

Adoption of Modern Animal Husbandry Practices by Tribal Livestock Farmers of Attappady Block in Kerala

Bimal P. Bashir, P. J. Rajkamal and George P. Reeja

Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur 680 651, Kerala, India

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ABSTRACT A study on modern animal husbandry practices in 120 tribal livestock farmers (selected at random), 10 each from twelve hamlets of Agali, Sholayoor and Pudur panchayats of Attappady block of Palakkad district was conducted by stratified random sampling method by including twelve independent variables relevant to the study. Multiple regression analysis indicated that ten variables viz., man nature orientation, media exposure, extension agency contact, market support, policy support and organizational support exerted highly significant ($p < 0.01$) positive effect, where as the variables, age and years of experience were negatively and significantly correlated with the extent of adoption of selected modern animal husbandry practices. The study revealed that majority (80.83%) of the tribal livestock farmers in the study area had medium level of adoption followed by low (12.5%) and high level (6.67%) of adoption of modern animal husbandry practices.