati of Pune district was selected on high cross bred cow population. In the third stage, 8 villages were selected at random while in the fourth stage, 6 dairy unit owners were selected in similar manner. The Cross sectional data were collected from sample dairy unit owners by personal interview method with the help of pretested schedule. Frequency

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and percentage was used to analyze the management practices followed by milk producers. Data pertained to 2010-2011.

Different management practices followed by dairy unit owners in production of milk, including feeding, cleaning and washing, milking, culling, drying-off-a cow were major management practices have been discussed below.

Management practices were calculated in frequency and percentage form (Table 1). The results revealed that feeding of cows was major management practice which was expressed by 100.00 per cent and was followed by breeding and drying-off-a cow in dairy

Table 1 : Management practices followed by dairy unit owners			
Sr. No.	Management practices	Frequency (n=48)	Percentage
1.	Feeding	48	100.00
2.	Housing	40	83.33
3.	Milking	45	93.97
4.	Grooming	38	79.16
5.	Cleaning and washing	46	95.83
6.	Hoof trimming	13	27.08
7.	Inspection	46	95.83
8.	Vaccination and deworming	38	79.16
9.	Exercise	18	37.50
10.	Drying –off- cow	47	97.91
11.	Dehorning	14	29.16
12.	Culling	46	95.83
13.	Breeding	47	97.91
14.	Steaming - up	36	75.00



Fig. 1 : Dehorning of calf



Fig. 2 : Milking with milking machine

unit with 97.91 per cent. Next in order were cleaning, washing, inspection and culling obtained which expressed 95.83 per cent. Milking was also found one of the major practices followed in dairy unit (93.97 %) and was followed by housing (83.33 %). Grooming of cows was expressed by 79.16 per cent. The practices such as steaming-up, exercise, dehorning and hoof trimming may also be thought of considerable management practices followed in dairy unit. Results are in conformity with results obtained by Chauhan *et al.* (2008).

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